

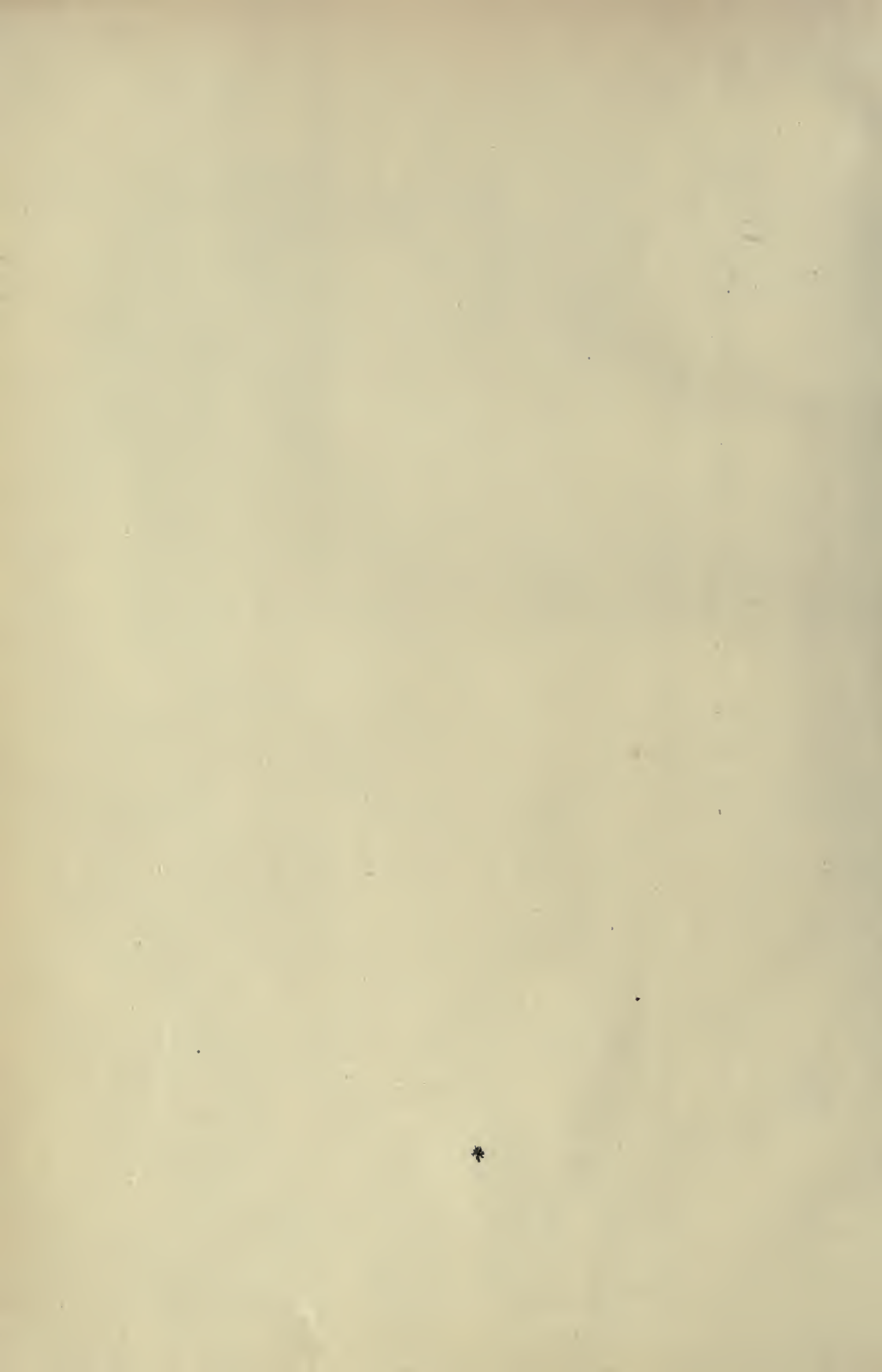


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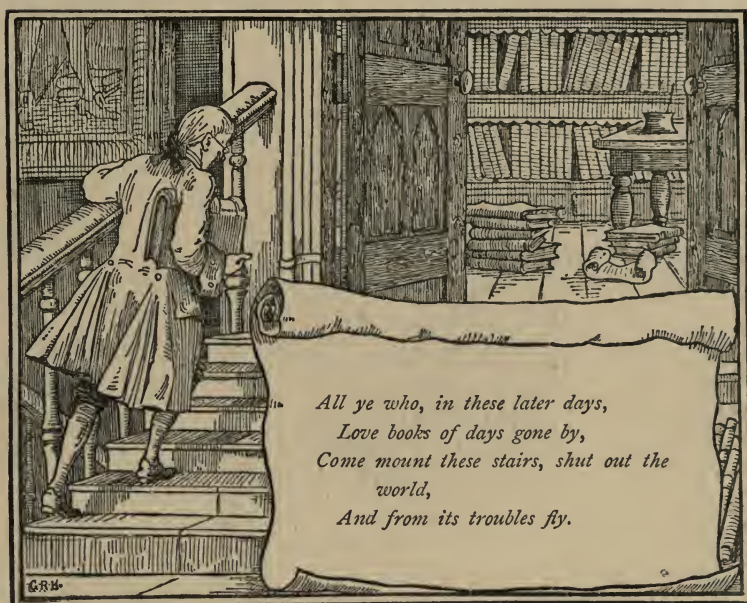




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# THE BIBLIOGRAPHER.

*A Journal of Book-Love.*



VOL. VI.

JUNE—NOVEMBER 1884.

LONDON: ELLIOT STOCK, 62, PATERNOSTER ROW.

NEW YORK: J. W. BOUTON.

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## P R E F A C E.



“When we inquire into any subject, the first thing we have to do is to know what books have treated of the subject; this leads us to look at Catalogues and the places of books in Libraries.”—DR. JOHNSON.

WITH the present number, and the completion of a sixth volume, *THE BIBLIOGRAPHER* comes to an end in its present form; and it is with regret that I have to say farewell to the readers of this Journal, for whom I have catered for three years.

I had hoped that the public interest in Bibliography would have been sufficient to support for many years an independent Journal devoted to the interests of the pursuit which those who read these pages and we who write in them have very much at heart; but this hope has not been fulfilled, and the Publisher's reasons for altering his plans are unanswerable.

Although *THE BIBLIOGRAPHER* will cease to exist in its present form, it can scarcely be said to die, for from its ashes will rise a Magazine more popular in its objects and scope; and I with others hope to speak to our present readers in it. Besides this I shall commence a series of Handbooks on some of the practical points connected with Bibliography, which can, it is thought, be

more satisfactorily treated in separate essays than in the pages of a monthly magazine.

I have only, in conclusion, to express the hope that the six volumes of *THE BIBLIOGRAPHER* will always hold a good position in our Libraries, on account of the substantive value of their contents. Amid much that is naturally ephemeral will be found more that is of permanent interest. Bibliographies of subjects and of authors, original notes on Printers, Booksellers, and Engravers, are among those things which must be referred to by bibliographers in the future; and for these valued contributions I have to thank those distinguished writers who have assisted me, and made my duties as Editor for these three years both pleasant and easy.

HENRY B. WHEATLEY.

*October 25th, 1884.*





# THE BIBLIOGRAPHER.



## THE BOOK-WORM.

(RONDEAU.)



**T**HE book-worm glides down the row  
Of hoarded tomes from long ago,  
With ruthless auger boring on  
From title-page to colophon,  
Past leaded text and marge of snow :

Through the fair covers' crimson glow,  
Rich with meandering gold, aflow  
Around a Queen's escutcheon,  
The bookworm glides.

Ah, through what lays of lovers' woe,  
Of battle-stress and tempest-throe,  
High thoughts that o'er the world have  
shone, [gone,  
And passionate heart-beats dead and  
Unknowing, happier not to know,  
The book-worm glides !

JAS. C. WOODS.

## THE NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY.\*



"Il est escript en vn liure moult solempnel apele dictionare . . ."—(*Letter of Philippe de Maisières to Richard II., A.D. 1394, MS. Roy. 20 B vi, fo. 20*).



**D**NE of the principal claims that this Dictionary possesses on the attention of scientific thinkers over every other English work of the kind is, that its facts are drawn from nature. You may form beautiful theories, you may even marshal your facts in apparently good order and draw fine conclusions from them, but if they are not true facts,—good specimens, carefully labelled with habitat and circumstance,—the conclusions will be apt to fall to the ground. "First, catch your hare," says Mrs. Glasse. To study the curious and numerous problems that the vocabulary of a language presents, the early form and meaning of a word, its growth in both shape and meaning, its departure into other meanings, its adaptability in the formation of new words ; the strange accidents that happen to some words, the influence of popular errors or feeling upon others : for all this and more it is necessary to have illustrative specimens drawn from the language in actual use at all

\* *A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles ; founded mainly on the materials collected by the Philological Society.* Edited by James A. H. Murray, LL.D., with the assistance of many scholars and men of science. Part I. A—Ant : Clarendon Press. 1884.

periods. Thus we get here, as the Preface declares, "a series of quotations ranging from the first-known occurrence of the word to the latest, or [mark this *or*]\* down to the present day; the word being thus made to exhibit its own history and meaning." And as every geologist or botanist preserves the circumstances of each specimen—how, when, and where found—in order to give its due value, so the value of each specimen in this cabinet of words largely depends on the date and reference, *i.e.*, when and where used. Thus in the collection and preparation of the vast mass of material required for this Dictionary many matters of interest to the bibliographer would necessarily arise, and several singular things occur worthy of being remembered hereafter. To some of these we propose to call attention.†

The quotations have been made in the course of an extensive plan of systematic reading, which has spread over a number of years. About three-and-a-half millions of quotations have been thus furnished, of which one million were made between 1879 and 1882. Those critics who complain of the use of superfluous quotations in the work will perhaps be surprised to learn that this great bulk has undergone the process of sifting no less than ten times, so that the specimens presented to the public are selected as typical—like those in a good museum. On the other hand, those who would see a greater number published must remember that when the historic series is fairly complete, other parts of the lexicographer's science have an equally important claim on the space. About 1300 readers have done this work, some of whom have sent in their thousands and their tens of thousands: the greater part, as was to be expected, from England and America, yet the help from Ireland and the Colonies has been considerable; even Germany has furnished a considerable quota. Scotland, with a few individual exceptions, has taken little interest in the work.

\* The † obolus, sign of an obsolete word, accounts for the presence of many questioned words in the Dictionary, which appear strange only because they are now out of use. They are none the less part of the history of the language.

† Several of the details here given have been kindly furnished at Dr. Murray's "Scriptorium."

The number, kind, and calibre of the authors read and quoted are naturally of the first importance. To begin with, *all* known works in English before A.D. 1500 have been read for the purposes of the Dictionary; a large proportion of those between 1500 and 1600, and from 1700 to the present time; while the seventeenth century has been more fully read, perhaps, than any other. In this way the writings of quite 5000 authors have been explored; and, as many have left much behind them, 20,000 volumes do not more than represent them, according to the fashion of English librarians, who reckon each volume of a "collection" of small writings as one. If taken, as in German libraries, by each separate pamphlet or production, the number would mount up probably to near 100,000. Besides all this, many a book has been searched for a particular word, many small or unknown books read. Every author of note in the English language has been read, no offer of such help ever being refused, but gladly accepted. Hence not only the giants of literature, such as Shakespeare, Milton, Hobbes, Macaulay, etc., have been laid under contribution, but also a vast number of technical works special to branches of science, arts, or industries, which include many obscure and now forgotten productions brought out in the infancy of their respective subjects. How many surprises, either of omission or of commission, do some of these contain for the word-historian! Dr. Williams' Library (Grafton Street, London) has been of great assistance in lending certain rare books, the authorities kindly giving facilities for the use of many pamphlets and anonymous writings not easily attainable; while the loans from private owners for reading purposes have been considerable.

Of some voluminous writers, though perhaps not every piece has come under a reader's eye, all the most important have done so; thus for such names as Richard Baxter, Jeremy Taylor, John Bunyan, Thomas Fuller, F. Quarles, Sir Walter Raleigh, this means a great deal. Burke's works formed the *pièce de résistance* of the early readers for the new Dictionary, and have been much worked. Coleridge's writings have been most fully searched. Among novelists (useful for the colloquisms they preserve) may be specially

named Miss Braddon, Dickens, "George Eliot," Hawthorne, Richardson, Kingsley, Lord Lytton, and Sir Walter Scott—the last of whom gives the longest list of separate works of any author read. Of poets, besides of course Shakespeare, special attention has been paid to Pope, the works of Byron and Browning have been read in their entirety, Chaucer has been very fully extracted; the Restoration dramatists, Decker, C. Tourneur, Dryden; finally Milton, Longfellow, Tennyson, Edgar Poe, have all been treated with much care. Gabriel Harvey, whose writings yield a remarkable variety; Nash, Greene, and all their Elizabethan fellows; the fine translations of that period—Lord Berners' *Froissart*, Chapman's *Homer*, Phaer's *Æneid*, Philemon Holland's *Pliny*, North's *Plutarch*—all drank from the well of good English, and have given copious drops to the Dictionary. From the Essayists of the last century large stores have been drawn, to name but the *Tatler*, the *Guardian*, and the *Spectator*—which last has been so thoroughly worked that nearly every word in a general vocabulary could be illustrated from its pages alone.

Many works have been read with the view of illustrating peculiar or technical terms: thus Captain Marryatt's stories for sea-phrases, Sir F. Gore Ouseley for musical terms, Ruskin and Mrs. Jamieson for art. Historians like Prynne, Hallam, Macaulay, and Freeman have each yielded abundance out of his own vigorous language to the special reader. Among books and writers in early literature to whom particular attention has been paid,—as shown by the "slips" containing extracts frequently coming up to the editor's hand, under many words,—are the *Ancien Rivale*, Layamon, Robert of Gloucester, Robert of Brunne, and Sir John Mandeville, the *Cursor Mundi*, and the Mystery plays. All the Caxtons in the British Museum (and they are many) have been very carefully read in the black letter, the *Chronicle of England* and the *Golden Legend* being those which most frequently turn up among the "slips." Bacon, Sir Thomas Browne, Bishop Hall, Defoe, William Penn, Paley, Hobbes, Locke, Southey,—these are some of the great names that meet the eye on turning over the pages of English literature here explored; while, turning to those of our own day, we find that

the speech of all the highest thinkers and workers has been interrogated,—Darwin, Ruskin, Carlyle (throughout the whole of his works), Emerson, Disraeli and Gladstone (whose opposing forces meet here), Washington Irving, Herbert Spencer, John Stuart Mill. Lastly, the advertisements in old newspapers, notably in the early numbers of the *London Gazette*, have been a fruitful source of valuable information; the announcements of sales, arrivals, or lost things, often supplying instances of the first use of words since become familiar. See, for example, under "Abele" (the white poplar), "Artichoke," "Alchemy," and "Army debentures."

In the matter of references to volume, chapter, and verse, the labourers in this national vineyard have experienced the greatest difficulty. Obligated and anxious to make due use of the labours of their predecessors in lexicography, how often has the hunting up an apposite but vaguely given quotation in Johnson or Bailey led to the ejaculation, "God bless all makers of concordances!" These exist only for the Bible, Shakespeare, Milton, Pope, and Tennyson; Mrs. Cowden Clarke, the late Mrs. Furness, and Mr. Barron Brightwell may claim a share of the benediction. The vagaries of authors are legion, although kept within some bounds by the fashions of printing. Some works are divided into Books, chapters, and sections; in some the paging begins afresh in every Book, while others make it run on. In many old books a long preface from "The Author to the Reader," or "Epistle Dedicatorie," is not paged at all. Nor are modern works free from these reproaches: for example, those of Mr. Ruskin by their indefinite arrangement offer peculiar difficulty. As to poetry, with its books, cantos, stanzas, short pieces, collections, etc., the exact methodist is tempted to wish a law might be made that no poet should ever print his work without *numbering the lines*. Every student or even reader of Shakespeare or Chaucer knows what a blessing his line-numbered Globe edition or Tyrer's is. New editions, both in prose and poetry, multiply the trouble. The rules that have been followed, therefore, in the dictionary are, that "when ever practicable a work is dated and quoted from its first edition: if the reference is to a

later edition (as has been often unavoidable), the date of this is added (within parentheses) to the reference," except in the case of certain standard editions and reprints of frequent use, which are specified in a note to the Preface; of these the date of authorship, given for all quotations, only is given. How difficult it is to trace first editions, how often they are undated, or offer the puzzle of two or more editions in one year, or of a difference in date between the title-page and the preface, none but he who has had some practice in bibliography can tell. If every author would furnish Dr. Murray with a list of his own works, dated, as did Mr. J. Russell Lowell, much uncertainty and labour would be saved. Following the rule of using first editions, the facsimile of the 1623 folio of Shakespeare (the edition of Shakespeare always referred to) could not be used till the lines of the plays had been numbered throughout at the scriptorium of the Dictionary; private copies of the Essayists had to be numbered by paragraphs; and even (where it was least to be expected) the lines of the *Canterbury Tales* published by the Chaucer Society had all to be numbered on a definite comprehensible system for the purposes of reference. These fundamental obstacles overcome, a regular plan of typographical devices had only to be consistently adhered to.

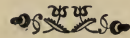
But little space is left to point out one or two other instances of the many-sided interest of this great work. As curious examples of the tendency to invent meanings and derivations for words whose sense or origin were forgotten, let us take *abthain* and *abominable*. The meaning of the Latinized-Celtic *abthania* = *abbacy*, in early Scottish charters, "being lost, it was supposed to be some ancient dignity, for the holder of which the imaginary title of *Abthanus* was invented by Fordun. . . . Thenceforward the imaginary Abthane flourished in Scottish history, till the recent explanation of the word by Dr. W. F. Skene." A crop of errors and even new words grew upon this strange blunder.

With *abominable* (from *ab omen*, *abominari*) the errors are more ancient and more plausible; in mediæval Latin, Old French, and from the fourteenth to the seventeenth centuries in English, it was "regularly spelt *abhominable*, and explained as *ab homine*—

*quasi* 'away from man, inhuman, beastly'—a derivation which influenced the use and permanently affected the meaning of the word. No other spelling occurs in the first folio of Shakespeare, which has the word eighteen times; and in *L.L.L.*, V. i. 27, Holophernes abhors the 'rackers of ortagriphe,' who were beginning to write *abominable* for the time-honoured *abhominable*." *Acorn* is another case where the popular passion for etymology has affected the form of the word to an extraordinary extent, so that it put on twenty-seven shapes between the Old Eng. *acern* and the sixteenth-century *acorn*, such as *atcherne*, *hockorn*, *oke-corne*, *acquorn*, *eykorn*, *akehorne*, *acron*. The modern *eyrie* owes its spelling to a mistaken etymology set forth by Spelman of the word, which was introduced from Old French through mediæval Latin as *ayerie*. The word *ache* presents the phenomenon of having "become obsolete, and been replaced by the word *ake*, while the spelling *ake* has become obsolete and been replaced by the spelling *ache*": *ake* and *ache* (= *aitche*) being formerly verb and substantive.

We have said enough to show on one side how this Dictionary justifies its scientific basis, and how it truly goes back to nature for its foundations.

L. TOULMIN SMITH.



## FREDERICK LEYPOLDT.



It would not be right in a bibliographical journal to pass over with a short note and a mere expression of regret the death of the distinguished American publisher Frederick Leypoldt, who sacrificed much to his love of bibliographical pursuits, and who persisted in producing valuable works although they continued to bring him a pecuniary loss. We have therefore drawn up a slight sketch of his life from the particulars given by a friendly hand in the *Publishers' Weekly*.

Leypoldt was a German by birth; and early in his career, for some years after he had landed in America, he dreamed of getting money enough to go home. But when the

time came he found the country too slow for him, and returned to the land of his adoption to become a citizen and a thorough American. He was born at Stuttgart on the 17th of November, 1835, and in 1854 he went to seek his fortune in the United States. Five years later he started as a bookseller in Philadelphia, and his business was highly successful until the period of the Civil War, when the public had other things to think of than buying books. In 1864 he opened a branch business in New York, and shortly afterwards left Philadelphia for that city, devoting himself to the publishing business and the agencies of Firmin Didot of Paris, Tauchnitz of Leipzig and Trübner of London. He entered into partnership with Mr. Henry Holt in January 1866, and soon afterwards he commenced in *Leyboldt and Holt's Literary Bulletin* those bibliographical labours for which he was so distinguished. The *Publishers' Weekly* from which we obtain the particulars of this slight sketch contains a notice of Mr. Leyboldt's chief publications. These were the *Publishers' Weekly*, an excellent trade journal, which he founded in 1872; the *Literary News*, a continuation of the *Literary Bulletin* already referred to; the *Library Journal*, so well known to all bibliographers; Mr. Fletcher's *Index to Periodicals*; Mr. Foster's *Monthly Reference Lists*; the *Publishers' Trade List Annual*, and the *American Educational Catalogue*. He also published Dr. Billings's remarkable *Index Medicus*, which contains a monthly classified record of the current medical literature of the world. The American Library Association has been greatly indebted to his public spirit in continuing the publication of the *Library Journal* at considerable risk to himself. We have left to the last his great work the *American Catalogue*, which will always intimately connect his name with sound bibliographical practice. The *Catalogue* consists of two volumes, with an aggregate of 1490 large quarto double-column pages, containing over 125,000 entries. The first volume is arranged alphabetically by authors and titles, and the second volume alphabetically by subjects. It is a book of which any nation might be proud.

Leyboldt had an enormous capacity for work; but, like many another, he passed

the limit of physical endurance, and died a martyr to hard work on March 31st, 1884. We quote the following picture of the man from the *Publishers' Weekly*:—

"Mr. Leyboldt was of small stature, but of large presence. The quickness and alertness of his manner, which suggested French blood, was accompanied by a French stateliness and courtly grace. His distinguished bearing, the strong head and refined face, the full and luminous brown eyes, the winning smile, gave a sense at once of masculine intellect and of a feminine charm. He always produced an impression upon men, and always secured their liking. It is a significant fact that though he carried over-many business burdens, his business credit was very high—higher than that of most men of fair capital; every one felt sure of him. That title he never forfeited. To have paid less than a hundred cents on a dollar would have broken his heart. The doctrine he preached to the trade he believed in through and through."

It is pleasing to see a number of the *Publishers' Weekly* (April 5th) specially devoted to the life of its founder. This number contains an excellent steel engraving of Mr. Leyboldt, taken from a portrait which shows him as he was eight years ago. This journal will in future be edited by a dear friend of the late editor—Mr. R. R. Bowker—who is well known to us in this country by his welcome visits here and by his interest in those pursuits for which Mr. Leyboldt lived and died.



## OLD BOOKS AT APPLEBY CHURCH.

BY WILLIAM BRAILSFORD.



HERE are several objects of interest to be seen in the church of St. Lawrence, at Appleby, besides the Clifford monuments. Other memorials are there, which have certain value as types of past ways of paying respect to departed friends. To the antiquary, the stone effigy near the altar is sure to be the most attractive example. It has unfortunately undergone mutilation. At present it is a half-length figure, having a foliated

cross on the surface, with the hands uplifted as in prayer. No record exists, to denote to whom the monument is erected. The corbels in the nave are stated, according to tradition, to be faces representing well-known Cavaliers and Roundheads. On a brass plate on a pillar in one of the aisles we learn that "Here lyes interred the Bodye of John Thwaites Esquire Mai<sup>r</sup> of the Burrow of Appleby in the County of Westmerland who departed this life the twenty-sixth day of January Anno Domini 1698 Anno Ætatis Suae 70." Above this inscription is a very singular representation of a cherub with a halo round the head. Near at hand there is a lengthy notice of a master of the grammar school in the town, by name Richard Yates, M.A., who died in 1781, after fifty-eight years' service. He is said on the tablet to have been qualified for his station by an accurate knowledge of Roman literature and a just and most harmonious elocution.

In the vestry are some books, large folios and quartos covered with dust and apparently uncared for, on a shelf. Foxe's *Book of Martyrs*, with an iron ring attached, is one of these ancient treasures. A Prayer-book bearing date 1706 is noticeable as containing "the Office of the Healing." The particular form or ceremony is thus described. "Then shall the infirm Persons one by one be presented to the Queen upon their knees, and as every one is presented, and while the Queen is laying her hands upon them and putting the gold about their necks, the Chaplain that officiates, turning himself to her Majesty, shall say these words following: 'God give a blessing to this work, and grant that these sick Persons on whom the Queen lays her hands may recover through Jesus Christ our Lord.'"

In the *London Gazette* of the 12th of March, 1712, it is announced that Queen Anne intends to touch publicly; and as she died in 1714, it is probable this volume may be one of the last printed in which this Office is set forth. She, it is well known, was the last sovereign who exerted this presumed power of healing those who were afflicted with the King's Evil. In the month of May 1664 a notice was issued to the effect that Charles the Second would continue the

healing of his people during that month, and then to give over till Michaelmas. People are therefore cautioned not to come to town in the interim and so lose their labour.\* On the 6th of July, 1660, Evelyn enters in his Diary that His Majesty Charles the Second began first to touch for the Evil, according to custom, thus: "His Majesty sitting under his state in the banquetting-house, the chirurgeons cause the sick to be brought or led up to the throne, where they kneeling, his Majesty strokes their faces or cheekes with both his hands at once, at which a chaplaine in his formalities says, 'He put his hands upon them and He healed them.' This is say'd to everyone in particular. When they have been all touched they come up again in the same order, and the other chaplaine kneeling, and having an angel-gold strung on white ribbon on his arms,† delivers them one by one to His Majesty, who puts them about the necks of the touched as they pass, whilst the first chaplaine repeats 'That is the true light who came into the world.' Then follows an epistle (as at first a gospel), with the liturgy, prayers for the sick with some alteration, lastly the blessing: then the lord chamberlaine and comptroller of the household bring a basin, ewer and towell for his Majesty to wash." Samuel Pepys, in his entertaining Diary, under date 23rd of July, 1660, remarks, "To my Lord's lodgings, where Tom Guy come to me, and there staid to see the King touch people for the King's Evil. But he did not come at all, it rayned so; and the poor people were forced to stand all the morning in the rain in the garden. Afterward he touched them in the banquetting house." On the 13th of April in the year following, Pepys says that he went "to the Banquet-house and there saw the King heale, the first time that ever I saw him do it; which he did with great gravity, and it seemed to be an ugly office and a simple one." From these observations it is evident that the facetious Secretary to the Admiralty did not witness the King performing this

\* *Nerves*, 1664.

† A gold coin having an angel for device. Of varying value in different epochs of English history. In Charles the Second's reign its worth was about ten shillings.

function, when in company with Tom Guy, in 1660. Later on, in April 1667, he records having gone "to the King's little chapel; and afterwards to see the King heal the King's Evil, (wherein no pleasure, I having seen it before,) and then to see him and the Queene and Duke of York and his wife, at dinner in the Queene's lodgings. And so with Sir G. Carteret to his lodgings to dinner; where very good company." Truly it may be believed that Pepys found more satisfaction in sitting down to a good dinner and mixing with cheerful society than in beholding so superstitious a ceremony as the healing. Maybe he had read Sir Thomas Brown on *Vulgar Errors*, and studied some of the many sections of that curious work. He would have agreed with the sapient Norwich physician on credulity being a chief cause of common error.\* Other times, other manners, and truly enough other customs. The office of touching was first instituted by Edward the Confessor, a monarch whose code of laws was specially lauded by the subjects of the later Norman kings, as being excellent for the redress of grievances.

The incredulity of those who disbelieve in centenarians can be tested in the churchyard at St. Lawrence, Appleby, for an inscription on a headstone records the following deaths of John Hall and his descendants: John Hall, aged 109, died 1710; his son, aged 86, in 1749; and his grandson, aged 101, in 1821. Thus it may have happened that the grandsire had seen the Office of the Healing performed by Queen Anne.

Now that church bells and church plate are being cared for, it is surely fitting that similar good service should be taken in hand for church books stowed away in old vestries and odd corners, where they stand the chance of being utterly forgotten. The subject has been ventilated upon a previous occasion in this journal; and a recent paper in one of the archæological publications† dealt with a famous collection of books preserved in the schoolroom at Chirbury,


\* The first edition of *Pseudodoxia Epidemica, or Enquiries into very many received Tenents and commonly presumed Truths*, was published in London in 1640, just twenty-one years before Pepys's last record of the Healing.

† *Journal of the Archæological Association*. December 1883.

Shropshire. Many of these have the remains of chains attached to them, and their dates of publication range from 1530 to 1684. An edition of Chaucer, in black letter and in folio, is dated 1598.

This delightful old book was edited by Thomas Speght, and printed by Adam Islip.

POOLE'S INDEX.

 R. POOLE and Mr. Fletcher are exhibiting an example of magnanimity; and we trust that all interested in bibliographical pursuits will help them to carry out their plans so that they may be freed from chance of loss. We are sure that all our readers, especially those who have practically found the value of that colossal work the *Index to Periodical Literature* will regret to hear that at the present time Mr. Poole is out of pocket a very considerable sum, owing to the sale being insufficient to pay its expenses. It is one thing for a librarian to undertake years of arduous work without hope of any remuneration: such disinterested labour has been performed before, and will be performed again; but it is quite another thing that the laborious compiler should also be saddled with a heavy pecuniary loss. Those who have the power should see that this loss is not permanent. It is surely not necessary here to point out the immense value of Poole's *Index*. That book is of use to every one, and it is no figure of speech to say that no library can be considered complete without it. We have received from Mr. Poole the following proposal for a supplement, which we gladly print here; and if we can be in any way instrumental in obtaining for this appeal a hearty response, we shall be extremely glad.

"The first Supplement to Poole's *Index to Periodical Literature*, covering, for the years 1882 and 1883, all the current periodicals indexed in the main work, and about thirty-five additional serials, is completed, and will be put to press at an early day, provided there is a prompt and cordial response to this circular.

"Our report on the subject made to the American

Library Association at its annual meeting at Buffalo, in August last, may be found in the *Library Journal* for Sept.—Oct. 1883 (vol. viii., p. 194), with a list of the periodicals indexed and the names of the contributors. Without repeating the details of that report, we may here say that it is our purpose—if it can be done without pecuniary loss to ourselves—to issue hereafter Annual Supplements, which every five years will be rearranged and condensed in one volume, and issued in a style uniform in all respects with the main work.

"For meeting the expense of issuing the first Supplement and the subsequent Annual Supplements, the following scheme has been decided upon, after mature deliberation :

"The editors and contributors will expect no profit or pecuniary compensation for their work ; and hence the expense will be only the cost of composition, paper, press-work and binding. This cost will be assessed *pro rata* upon the copies subscribed for in advance of publication. No more copies will be printed than will supply the subscribers and contributors ; and hence no copies will be put in the trade.

"We find that the first Supplement will contain more matter than we anticipated, and that it promises to make a volume of four hundred pages, of the size of the *Library Journal*, in minion type. We have proposals from several first-class printers ; but none, on the whole, are more favourable than those from Messrs. John Wilson and Son, of the University Press, Cambridge, whose work on the edition of 1882 was so creditable. They propose to furnish three hundred and thirty-five copies, of which three hundred will go to subscribers and thirty-five to contributors, for \$1,910 ; or five hundred and thirty-five copies for \$1,985.50. The incidental expenses in addition to the above estimates will be very small. With three hundred subscribers the cost per copy will be about \$6.50 ; and with five hundred, it will be about \$4.15. With a larger edition the cost will be proportionally reduced,

"As we, the undersigned, assume the responsibility of paying these bills, and expect no pay for our work, it is a fair deal that we should not incur the risk of a pecuniary loss. We hope that the number of subscribers will reduce the cost of the volume to \$3, and even less. In order, however, that our subscribers may have the assurance that they are not incurring an unknown responsibility, it will be mutually understood that no subscription is binding until the number of copies subscribed for reaches three hundred. If the number of subscriptions does not reach three hundred, we shall further understand that Annual Supplements are not wanted, and that the rich material we have in hand can await publication until the first five-year Supplement is issued, in 1887.

"We look for a prompt response to this circular, and the cordial co-operation of our associates in the American Library Association, and of our professional brethren in the Library Association of the United Kingdom, in making the list of subscribers as large, and the price per copy as small, as possible. Mr. B. F. Stevens, 4, Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross, London, will act as our agent for Great Britain and the Continent. No limit is set upon the number of copies each subscriber may take. As the edition

will be limited, the work will be rare and much sought for after publication. It will therefore be prudent to subscribe for extra copies for friends who may not receive this circular.

"WILLIAM F. POOLE,  
*Librarian Chicago Public Library.*

"WILLIAM I. FLETCHER,  
*Librarian Amherst College Library."*

We hope every library in Great Britain and Ireland will subscribe at once to this Supplement, and that those libraries which do not possess the original work will also purchase that.

## THE FORTSAS CATALOGUE.

**B**IBLIOGRAPHY has its humorous side ; its facetiæ, amusing blunders, and jokes. One of the most extraordinary and elaborate jokes ever perpetrated was that of the Fortsas Catalogue. In the year 1840, bibliographers were electrified by the publication of the catalogue of the library of the Count J. N. A. de Fortsas. It was a volume of only fourteen pages, and the Count's collection consisted of only fifty-two articles ; but each of these was *UNIQUE*—no book mentioned by any bibliographer was to be found in the collection ; and these treasures were to be sold at Binche, a village in Belgium. The stir and anticipation were immense ; but, the day before the sale, an announcement appeared in the newspapers of Brussels that the library of the Count de Fortsas would not be sold ; that the people of Binche, in honour of its collector, had determined to buy it entire, and that henceforth it would be included in the public library of Binche. This notion of the insignificant village of Binche purchasing the supposititious rarities was an appropriate finish to an absurdity which had been carried to the furthest extent possible.

The author of this hoax was M. René Chalons, of Brussels, one of the authors of the "*Annuaire Agathopédique et Saucial*. Imprimé par les Presses Iconographiques à la Congrève de l'Ordre des Agath . . . Chez A. Labroue & Cie, Cycle iv., 8vo." His ingenious catalogue begot quite a literature

of its own, which was collected and published in the following volume,—“*Documents et Particularités Historiques sur le Catalogue du Comte de Fortsas ; Ouvrage dédié aux Bibliophiles de tous les Pays*, par Emm. Hoyoïs, Imprimeur-Editeur. A Mons.” [Large 8vo, pp. 222.] The page before the table of contents at the end of the volume has the following inscription: “Ici finissent les Documents et Particularités sur le Catalogue du Comte de Fortsas ; ouvrage dédié à tous les Bibliophiles. Ce petit livre, contenant l’histoire merveilleuse ainsi que Dieu a voulu la donner à connaître, a été imprimé par les soins d’Emm. Hoyoïs, Imprimeur-Libraire-Editeur, demeurant à Mons, en la rue de Nimy, No. 26/163, en face du Prétoire, l’an de Jésus-Christ mil. dccc. l. et vj, le xxvii. de Septembre, jour de Saint-Come. Amen. *Vive Mr le Comte !*” The edition was limited to two hundred numbered copies, on paper of various colours—a few on white, and one on China paper.

The author, printer and publisher, was M. Emm. Hoyoïs, bibliophile, member of the Société des Bibliophiles Belges, séant à Mons ; who until the publication of this volume was a personal friend of M. Chalons, the author of the Fortsas hoax. In 1855, M. Hoyoïs issued a prospectus for a re-impression of the Fortsas Catalogue, with the orders and correspondence of various bibliophiles with regard to the supposed sale, and a facsimile of a letter from the Count de Fortsas. M. Chalons forbade this re-impression, and a division arose between the friends. M. Chalons took legal measures to prevent M. Hoyoïs from reprinting the Catalogue, and also influenced the Société des Bibliophiles Belges to refuse their subscription to the book.

Before printing the Catalogue, for the amusement of our readers, a few facts from this volume of M. Hoyoïs in illustration of the joke may be set down.

It was said that many bibliophiles of Paris met in the stage, and there discovered that they were all possessed with the same intention of stealing away unnoticed, each hoping by this means to have the game all to himself. M. Castian, of Lille, who was greatly interested in the sale—particularly in No. 142, a work published by Casteman, of

Tournay, relating to the Belgian revolution of 1830, the entire edition of which (2000 copies) had been suppressed except this one copy—took the precaution to make some inquiries, as he was passing through Tournay, and called on the publisher. M. Casteman had *forgotten it*, but his foreman *recollected it perfectly*, and the author, *M. Ch. Lecocq*. The Director of the Royal Library of Brussels (the Baron de Reiffenberg) obtained an appropriation to purchase some of these Fortsas treasures, omitting from his list Nos. 12, 35, 48, 55, 83, 109, and 167, as rather too free for a public library. One enthusiastic bookseller made the journey to Binche from Amsterdam, only to see No. 75, *Corpus Juris Civilis*, printed by the Elzevirs on vellum. The Princess de Ligne, anxious for the reputation of her own and other families, wrote to purchase No. 48 at any price. The Roxburghe Club was represented ; and among the commissions sent was an unlimited order from M. Van de Weyer for Nos. 7, 8, 12, 36, 47, 64, 78, 142 ; orders from Techener for 3, 8, 19, 30, 36, 50, 52, 63, 83 ; from Crozat for 52, 63 ; from Delepierre for 11, 30, 36, 47, 197. Techener, in his note, says he suspects the catalogue is a joke, that this is Nodier’s opinion, that others say so, but that still he sends some commissions. The commissions, however, were not so numerous as was expected, since most of the persons tempted intended to attend the sale personally. It is an amusing fact that some persons asserted that the books were not all unique : one gentleman actually claimed to own himself copies of several of them.

The Fortsas Catalogue was printed in an edition of one hundred and thirty-two copies, of which two were upon vellum, ten upon coloured paper, and one hundred and twenty upon white paper.

The title-page was as follows:—“*Catalogue d’une très-riche mais peu nombreuse Collection de Livres provenant de la Bibliothèque de feu M. le Comte J. N. A. de Fortsas, dont la vente se sera à Binche, le 10 août 1840, à onze heures du matin, en l’étude et par le ministère de Me. Mourlon, Notaire, rue de l’Eglise, No. 9. Mons : Typographie d’Em. Hoyoïs, Libraire. Prix : 50 centimes.*”

On the reverse of the title is the following:—

## "CONDITIONS DE LA VENTE.

"La vente se fera au comptant, avec augmentation de 10%, en sus du prix d'adjudication.

"On pourra voir et collationner les livres, la veille de la vente, depuis trois heures de relevée jusqu'à six. Après l'adjudication, les livres ne seront rendus sous aucun prétexte.

"Les personnes qui ne pourraient assister à la vente, peuvent avec confiance envoyer leurs commissions à M. Em. Hoyois, Imprimeur-Libraire, rue de Nimy, à Mons, qui s'en chargera, moyennant caution solvable pour les personnes avec lesquelles il n'est pas en relation d'affaires.—On est prié d'affranchir les lettres."

The following is a translation\* of the preface:

"Almost all the libraries formed during the past fifty years have been slavishly based upon the *Bibliographie Instructive* of Debure. The consequence has been that the works presented by Debure as rare or curious have been sought for, exhumed, preserved by amateurs, and are actually everywhere met as foundations of collections; so that, in point of fact, in the matter of old books, nothing is so common as rarities.

"A taste entirely opposed to this slavishness, the idea of a genuinely exclusive bibliomaniac, has, on the other hand, presided over the choice of the unique collection now offered for sale.

"The Count de Fortsas admitted upon his shelves only works unknown to all bibliographers and cataloguers. It was his invariable rule, a rule from which he never departed. With such a system, it is easy to conceive that the collection formed by him—although during forty years he devoted considerable sums to it—could not be very numerous. But what it will be difficult to believe is, that he pitilessly expelled from his shelves books for which he had paid their weight in gold—volumes which would have been the pride of the most fastidious amateurs—as soon as he learned that a work, up to that time unknown, had been noticed in any catalogue. This sad discovery was indicated upon his manuscript list in a column devoted

\* Taken from article in the *Philobiblon*, vol. i. (1863):

to this purpose, by these words: '*mentioned in such and such a work*,' etc.; and then—'*sold*,' '*given away*,' or (incredible if we did not know to what extent the passion of exclusive collectors could go), '*destroyed*!!'

"The publication of the *Nouvelles Recherches* of Brunet was a severe blow for our bibliomaniac, and one which, without doubt, contributed to hasten his end. It made him lose at once the third of his cherished library. After that he seemed disgusted with books and with life; he did not make a single further acquisition; but the *Bulletin* of Techener from time to time still further thinned the already decimated ranks of his sacred battalion.

"Jean-Népomucène-Auguste Pichauld, Count de Fortsas, born the 29th October, 1770, at his château de Fortsas, near Binche, in Hainault, died in the place of his birth, and in the chamber in which he first saw the light sixty-nine years before, on the 1st September, 1839. Devoted entirely to his books, he had seen (or rather he had not seen) thirty years of revolutions and wars pass by, without abandoning for a moment his favourite occupation—without, as it were, going out from his sanctuary. For him the device should have been made: '*Vitam impendere libris*.'"

## CATALOGUE

## OF THE

## LIBRARY OF M. LE COMTE DE FORTSAS.

[N.B. It has been thought necessary to follow, in the impression of this catalogue, the manuscript inventory left by the proprietor of the collection, and to reproduce a part of the notes with which each article was accompanied. M. De Fortsas catalogued his books *pêle-mêle*, and without following any bibliographical system: for a collection so small, a classification would have been, in fact, a useless matter. The interruption in the series of the numbers is caused by the works from time to time expelled from his shelves.]

3. Brief discours d'un esprit, lequel, sous la forme d'un cerf, espouvanta moult la citez de Toloze. A Toloze, chez la veufve Colomier, 1619. Small 8vo, 77 pages, red morocco. (*Thouvenin*.)

[This little book is by the famous demonographer Sebastien Michaelis. He speaks of it several times in his *Histoire Admirable de la Possession et Conversion d'une Pénitente*, etc., etc. Nouvelle édition, Lyon, 1623, 8vo. See page 291 et seq.]

4. Relacion d'un voyage fait en Artois, Flandres, et Brabant, en 1625, par Henry de Tocquaille, gentilhomme poitevin. Orléans, Jean Rousseau, 1627. 12mo, pp. 292, violet morocco, with compartments, gilt edges. (*Vogel*.)

[This Henry de Tocquaille is the son of the brave Captain Hercule de Tocquaille, whose intrepidity served Henry IV. so well at the battle of Ivry.]

7. Histoire de la mort glorieuse du saint martyre (*sic*) Annessens, décapité à Bruxelles le 19 de Septembre, 1719, par ordre du tiran (*sic*) Prié. 8vo, pp. 50, without place or date, old calf; two wormholes in the lower margin.
8. Honnestes voluptez des plaisirs de la table démontrées péremptoirement, par maistre Bartholomé Brusile, escuier, avocat au Présidial d'Angers. Troye, chez J. Oudot, 1639. 12mo, pp. 149, old binding of red morocco, with the arms of Roquelaure, gilt edges.

9. Relation véritable de la surprinse de la ville de Montz en Haynaut, par le conte (*sic*) Loïs de Nassau, without place or date. 4to, 15 leaves without numbers, green morocco, stamped, gilt leaves.

[A curious pamphlet, containing particulars hitherto entirely unknown concerning this episode of our revolution of the fifteenth century.]

11. Histoire des antiquitez et prérogatives de la ville de Bruges, contenant un grand nombre de Chartes et documents inédits des plus curieux, par l'Abbé Moussi, prédicateur de S. A. R. Bruxelles, Ermens, 1767. 4to, pp. 722.

[The Abbé Moussi has also composed a history of the château de Marimont, which I have searched for these twenty-five years. (Nov. 11, 1826.)]

12. Infusion polyglotte par le moyen de laquelle les wallons acquerront une connaissance parfaite du bas-allemand

en moins de six semaines, par V. D. H. Bruxelles: Voglet, imprimeur-libraire, 1829. 8vo, pp. 45, woodcuts, unbound.

15. Brevis ac dilucida Flandriæ descriptio, per Judocum Antonium Makens, etc. Basileæ, Jo. Oporinus, 1553. Small 8vo, pp. 124, citron morocco, gilt edges. (*Vogel*.)

[This volume comes from the abbey of Saint Germain des Prés, at Paris. It belonged to the famous Hotman, and contains his signature and various marginal notes.]

17. Constitution du royaume d'Ivetot, 1791. 32mo, pp. 97, without place (Paris), vellum (*Courteval*).

[A parody upon the Constitution of 1791.]

19. Histoire de la Sainte-Ampoule, conservée en la métropole de Rheims, etc., par Dom Camusel. Rheims, imp. de Dufour, librare juré, MDCCLI. 8vo, pp. 122, citron morocco, gilt edges.

[The Journal of Verdun speaks of this work as having been totally destroyed.]

23. Assiette et description de la terre et seigneurie de Rummen. Ensemble la lignée et descendance des seigneurs d'icelle terre, par Dom Cornelius Van Scheepdaal. Maestricht, Jean Nypels, 1615. Small 12mo, pp. 88, with two plates representing the moneys of Rummen; a very rich old binding in purple satin, with the arms of Rummen, embroidered in silk and gold.

27. Eméranciane, ou la Succession, par B. C. T. Leyde, 1714. 12mo, pp. 298, green morocco, gilt edges.

[A romance, or perhaps a satire, of which I have not the key.]

30. Le Sardanapale de ce temps (à la sphère) 1699. 12mo, pp. 304, vellum.

[A satire written in Holland, against Louis XIV. This infamous piece is by the infamous and mysterious Corneille Blessebois, who mentions himself in the *avant-propos*. (See, about this Blessebois, the *Mélanges tirés d'une petite bibliothèque*, p. 368.)]

31. Points douteux et contestables dans les généalogies et descendances des principales familles des Pays-Bas. (Par De Azevedo.) No place or date, folio, pp. 88, half bound.

35. Poësies de Carême (du sieur Poisson), à la Trappe, chez Lafriture, (Mons, Henri Bottin,) 1779. 12mo, pp. 264. *An unfinished volume, half bound, back and corners of blue morocco.*

[By François Auguste Poisson, called *the poet*, born at Mons in 1725, and died in the same city, in 1788. The favourite style of this poet of Mons was satire and epigram, of which, too often, the malice formed the whole point. Not content with having carried and read his manuscript everywhere, Poisson, like others, wished to see himself in print during his life. Unhappily for his glory, the Council obtained information of this clandestine edition; and as some wigs of this respectable body were treated badly enough in his rhymes, they had the book seized before it appeared. My copy, the *only one* which escaped the general burning, comes from the author's heirs.]

Poisson was as celebrated for his puns as for his verses; and to finish worthily, as he had lived, he wished to end with a *point*. While they administered the extreme unction to him, he cried out, "Pauvre Poisson, tu es f. . . ., on t'accommode à l'huile."]

36. Evangile du citoyen Jésus, purgé des idées aristocrates et royalistes, et ramené aux vrais principes de la raison, par un bon sans-culotte. Arras, an III. de la République une et indivisible. 12mo, pp. 168. *An incomplete volume.*

[This volume, which must not be confounded with the evangile of Toucquet, is the work of the famous Joseph Lebon. I received my copy from Mr. Du Rhin, of Arras, who had taken it from the printer, and saved it from the total destruction of the edition, which was not completed at the fall of the ferocious evangelist of the Convention.]

40. Mémoire justificatif des P. P. de l'oratoire de Jésus de Mons, indignement accusé d'hérésie; où l'on démontre la turpitude et les intrigues de leurs ennemis. Small 4to, without place or date, pp. 94.

[Very curious, and containing many personalities against the members of the magistracy of the times (about 1690). Bayle, in his letters, regrets not having been able to obtain this piquant piece.]

43. Les suites du plaisir, ou desconfiture du Grand Roi dans les Pais-Bat. Au Ponent (Hollande), 1686. 12mo, pp. 152, plates, black morocco, gilt edges.

[A libel of a disgusting cynicism on occasion of the fistula of Louis XIV. One of the plates represents *le derrière royal* under the form of a fan surrounded with rays, with the famous motto, *Nec pluribus impar*.]

46. Les géorgiques du cygne mantouan, traduites du Latin Virgilien et réduits en ryme Française. Ensemble un discours non moins récréatif à qui tître est, Le Malvoisin, par Libert Houthem, ligeois. A Mons en Haynau, chez Rutgher Velpius, 1580. 8vo, pp. vii, 128.

[Still another work forgotten by Mr. Vanhasselt. Houthem is known by other works.]

47. Disputatio philosophica, qua anonymus probare nititur homines, antè peccatum, sexum non habuisse. Coloniae Allobr. apud J. Tornaesium, MDCVII. 4to, pp. 48, plates, half bound, uncut.

[This work belonged to Leibnitz, and has his signature and many autograph notes.]

(To be continued.)



## GOSFORD LIBRARY.



THE fine library of the Earl of Gosford, removed from Gosford Castle, Armagh, Ireland, was sold by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, on April 21st and ten following days. It contained a particularly valuable series of county histories, and a large number of books of general interest, handsomely bound by well-known binders; but interspersed with these were a large number of books of little or no value. The amounts realised on the different days were as follows: First day's sale, £577 13s.; second day, £1373 14s.; third day, £934 10s.; fourth day, £1206 10s. 6d.; fifth day, £1457 2s.; sixth day, £708 10s. 6d.; seventh day, £1213 18s. 6d.; eighth day, £1003 12s. 6d.; ninth day, £1512 16s.; tenth day, £737 13s. 6d.; eleventh day, £592 5s.; making a total of £11,318 5s. 6d.

The chief book was Lot 339, a fine large copy of the first volume of the *Mazarin Bible*, in the original binding, which was bought by Mr. Toovey for £500. The next lot in interest was 2673, the first folio of Shakespeare (1623), a perfect copy, title and verses mounted, and margins of two leaves slightly mended, measuring  $12\frac{7}{8}$  by  $8\frac{3}{8}$ , £470.

The following are a few of the most interesting among the other lots:—

Lot 447, Blomefield's Norfolk, 5 vols., 1739-75, red morocco, drawings by Cotman inserted, £87. 775, Clutterbuck's Hertfordshire, 3 vols., 1815-27, with 1005 emblazoned arms in the margins by T. Dowse, £54. 891, Dallaway and Cartwright's Western Division of Sussex, 4 vols., 1815-32, green morocco, £50. 1059, Dugdale's Monasticon, by Caley, Ellis and Bandinel, large paper, 8 vols. bound in 16, blue morocco by Clarke and Bedford, £134. 1072, Du Sommerard, Les Arts du Moyen Age, 7 vols. green morocco, £66. 1266, Gentleman's Magazine, complete set, 227 vols. tree marbled calf, £47. 1306, Gould's Birds of Europe, 5 vols. green morocco, £120. 1309, Birds of Australia, 7 vols. green morocco, and supplement, £200. 1787, Kip's Nouveau Théâtre de la Grande Bretagne, 5 vols., £58. 2141, Morant's Essex, large-paper illustrated copy, 3 vols., £106. 2217, Nichols' Leicestershire, large paper, 4 vols. in 8, crimson morocco, £275. 2443, Purchas, His Pilgrimes, fine copy, 5 vols., crimson morocco by Clarke and Bedford, £82. 2527, Roberts' Holy Land, 3 vols. in 2, Egypt and Nubia, 3 vols., green morocco, £76.

## HAMILTON LIBRARY.

**T**HE last of the famous Hamilton Palace Libraries was sold on the 1st of May and seven following days by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge. The sale was full of interest, from the rarity of the books and the beauty of their condition; but the collection was much smaller, and wanted that piquancy of interest which surrounded the Beckford Library. The total amount realised was £12,892 12s. 6d.—a large sum in itself, but one which seems small by the side of the £73,551 18s. which the four parts of the Beckford collection produced. The following are the amounts realized on each day's sale: First day, £1689 2s.; second day, £2468 17s.; third day, £1742 15s.; fourth day, £1172 18s. 6d.;

fifth day, £1605 16s. 6d.; sixth day, £1747 18s.; seventh day, £1042 os. 6d.; eighth day, £1423 5s.

The following are the prices paid for a few of the most important lots:—

Lot 73, Architectural Works of Andronet Du Cerceau, including twenty-eight exquisitely beautiful drawings on vellum by that famous architect, £240. 99, Architecture à la Mode, 3 vols. (a collection of fine impressions of rare architectural designs), £165. 114, Aristoteles de Naturali Auscultatione, 1550, Dedication copy to Henry II., large paper, bound in citron morocco by N. Eve, £126. (This copy sold for £60 in the Libri sale.) 214, Bastard, Peintures des Manuscrits Français, 20 nos., containing 160 facsimiles, 1834, £133. 301, Hector Beece's History of Scotland, first edition, 1536, Dedication copy to James V., printed on vellum, £800. 303, Boecius, De Consolacione in Latin, and English by Chaucer, printed by Caxton, £160. 316, Book of Common Prayer, with numerous alterations and additions in the handwriting of Charles I., with his autograph command to the Archbishop of Canterbury, dated "at Whitehall, April 19, 1636, to make the alterations expressed in this Book and to fit a Liturgy for the Church of Scotland," thus proving that the alterations in the Scotch liturgy of 1637, usually termed "Laud's Book," emanated from Charles I. himself, and that his emendations were adopted with scarcely a variation. This interesting volume fetched £137. 393, A magnificent copy bound by Derome of De Bry's Voyages to the East and West Indies, £560. 645, Dante, Col Comiento di C. Landino, 1481, with twenty rare engravings by Baldini from designs of Botticelli, £380. 665, A Collection of 68 pencil drawings by A. David, full length portraits of Napoleon I., his family, court, and contemporaries, £360. 1495, Hystorie du Roy Perceforest, 1528, 6 vols. in 3, green morocco by Derome, £118. 1529, Pindari Carmina, first edition, Venetiis, Aldus, 1513, brown morocco by Pierre Roffet le Fauchaux, from the library of Henry II. and Diane de Poitiers, with their devices, £141. 1983, Tristan, Chevalier de la Table Ronde, Paris, second edition by Verard, £108. 2039, Vernet (H.), Seventeen original drawings in sepia to illustrate the life of Napoleon I., £231.

It is interesting to put in juxtaposition with these high-priced books an important work which has gone down in value. A fine set of the *Byzantine Historians*, large paper, 1645—1777, 18 vols. in red morocco by Ruelle, and 5 vols. in calf, fetched £4 10s.

It will probably be many a year before we see again such exquisitely bound books brought to the hammer as those contained in the Hamilton Palace Libraries.

AN ESSAY TOWARDS A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MARLOWE'S *TRAGICAL HISTORY OF DOCTOR FAUSTUS*.

COMPILED BY WILLIAM HEINEMANN.

## PART I.



HE following list has no other purpose than to afford those interested in the subject a survey of all that is of bibliographical value concerning Marlowe's *Tragical History of Doctor Faustus*.

No pretence to completeness is made for Divisions III. and V., but it is hoped that the most important books and articles containing criticisms on Marlowe's *Tragical History of Doctor Faustus* will be found. The compiler has endeavoured to exclude as far as possible all unimportant matter, chiefly in shape of articles in books or periodicals, on Marlowe, treating only in passing on Doctor Faustus, or on the Faust legend in general, and mentioning Marlowe's play only as a link in a long chain of other works in art and poetry on Faust. Excluded also are generally the very numerous works on Goethe's *Faust*, containing passing remarks on Marlowe's *Faustus*, or a comparison of it with Goethe's.

I. *The Quartos of "Doctor Faustus."*

The description of No. 1 is taken from Dyce's edition, of No. 2 from Wagner's, of No. 3 from Hazlitt's *Handbook of Early English Literature*. Nos. 6 to 9 have been carefully described from copies examined by the compiler. No reference is made to what is omitted, or additional matter in the later 4tos. Full information on this subject will be found in Mr. A. H. Bullen's new edition (see below, No. 27a).

No. 1 (1604).—The Tragical History of D. Faustus. As it hath bene Acted by the Right Honorable the Earle of Nottingham his seruants. Written by Ch. Marl. London, Printed by V. S. for Thomas Bushell. [4to. Unique copy in the Bodleian Library.]

No. 2 (1609).—The Tragical History of the horrible Life and Death of Doctor

Faustus. Written by Ch. Marl. Imprinted at London by G. E. for John Wright, and are to be sold at Christchurchgate. [4to, A—F3 (F4 blank). Unique copy in the Stadtbibliothek at Hamburg.]

No. 3 (1611).—The Tragical History of the horrible Life and Death of D. Faustus. Written by Ch. Marl. Printed by G. E. for John Wright. London. [4to, ll. 31, signed A—H.]

No. 4 (1616).—The Tragical History of the Life and Death of *Doctor Faustus*. Written by Ch. Mar. London. Printed for John Wright, and are to be sold at his shop without Newgate, at the signe of the Bible. [4to, ll. 31, without pagination. Black-letter, Names and Stage-directions in Latin type. With woodcut: Faust and the devil. On title-page, "History," all page-headings "Historie." Better print than any of the later 4tos.]

No. 5 (1619).—The Tragical History of the Life and Death of Doctor Faustus. With new Additions. Written by Ch. Mar. London, Printed for John Wright and are to be sold at his shop without Newgate, at the signe of the Bible. [4to, ll. 31, Sign. A to H3. Black-letter, Names and Stage-directions in Latin type. Page-headings spell "Historie." A probably unique copy is in the possession of Mr. F. Locker, to whose liberal kindness the compiler owes his knowledge of this edition.]

No. 6 (1620).—The Tragical History of the Life and Death of Doctor Faustus. With new Additions. Written by *Ch. Mar.* London. Printed for John Wright, and are to be sold at his shop without Newgate, at the signe of the Bible. [4to, ll. 31, A to H3, without pagination. Black-letter, Names and Stage-directions in Latin type. Woodcut on title-page: Faust citing the Devil. The misprint "Histoy" is only on the title-page. The British Museum copy contains the following MS. note: "An unique edition, unmentioned by all bibliographers, and unknown even to Mr. Dyce." Very untidy spelling throughout.]

No. 7 (1624).—The Tragical History of the Life and Death of Doctor Favstus.

With new Additions. Written by Ch. Mar. Printed at London for *John Wright*, and are to be sold at his shop without Newgate. [4to, ll. 33, without pagination. Black-letter, Names and Stage-directions in Latin type. With woodcut: Faust and the Devil. Although apparently reset, this edition has retained the uneven and slovenly spelling of the edition of 1620.]

No. 8 (1631).—The Tragicall Historie of the Life and Death of Doctor Faustus. With new Additions. Written by Ch. Mar. Printed at London for *John Wright*, and are to be sold at his shop without Newgate. [4to, ll. 31, A—H3, without pagination. It is printed throughout in Black-letter, Names and Stage-directions in Latin type. The title-page bears woodcut of Faustus citing the Devil.]

No. 9 (1663).—The Tragical History of the Life and Death of Doctor Faustus. Printed with New Additions as it is now Acted. With several New Scenes, together with the Actors Names. Written by Ch. Mar. Printed for *W. Gilbertson* at the Bible without *Newgate*. [4to, 30 ll., A to H2, without pagination. Printed in Latin type throughout, the names and stage directions in Italics. A to D were probably printed at an earlier date than the rest. They are got up in an inferior style, and the spelling varies on several occasions from that of the latter part. While sheets A to D spell "Tragical" in the Headings of the pages, Sheets E to end have "Tragical." On p. C 2 (1) "Faustus" is four times printed with a Gothic ff. The title-page bears vignette: Faustus conjuring the devil. It is not executed as well as on the title-page of the edition of 1631.]

Budik mentions in the *Serapeum* (1847), vol. viii., page 175, the following edition: "Doctor Faustus. A tragedy. 8vo, London, 1612." There is, however, no reference to Marlowe as the author. He speaks of it as if he had seen it, and Peter must likewise have been convinced of its existence, for he not only quotes it in his *Lit. der Faustsage*, Leipzig, 1851, but even repeats and completes

his entry in the *Zusätze zur Lit. d. Faustsage*, Leipzig, 1857.

Peter also mentions a quarto of 1651, and Van der Velde, in the introduction to his translation of Dr. Faustus (*v.* below, No. 50), p. 37, and Engel in his *Literatur d. Faustsage*, Oldenburg, 1874, p. 38, follow him. A. Graf, in his *Studii Drammatici*, Torino, 1878 (*v.* below, No. 65), p. 218, speaks of a first edition without date, and of reprints of 1622, 1626, 1636, and 1690.

The compiler has endeavoured to verify these entries. He has, however, failed to do so, and believes that, even if other editions than the quartos mentioned may once have existed, no library in England or abroad contains copies of them at the present day.

## II. Modern Reprints of "Doctor Faustus."

No. 10 (1814).—Old English Plays: being a selection from the early Dramatic Writers. 8vo, 6 vols. London.

[Vol. I., pp. 1—88: "The Tragical History of the Life and Death of Doctor Faustus. By Christopher Marlowe." With a short introductory notice.]

No. 11 (1816).—Old Plays: being a continuation of Dodsley's Collection. With Notes, critical and explanatory. 6 vols. 8vo. London.

[Vol. I., pp. 1 to 88: "The Tragical History of the Life and Death of Doctor Faustus. By Christopher Marlowe." (Same as the preceding, with new title-page.)]

No. 12 (1818).—The Dramatic Works of Christopher Marlowe, with prefatory remarks, notes, critical and explanatory. By W. Oxberry, Comedian. 8vo, London. No. 3.—Oxberry's Edition. Doctor Faustus, a tragedy. By Christopher Marlowe. With prefatory Remarks, notes, critical and explanatory. By W. Oxberry, Comedian. 8vo, pp. v + 65. London.

["But though we think Marlow's 'Faustus' decidedly superior to the 'Manfred' of Lord Byron, we are inclined to believe Marlow himself is exceeded by the 'Faust' of Goëthe; the German poet is more sublime, more pathetic, and more sustained; his female interest, too, is exceedingly strong, and

though he also deals too much in the mysterious, yet his other merits counterbalance that defect."—Remarks.]

- No. 13 (1818).—The Tragical Historie of the Life and Death of Doctor Faustus, with new additions. Written by Ch. Mar. Printed at London for John Wright, and are to be sold at his shop without Newgate, 1624. Reprinted 1818. Sold by J. Chappell, Jun., Royal Exchange. 8vo, pp. 68. London.

"Of the above mentioned old copies I have carefully collated those of 1616-24 and 31, which vary but in a few trifling particulars.

"The beauties of this play have of late been felt and commented upon in various quarters; and it has been said to have furnished some hints towards the production of 'Manfred.'

"It is impossible to peruse it without an involuntary shudder, and creeping of the flesh."—Prolegomena.]

- No. 14 (1826).—The Works of Christopher Marlowe. 3 vols. 8vo, London.

Kit Marlowe's Works, vol. ii., pp. 116 to 201, Doctor Faustus.

[Contains the following note:—"The Tragical History of the Life and Death of Doctor Faustus, written by Ch. Marloe. London, Printed for John Wright, and are to be sold at his shop without Newgate, at the signe of the Bible." Black-letter, 4to, 1616.

Mr. Malone is of opinion that this play was exhibited before 1590. It appears to have been acted by the Lord Admiral's servants in 1594 and 1597. It was first published in 1604, 4to, and was reprinted in 1616, 1624, and 1663, all in quarto. The last edition contains some new scenes, and the one at Rome is left out, and another copied from *The Rich Jew of Malta* substituted. Indeed, it is probable that none of the editions contain the entire text of the author, for it appears from Henslowe's MS. that after Marlow's death, and before the first edition, the play had been altered in the representation. The entry is as follows:—"Lent unto the company, 22nd November, 1602, to pay unto William Bride and Samuel Rowley for

their adycions in Doctor Fostes, the sum £4"; and if the additions were estimated at the rate at which plays were then usually paid for, they were not by any means inconsiderable. The character of Faustus was played by Edward Alleyn.]

- No. 15 (1850).—The Works of Christopher Marlowe, with notes and some account of his life and writings, by the Rev. Alexander Dyce. 3 vols. 8vo. London.

[Vol. II., pp. 1 to 84: "*The Tragical History of D. Faustus. As it hath bene Acted by the Right Honorable the Earle of Nottingham his servants. Written by Ch. Marl. London, printed by V. S. for Thomas Bushell. 1604.* In reprinting this edition, I have here and there amended the text by means of the later 4tos,—1616, 1624, 1631. Of 4to 1663, which contains various comparatively modern alterations and additions, I have made no use."

*Ibid.*, pp. 85 to 156: "*The Tragical History of the Life and Death of Dr. Faustus. Written by Ch. Mar. London, Printed for John Wright, and are to be sold at his shop without Newgate, at the signe of the Bible, 1616, 4to.*

"*The Tragical History of the Life and Death of Doctor Faustus. With new Additions. Written by Ch. Mar. Printed at London for John Wright, and are to be sold at his shop without Newgate, 1624, 4to.*

"*The Tragical Historie of the Life and Death of Doctor Faustus. With new Additions. Written by Ch. Mar. Printed at London for John Wright, and are to be sold at his shop without Newgate, 1631. 4to.*

"In a few places I have amended the text of this play by means of 4to 1604. I have made no use of the comparatively modern edition, 4to, 1663.

*Ibid.*, pp. 157-9: "Ballad of Faustus." "*The Judgment of God shewed upon one John Faustus, Doctor in Divinity. Tune of Fortune, my Foe.*"—"Printed by and for A. M. and sold by the Booksellers of London."]

(To be continued.)

## REVIEWS.

*Viri Illustres Acad. Jacob. Sext. Scot. Reg. Anno cccmo.* Edinburgi, apud Y. J. Pentland, 1884. Sm. 8vo.

The beautiful city of Edinburgh has lately been gay with festivities arranged for the celebration of the tercentenary of its famous University. The distinguished literary and scientific men of Europe have been most hospitably received, and have returned to their homes well pleased with their reception. The publisher of this little book has carried out well the happy idea of recording the names of some of the most illustrious men connected with the University in the past and present. A photolithograph from a clay sketch for the bust of Carlyle by Charles Macbride serves as frontispiece. The roll is a proud one, and contains among mathematicians such names as Gregory, Maclaurin, Wallace and Kelland; among physicists and chemists Black, Leslie, Young, Brewster, Graham, and Clerk Maxwell; among geographical explorers Bruce and Mungo Park; of geologists there are Hutton, Playfair, Logan, Falconer, Edward Forbes, and Murchison; of zoologists and botanists Erasmus and Charles Darwin, and Robert Brown; of historians Robertson, Niebuhr, and Carlyle; of philosophers Hume, Dugald Stewart, James Mill, and Sir William Hamilton; while poets and novelists are well represented by Drummond of Hawthornden, Thomson, Akenside, Goldsmith, Mackenzie, Scott and Campbell. There is a goodly list of statesmen, such as Carstairs, Forbes of Culloden, Dundas, Henry Erskine, Sir James Mackintosh, Horner, Brougham, Lansdowne, Palmerston and Russell. Churchmen come last, and names like Chalmers and Irving close the list well. It will be seen that this pretty little volume, edited by Mr. Patrick Geddes, is a worthy memorial of an interesting event.

*Oure Tounis Colledge. Sketches of the History of the old College of Edinburgh, with an Appendix of Historical Documents.* By JOHN HARRISON. Edinburg, William Blackwood and Sons, 1884. Sm. 8vo.

Three centuries, though a long period of time, cannot be considered as making a long history for a university. Most of the noted seats of learning in Europe are of considerably greater antiquity; but if not so old as some others, Edinburgh University can boast of a very honourable and distinguished history. It was a child of the Reformation, and owed its origin largely to John Knox. Edinburgh was a small town in 1583, and it is greatly to the credit of her rulers at that date that they succeeded in founding a College. Money was not plentiful at first, but the expenses were not great. Rollock, the first principal, only received £40 (Scots) per annum as salary, and 6s. 8d. per day for board of himself and servant.

Mr. Harrison tells the history of the College well, and leads us along from the day of small things to the distinguished success of a later date with a tale of unflagging interest. The three Alexanders Monro take a high position in the chapter on the rise

of the medical school. Alexander *primus* was dedicated by his father to the work of improving medical education in Scotland, and he succeeded in an eminent degree. He was followed as Professor of Anatomy by both son and grandson, and the family filled the chair for the long period of 126 years—that is, from 1720 to 1846. The University owes much to Principal Robertson, who greatly raised its fame. He was anxious to replace the college buildings, which had got into a very dilapidated condition, by something more imposing; but he was not successful in his efforts at first. In 1789 the foundation stone of a new building designed by Robert Adam was laid with Masonic honours. Robertson did not live to see much more than this foundation stone laid. Now the University has again outgrown its habitation, and handsome new buildings have been erected for it.

These sketches, which are both entertaining and carefully accurate, appeared first in the *Scotsman*. They were well worthy of reproduction, and Messrs. Blackwood have made them into a handy and pleasant-looking volume.

*Catalogue of Religions and Superstitions.* I. Bibles; II. Church History; III. Theology and Canon Law; IV. Liturgy and Canon Law; V. Judaism; VI. Comparative Mythology and Heathen Religions; VII. Mysteries, Magic, Witchcraft. Bernard Quaritch, April 1884. 8vo.

Mr. Quaritch has presented us with so many valuable catalogues that it is not easy to find fresh words of praise to apply to them, but the last issued of the series deals with so important a subject that it requires some special notice. The title explains the plan of arrangement, but it can give no idea of the interest of the contents. The first articles catalogued are four copies of Cardinal Ximenes' grand Complutensian Polyglot. Among translations of the Bible there are the first edition of Eliot's Massachusetts Bible, and two copies of the second edition; and a MS. on vellum of Wyclif's English Testament (Codex S of Madden's edition), marked £1000. The heading of Church History is divided out into nationalities, and contains books on the Religious Orders, on Heresies, the Reformation, Puritans, Huguenots, etc., and on Pilgrimages. Liturgies and Books of Ritual are well represented. The articles, all carefully described, are made more interesting by the numerous valuable notes.

*The Gentleman's Magazine Library; being a classified collection of the chief contents of the "Gentleman's Magazine" from 1731 to 1868.* Edited by GEORGE LAURENCE GOMME, F.S.A. Dialect Proverbs and Word-lore. London: Elliot Stock, 1884. 8vo.

We are glad to welcome a second volume of Mr. Gomme's most valuable reproduction of the *Gentleman's Magazine*. The first was so good, and contained so much curious matter, that we were all anxious for the second, and now that that has come we cry out for more. Every one knows how much of permanent interest the old *Gentleman's Magazine* contains, but every one also knows how difficult it is to find just what you want in the long series of

volumes. The present is a good instance of this, for here are gathered together a large number of words, proverbs, and names, which will be of the greatest value to the philologist and the antiquary; and we cannot help feeling, as we turn over the pages, how many of these items we should have missed if we had set ourselves to seek for them in their original form. The chief heads of the contents of the volume are Lists of Local Words and Specimens of Dialect, Proverbs, Proverbial Sayings, Special Words, Names of Persons and Places, and Signs of Inns, etc. It is really quite refreshing, in these days of scientific philology and phonology, to read the wild guesses as to the origin of words which were once common, and for the matter of that is not quite unknown in the present day. The occasional wildness of the conclusions does not, however, in any way invalidate the soundness of the premisses, and the contributors to the magazine have gleaned much which without their labour would have been lost. Mr. Gomme has performed the work of editor well, and has added some useful notes and a carefully compiled index.

*Catalogus Bibliothecæ Guyotianæ Institutii Surdo-Mutorum Groningani. Pars Specialis. De Surdo-Mutis, Balbis, Cæcis, Mente Imbecillis. Curavit Dr. A. W. Allings. Groningæ, typis Fratrum Hoitsema, 1883. 8vo.*

This elaborate catalogue of the library of the well-known Guyot Institution at Groningen will form a valuable bibliography of the subjects of Deaf-mutism, Stammering, Blindness and Idiocy, when complete; but at present the numerous subdivisions are difficult to consult from want of the index, which will doubtless follow in due course.

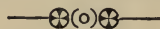
*Hints on Catalogue Titles, and on Index Entries, with a rough Vocabulary of Terms and Abbreviations, chiefly from Catalogues and some passages from Journeyings among Books.* By CHARLES F. BLACKBURN. London: Sampson, Low, Marston, Searle and Rivington, 1884. Roy. 8vo.

A very slight survey of this book will show the reader that Mr. Blackburn writes out of a fulness of experience, and that he has thought out the various points upon which he essays to teach us. A further study of the book will show that the author has the art of making what may be considered a somewhat dry subject very interesting. The bibliographer will naturally read it through with pleasure, but we can promise the general reader that he will find many amusing notes and apposite instances to beguile him into reading it through. We do not wish it to be understood that we agree with all the canons set forth; but the author writes what practice has taught him, and his views are therefore worthy of consideration even if we do not accept them in their entirety. He chiefly takes the practical or bookseller's point of view, and does not deal much with the more theoretically bibliographical side of the question. He therefore lays considerable stress upon the art of condensing a title correctly, and on the importance of this we entirely agree with him. There is a strange notion abroad that titles should be given in full and not abridged: this may be very well for some bibliographies, but one of the chief opportunities for the

art of the cataloguer will be found in judicious abridgement. At the same time we must protest against the mode advocated by Mr. Blackburn. He seems to think that the cataloguer is called upon to improve the author's arrangement of his title; and the following is one of his instances. "*Sansom (A. Ernest), The Lettsomian Lectures, on the treatment of some of the forms of Valvular Diseases of the Heart, delivered before the Medical Society of London 1883.*" This title he would treat thus—"*Sansom (A. Ernest), Valvular Diseases of the Heart, treatment of some forms. Lettsomian Lectures 1883.*"

Now, we submit that directly the cataloguer allows himself to alter the arrangement of the words in a title he introduces endless confusion. If he must needs be very short he may use the words "*Valvular Diseases of the Heart*" alone, but if he introduces "*treatment of some forms,*" those words must be in their proper place.

The vocabulary at the end will be found very useful, and it may be said generally that the book is full of valuable hints. It has also been produced with much care and taste, and looks what it is—a volume very much out of the common run.



## NOTES AND NEWS.

MONS. FRANÇOIS AUGUSTE MARIE MIGNET, the veteran historian, died in April. He was born May 1796 at Aix, went to Paris in 1821, and became a member of the Academy in 1836. His most famous works are, *History of the French Revolution*, *Antonio Perez and Philippe II.*, *Charles V.*, and *Histoire de Marie Stuart*. This last is the most impartial work on this unfortunate Queen.

EMANUEL GEIBEL, the German poet, was buried at Lubeck on April 12th. He was born in 1815. His popularity may be judged from the fact that his *Poems* went into ninety-six editions. He wrote other volumes of poems and plays, but none were so much read as the first.

ON April 7th Messrs Doerffling and Francke celebrated their jubilee. Herr Doerffling, founder of the house, retired in 1865 and died in 1874. Herr Francke, who entered the firm in 1848, still lives, but has left the business, which is now carried on by his nephew. Congratulatory addresses came from all parts, and a deputation consisting of Messrs. Delitzsch, Kahnis, Keil and Luthardt presented a handsome album with the portraits of the authors whose works were published by the firm.

ON April 16th there died a veteran German publisher. Karl Christian Philip Tauchnitz was born March 3rd, 1798, and after finishing his education entered the business founded by his father. He is known in this country principally by his little dictionaries and by his pocket editions of the Greek and Latin classics, which were at one time very popular, and some of which are still in demand, as they have not been reprinted in any other editions. He also published the valuable concordance to the Hebrew Bible by Tuerst and one to the Greek New

Testament by Bruder. He retired from business in 1865, and has since lived a quiet life. He left upwards of £200,000 (4,052,000 marks) to the city of Leipzig for benevolent purposes. He was a cousin of the more famous Baron Tauchnitz.

ON the 19th of May Messrs. Sotheby sold an extensive collection of Books of Emblems, containing various editions of Alciatus, Boethius, Cats, Giovio, Hugo, Quarles, Ripa, Saavedra Faxardo, Vænius, Whitney, Wither, etc.

MESSRS. F. Thompson and Son, of Manchester, sold a portion of the late Mr. Crossley's library from May 12th to 19th. The catalogue consisted of 2682 lots. The more valuable portion of the library will be sold in London by Messrs. Sotheby later on.

MR. WRIGHT has published as a Supplement to the *Western Antiquary*, an interesting article on the Scenery and Legends of Blackmore's *Lorna Doone* by Mr. J. E. Chanter. The *Western Antiquary* is now in the fourth year of its existence, and no longer appears in the pages of a weekly paper. We wish it every success in its independent career.

THE Paris publishing trade has lost in M. Edward Dentu one of its most distinguished members. A correspondent of the *Times* writes of him as follows:—"The speciality of his house has always been the issue of political books and of pamphlets bearing on the topics of the day. In the suggestion of titles for ephemeral works of this description the Dentus seem to have had an hereditary talent, for Gabriel Dentu, who died in 1849, is said to have given names to over 500 of the pamphlets which he published on the events of 1848, and his son Edouard was almost as prolific in his nomenclature of the *brochures* which flowed from his presses after the war and the Commune. Familiarly acquainted with the leading men of all parties, M. Dentu had a good deal of influence, which he generally used for needy or ambitious friends, though he deserved the praise which Louis XIV. gave to Marshal Catinat of never asking anything for himself. In the publishing trade, M. Dentu will be remembered for his enterprise in being the first to issue cheap, but well-looking and finely-printed editions of popular authors, at one franc the volume. His *éditions de luxe* were not so grand as those of some other houses, but the printing of them was always remarkable; in fact, when at the Exhibition of 1867 the gold medal for printing was given to a provincial firm—that of Mame, of Tours—M. Dentu chose to regard the jury's award as a personal slight, and it deeply mortified him. In the literary circles of Paris, M. Dentu was accounted a wit. Some years ago, when Viscount de la Guerrière consulted him about a catching title to a pamphlet which advocated the gradual and quiet evacuation of Rome by the French troops, M. Dentu asked, 'Is there anything about a drum in it?' 'No.' 'Nor about a trumpet?' 'No.' 'Then call it *Sans Tambour ni Trompette*;' and this really happy title, which was as good as a motto, got the pamphlet a large sale."

THE *Greenock Advertiser*, which for some years back has been an evening daily, attached to the Tory cause, was on Tuesday issued for the last time. It announces its demise in the following terms, printed

within mourning borders:—"In Memoriam, the *Greenock Advertiser*, which, having survived Empires and Revolutions, dies at last because the party to which its best efforts were devoted is so inspired by the spirit of Christian meekness that it prefers journals which misrepresent its sayings and revile its policy. Born 8th January, 1802; died 8th April, 1884. 'Too bad for blessing, yet too good for banning.'"

THE sale of the important library of M. Vergawen, of Gand, was commenced in Brussels on March 11th. The Belgian Government has not been able to accept the offers made for the acquisition of the complete collection. It is especially rich in illuminated MSS., and in books printed in the Low Countries in the fifteenth century.

THE fifth and last volume of Mr. William Smith's *Old Yorkshire* will be ready for subscribers on September 1st, 1884. It will contain an Introduction by Professor F. J. Falding, D.D., LL.D., Principal of Rotherham College.

M. J. SZINNYEI, chief librarian of the University library of Buda-Pesth, has given in a *Review* published in that town, a complete list of the periodicals published in the Magyar language during the current year. The total is 482, of which 222 at Buda-Pesth, 259 in other parts of Hungary, and 1 only abroad. It appears also from this article that there are 237 journals of all kinds in foreign languages published in Hungary: 151 German, 53 Slav, 23 Roumanian, 5 Italian, 3 French, and 2 Hebrew.

MESSRS. E. & G. GOLDSMID, of Edinburgh, have issued the prospectus of a reprint of Hakluyt's Collection of *Voyages*. They quote from Oldys the plea which he made for a re-impression of the work in 1737, and since then it has become extraordinarily scarce.

THOSE who know the method of work adopted by Balzac will not be surprised that in the case of *Pierrette* he was obliged to pay for printers' corrections 300 francs more than he received for the story.

In a letter written by a friend of Byron and recently printed for the first time appears this paragraph, says the New York *Tribune*, concerning the poet's delight in Scott's work: "He was very fond of Scott's novels—you will have observed they were always scattered about his rooms at Metaxata. The day before he left the island I happened to receive a copy of *Quentin Durward*, which I put into his hand, knowing that he had not seen it and that he wished to obtain the perusal of it. He immediately shut himself in his room, and in his eagerness to indulge in it refused to dine with the officers of the 8th Regiment at their mess, or even to join us at the table, but merely came out once or twice to say how much he was entertained, returning to his chamber with a plate of figs in his hand. He was exceedingly delighted with *Quentin Durward*, and said it was excellent, especially the first volume and part of the second, but that it fell off toward the conclusion, like all the more recent of these novels; it might be, he added, owing to the extreme rapidity with which they were written—admirably conceived and as well executed at the outset, but hastily finished off."

IN the February number of *Polybiblion* there is an interesting article on the history of the library of the University of Caen; and in the March number the inventory of the library is given. The date of the catalogue is 1467, and the copy printed is from a folio volume, 1712, comprising 343 numbers.

THE American *Critic and Good Literature* consented in its number for March 29th to act as ballot-box in an election for "Forty Immortals," to compose a national academy like the French Academy. The result of the voting was published in the issue of April 12th. At least 300 candidates were voted for, but the "Immortals" were decided to be as follows:—(The number of votes is placed after each name.)

1. Oliver Wendell Holmes (130); 2. James Russell Lowell (128); 3. John Greenleaf Whittier (125); 4. George Bancroft (121); 5. William Dean Howells (119); 6. George William Curtis (118); 7. Thomas Bailey Aldrich (111); 8. Francis Bret Harte (105); 9. Edmund Clarence Stedman (104); 10. Richard Grant White (102); 11. Edward Everett Hale (100); 12. George W. Cable (87); 13. Henry James (86); 14. S. L. Clemens (Mark Twain) (84); 15. Charles Dudley Warner (84); 16. Henry Ward Beecher (83); 17. James Freeman Clarke (82); 18. Richard Henry Stoddard (81); 19. William Dwight Whitney (77); 20. Walt Whitman (76); 21. Asa Gray (69); 22. Noah Porter (66); 23. John Fiske (62); 24. Theodore D. Woolsey (57); 25. A. Bronson Alcott (55); 26. Julian Hawthorne (55); 27. John Burroughs (52); 28. Mark Hopkins (52); 29. Thomas Wentworth Higginson (49); 30. John G. Saxe (49); 31. Octavius Brooks Frothingham (48); 32. George P. Fisher (47); 33. Moses Coit Tyler (45); 34. Charles A. Dana (44); 35. Donald G. Mitchell (41); 36. Alexander Winchell (38); 37. Edwin P. Whipple (37); 38. George Parsons Lathrop (36); 39. W. W. Story (36); 40. Francis Parkman (34).

WE learn from the *Publishers' Weekly* (New York) that arrangements have been completed for holding, at the University Library, Berkeley, Cal., during the last week of May—commencement week—a loan exhibition of books illustrative of the history and progress of printing and the related arts. To this exhibition the private collectors and public libraries of San Francisco, Oakland, and vicinity have generously promised contributions. There will be represented specimens of block books, early wood engravings, and playing-cards, manuscripts (the predecessors of the typographic art), many examples of printed work of the fifteenth century, and rare and noteworthy editions of succeeding centuries. Special attention will be given to showing the progress of book illustration in its various forms. Another department of the exhibition will be devoted to samples of the work of famous binders. Specimens of California printing and binding will be exhibited. The exhibition, it is hoped, will prove of great interest to the book lovers and collectors of the Pacific Coast, and be an occasion for the display of many a rare work, the presence of which on that side of the continent might not have been suspected.

THE March number of *Le Livre* contains an article on Auguste Poulet-Malassis, with an excellent portrait. For three centuries the Malassis printed books at

Alençon, Brest, and Rouen; and, the writer remarks, when Poulet Malassis came into the world at Alençon, in 1825, he was born a printer, as others have been born poets. It was in 1857 that "la librairie Poulet-Malassis et de Broise" was opened in the Rue de Buci, Paris, and the distinguished typographer died in 1878. An amusing article on the readers of "la Salle de Travail" in the Bibliothèque Nationale is accompanied by some capital sketches. The article on German caricature, which we have already noticed, is concluded in the April number.

A RECENT number of Trübner's *Oriental Record* contained an article on the most ancient library of Europe—that of Brill, at Leyden, owned formerly by Louis Elzevir and now by MM. Van Oordt et de Stopelaar.

THE *Memoirs of Heine* are being published in the *Gartenlaube*. The first chapter appeared in the number of 17th February. The memoirs will afterwards appear in a volume.

WHEN original drawings happen to be bound up with the works they illustrate peculiar prices are realised. An instance occurred recently at the sale of the important library of M. Elzéar Pin, when a copy of *Histoire du petit Jehan de Saintré*, (Paris, Didot, 1791, 12mo, bound by Bozérian,) containing the four original drawings of Moreau, was sold for 2025 francs; and a copy of *Histoire de Gérard de Nevers* (Paris, 1792, 12mo, by Bozérian), with four original drawings by Moreau, was knocked down for 2800 francs. A copy of an edition of *Œuvres choisies de Gresset*, also bound by Bozérian, and containing five original drawings by Moreau the younger, obtained 4400 francs.

AT the sale of the Cooke Library in New York, last December, a collection of fifty-four autograph letters of Washington to General Joseph Reed was sold for 2,900 dollars.

FIRST editions of English works realised the following prices at a sale in Glasgow in January last. Milton's *Paradise Lost*, £16 10s.; Shelley's *Queen Mab*, £11 5s.; Byron's *Hours of Idleness*, £10 10s.; Lamb's *Tales from Shakespeare*, £11; Beckford's *Vathek*, £11; Ruskin's *Modern Painters*, £20 10s.; Hamerton's *Etching and Etchers*, £19 5s. The autograph of Burns's poem, *Holy Willie's Prayer*, fetched £40.

AN American journalist writes: "I saw in a Broadway book-store the other day a copy of *Weeds and Wild Flowers*, the little volume of prose and poetry printed by the late Lord Lytton in Paris in 1825, when he was twenty-two years old. The book—a long and thin volume, printed for private circulation—consists of four pages of prose and ninety-eight of verse, 'meandering through an ample meadow of margin.' It is printed in long primer, and was originally held together by a green paper wrapper. The volume I saw had been bound in morocco, and was a presentation copy, sent with the author's compliments to a Mr. Piggott. Some one was so lucky as to pick it up recently at a London book-sale, for I don't know what price. It was offered to me for \$17 50c. I did not buy it, however, but some one else did, and put it in the hands of

a New York binder, to be covered in a style worthy of the firstfruits of so elegant a muse. 'The Tale of a Dreamer,' written in 1824, is printed in this volume. The longest contribution to the collection, and one not reprinted in Lord Lytton's Works, is 'A Satiric Sketch' of Almack's, in which there is a tender allusion to Lady Caroline Lamb. Although *Weeds and Wild Flowers* was never published, the present Lord Lytton tells us that it 'flourished for a season upon drawing-room tables at Holland House, and other fashionable resorts of readers and writers of new books.'

THE following on the collection of American books is from the *Philadelphia Press*:—"Take such a comparatively unimportant branch of literature as old schoolbooks for children. Who sees now the books their grandfathers studied? It has been found impossible to get an absolutely complete and perfect set of all the editions of Webster's *Speller*. These children's books have more interest in them than would at first seem probable, for in one of them appears the first woodcut illustration of the first railroad in the United States, and scores are filled with the best work of Alexander Anderson, the earliest and one of the best wood-engravers this country has produced. These books can now be collected for a few cents apiece. In a few years they will be worth dollars, for the paper mill is using them up faster and faster daily. But it is not children's books alone that it will prove worth while to rescue. No one who has not seen such a collection as that Mr. S. W. Pennypacker has made, illustrative of Germans in America, will realize how great and varied is the number of books to be collected on almost any given subject. By themselves many of the books have little value; collected together they form a mass of *mémoires pour servir*, as the French aptly call materials for history, which make the act of collection a positive benefit. Epochs in local history, the progress of the fine arts, battles, folk-lore, philology—what you please—can be taken up and followed to advantage by buying American books."

AT the sale of the interesting collection of Mr. W. H. Sheppard at Bath, on April 29th, the prices realised were not high, but the following lots may be mentioned. Chauncy's *Antiquities of Hertfordshire*, 1700, £13 13s.; *Chronicles of England*, printed at Antwerp, 1493, black letter, £32 11s.; Illuminated MS., "Bracton De Legibus Anglicanis," dated 1260, the original MS. for Bracton's "Laws and Constitutions," £14 14s. (purchased by the British Museum); Fabyan's *Chronicle*, black letter, 1533, £5 5s. Hall's *Chronicle*, black letter, 1548, £3; Grafton's *Chronicle*, black letter, 1568, £2; Hollingshed's *Chronicle*, black letter, 1587, £1 15s.; Euclid's *Elements*, first edition, 1570, £2 6s.; Chaucer's works, in black letter, 1554, £2 18s.; "The Boke of Medecynes," 1540, imperfect, £1; Barker's royal folio edition of the Holy Bible, in original binding, 1583, £4 12s.; Coverdale's Bible, 1535, folio, imperfect, £3 3s.

FEW more interesting discoveries have been made than the five leaves of parchment lately unearthed among the little-known treasures of a library in Constantinople. The entire manuscript discovered

consisted of 120 leaves written in the eleventh century. Some of these, the learned finder, Philotheos Bryennios, now Metropolitan of Nicomedia, gave to the world in 1875. They filled gaps in early Christian MSS. already known, and supplemented previous editions of the same texts. But the most important part of the whole was reserved for thorough and repeated study, and has appeared within a few months, with extensive prolegomena and notes, from a press in the city where it was found. It is called *Teaching of the Twelve Apostles*.

THE following anecdote told by Longfellow has been communicated to the *Critic and Good Literature*. Hearing a domestic talking at the front door with a person who seemed very much in earnest, he went into the hall and found an Englishman and his wife. "She," said the poet, "was a thorough specimen of an English matron, stout, tall and substantial. He was—well, one of the real terrier sort—in looks—and carried a silk umbrella, neatly covered, evidently intent on 'doing' this country in the shortest possible space of time. On seeing me he said " (and the way in which the poet repeated what followed was inimitable): "'Aw! Mr. Longfellow, aw! I—we—supposed you had no ruins in this country, and aw! we thought we would, aw!—like to see, aw!—you!'"

A COPY of the second edition of the Bible in the Indian language (by John Eliot, Cambridge, 1685) was lately sold at Brooklyn for £200. It is one of the three known copies containing the dedication to Robert Boyle, and originally belonged to the Marquis of Hastings.

MR. J. W. BOUTON of New York is about to publish a bibliographical work by Mr. Rush C. Hawkins. It will contain the titles of the first books printed by the earliest presses set up in the cities, towns and monasteries of Europe before the end of the fifteenth century. Notes on the printers, and facsimiles of many remarkable title-pages, will also be given.

*The Critic and Good Literature* under the heading of "The Lounger" has the following paragraph in a recent number:—"I was talking with a publisher and bookseller the other day, who rather scouted the mania for collecting first editions of books. 'What intrinsic value has a first edition over a twentieth,' said he, 'if the twentieth is a better printed and a handsomer book?' 'It has a bibliographical interest,' I ventured. 'A bibliomaniacal interest, you should say,' he replied. 'I have no sympathy with such mustiness. Now, the collector to my taste is George Vanderbilt, the youngest son of William H. He is making a collection of the *finest* editions of standard authors. He buys the book in sheets when he can, and then has it bound up to suit his own fancy. Before he is done he will have the finest collection of books in New York.' This is certainly a sensible hobby, and Mr. Vanderbilt's books will have a greater intrinsic value than many others that have cost more money. If there were more collectors of this class of books there would be more encouragement for publishers to print large, instead of 'limited,' editions of handsome works."

At a recent sale in Edinburgh a copy of the Kilmarnock edition (1786) of Burns's Poems realised £40, and a copy of the edition of 1793, with an autograph inscription to Mrs. White, was sold for £21 2s 6d. A copy of Collins's Poetical Works, with an inscription by Burns to Jean Lorimer, obtained £16.

*Balzac*, by Edgar Everston Saltus, (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.,) just published, contains, in the last chapter, a bibliography, consisting of a classified list of all the writings of Balzac.



## CORRESPONDENCE.



### BOOKSELLERS' SIGNS.

IN Vols. II., III., and IV. of the *BIBLIOGRAPHER* there is a list, necessarily incomplete, of the *London Booksellers' Signs*. This week I purchased an old copy, complete and in good preservation, of Herman Boerhaave's *Treatise on the Powers of Medicines*. Translated from the most correct Latin edition. By John Martin, F.R.S. And Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge. London: printed for John Wilcox, at *Virgil's Head*, opposite the New Church, in the Strand, and James Hodges, at the *Looking-Glass* on London-Bridge, 1740. You will see from the above that the *Looking-Glass* was still in existence in 1740. (In the *BIBLIOGRAPHER* (II. 177) the date is given as 1688-94.) The sign of the *Virgil's Head* I do not find in the list; hence my reason for writing. J. B. BIRCHALL, M.B.

Croydon, May 3rd, 1884.

[The reason why the date of *The Looking-Glass* was given as 1688-94 was that Mr. Ashbee's list did not reach later than the end of the seventeenth century. Moreover the last date was not intended to represent a year when the sign ceased to exhibit, but only that it was the last date that Mr. Ashbee had then registered as on a book.—ED.]

### A NEW FIRM. (V. 183.)

IN reference to the letter printed in your May number and signed "L," it may be worth stating that a firm is established at Mayence under the name of "Gasapparatt und Guswerk, Fabrik für alle Arten Gasbeleuchtungsartikel."

"L." ought to have made inquiries before rashly correcting an authority which surely had better knowledge than he appears to possess. G. MAY.

58 & 59, Ludgate Hill, London,  
April 30th, 1884.

[Mr. May does not convict "L." of error, but he does show that the title of the firm was given incorrectly in the *Reports of the Juries*, probably from ignorance in the compiler. "L." informs us that in the authorized catalogue of the "Foreign Division" printed (in English) at Berlin, the exhibitors are described as "Foundry and Manufactory of Gas Apparatus, Mentz."—ED.]

### WIRE STITCHING.

I WISH to draw attention, before it may be too late, to what I conceive to be a mistake which is likely to be made, in binding modern books stitched or pinned with wire. In one of our large public libraries I recently came across a volume, not long published, in which the wire was already rusting. Now, this must eventually damage the sheets and render them more difficult to rebind, as the corrosion of the metal will stain and eat through the paper.

In the case of pamphlets this may, perhaps, be held to be of slight importance; but every one knows that even the mere waifs of literature—and very many pamphlets are far removed from this category—are often preserved and ultimately become of much value.

I confess I scarcely see the saving which is likely to be effected by this method; though, doubtless, this result is attained, or the plan would not be adopted. I trust, however, it is one which will not become general; or, I think, the conservation of modern books may be rendered more difficult.

R. T. SAMUEL.

London, 8th May, 1884.

### PROFESSOR "EBEND."

THERE is a well-known story about the editor of a certain Greek Testament, who acknowledged in his preface the obligation he was under to the learned German Professor Ebend—*Ebend.*, I should say, being merely a contraction of *Ebendasselbst*, or *Ebenderselbe*, and used as we should employ *ibid.* I saw it referred to in the *Saturday Review*, about a year ago, and I have lately come across it in the "Varieties" column of a local newspaper. Can any of your readers say whether this is true, and if so, who was the author who made such a blunder? R. B. P.

### ANONYMOUS TRACTS.

I HAVE before me an octavo volume of legal tracts written by barristers of the Midland Circuit, which is lettered *Midlandiana*. It formerly belonged to Mr. H. H. Holbech, and has his bookplate on the inner cover, with his arms and initials "H.H.H." As most of the tracts are anonymous, and the former possessor has identified their authors, it seems worth while to transfer the information to these pages. I do not find the title in Halkett and Laing's *Dictionary of Anonymous and Pseudonymous Literature*—but as that work has not proceeded further than the letter *N*, the last three titles would necessarily not be found there.

*An Essay towards an History of the Ancient Jurisdiction of the Marshalsea of the King's House; to which is subjoined an account of the Court of the Palace of the King at Westminster, created by Letters Patent of King Charles II.* [By Burton Morice, Steward of the Marshalsea and Palace Court.] London, printed for W. Clarke and Sons . . . 1812. Pp. 47.

*A Legal Argument on the Statute 1st William and Mary, Chapter 18, intituled "An Act for exempting their Majesties' Protestant Subjects, dissenting from the Church of England, from the Penalties of certain*

*laws*"; commonly called the Act of Toleration. By a Barrister-at-Law of Lincoln's Inn [Thomas Denman, afterwards Lord Denman and Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench]. London: printed for J. Butterworth, Fleet Street, and J. Hatchard, Piccadilly, 1812. Half-title, title, pp. 75.

*Toleration Act explained. An Answer to a Legal Argument on the Toleration Act, shewing that the Court of Quarter Sessions have a judicial function as to the Administration of Oaths to persons offering themselves for qualification as Protestant Dissenting Ministers.* By a Barrister of the Temple [George Wharton Marriott, afterwards a Police Magistrate]. London: printed for J. Butterworth . . . 1812, pp. 39.

*A Second Legal Argument on the Toleration Act, particularly with reference to the power of the Quarter Sessions to examine and reject persons claiming to qualify under the eighth section. With a Postscript in which "An Answer to a Legal Argument" is briefly considered.* By a Barrister-at-Law of Lincoln's Inn [Thomas Denman]. London: printed for J. Butterworth, 1812. Half-title, title, pp. 52.

*Observations on a Letter by John Eardley Eardley-Wilmot, Esq., one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Warwick, to the Magistrates of Warwickshire.* [By Andrew Amos, Professor of English Law in the University of London.] London: published by T. and G. Underwood, 22, Fleet Street, and Beilby and Knott, Birmingham, 1820. 8vo, title, pp. 23. H. B. W.



## LIBRARIES.



*Boston, U.S.: Public Library.*—From a note in the *Athenæum* we learn that a collection of broadsides a century and a quarter old, which has recently been found in a shop in the city of Boston, has been presented to the Public Library. Some of these broadsides are believed to be unique. All of them illustrate forgotten or little-known incidents in the olden time, and one furnishes a piece of historical information of great value. It has been overlooked by historians that the opposition in Massachusetts to the Stamp Act of 1765 was due not only to the disapproval of legislation by the British Parliament, but also to the dislike of an Act of a similar kind passed ten years previously by the General Court to provide money for the military operations of 1755. One of these broadsides gives an account of this forgotten Act, and a proclamation from Governor Shirley putting it in force.

*Edinburgh: Advocates' Library.*—There has just been completed, on the ground facing George IV. Bridge, an addition to the Advocates' Library which it is expected will afford as much space for shelving as will meet the natural growth of the Library for the next fifteen years. As regards the external appearance of the addition, nothing need be said; internally, however, the upper hall at the Court level is a handsome apartment—42 feet long, 32 feet wide, and 23 feet in height—which is to be used as a magazine and private

room by the members of the Faculty. The walls from floor to ceiling are covered with stained pine shelving, the upper portion of which is reached by an open gallery carried round at the height of 11 feet from the floor. The lower portion of the shelving is enclosed with doors of brass open work, which have a pleasing appearance. The room is lighted by a five-light window facing George IV. Bridge, and by a skylight in the centre of the roof. The rest of the ceiling is divided into ten deep panels, painted in bluish green, and freely enriched with gilt raised work. In the centre of each panel is an ornamental shield bearing the arms of a distinguished member of the Faculty, those selected for such commemoration being Sir George Mackenzie, Sir Walter Scott, Sir William Hamilton, Sir Archibald Alison, Lord Hailes, Boswell of Auchinleck, Lord Monboddo, Lockhart Ayton, and Tytler. The decorations have been artistically carried out by Mr. Muirhead, Frederick Street. In a tiled hearth in front of the fire, the arms of the Faculty have been reproduced in mosaics. The shelving in this apartment will contain about 20,000 volumes. The hall below will be entirely devoted to the storage of books—shelving being there provided for probably 120,000 volumes. Together the two apartments will thus give space for about 140,000 volumes. Messrs Mitchell and Son were the builders of this extension, which will cost about £2500.

*Glasgow: Mitchell Library.*—The report for 1883 is the fifth report presented by the committee to the Town Council of Glasgow. The six years of the Library's existence have witnessed a remarkable growth, and further extension and increased usefulness will only be checked by absolute need of space and accommodation. The inadequate and unsuitable housing of this valuable and important collection is a subject of comment even here in London; and we cannot but express a hope that the desideratum alluded to in the report may be made good before the congestion becomes much worse. There can be no doubt that such a limitation upon the power of supply reacts on the demand, and if the limitation become permanent it will surely defeat the object of Mr. Mitchell's bequest, which, as we learn from the report, was "for the establishment and endowment of a large Public Library in Glasgow with all the modern accessories connected therewith."

The Mitchell Library Fund cannot be used for the establishment of district lending libraries and reading-rooms, which are fast becoming necessities for such cities as Glasgow; and to establish these the citizens must adopt "The Public Libraries Act (Scotland) 1867" as amended by "The Public Libraries Act (Scotland) 1867, Amendment Act 1871." With regard to the Mitchell Library, Preceptor Wilson's scheme for utilising existing bequests, supplemented by a rate, for a public library and branches for Glasgow was communicated to our readers in the April number (V. 151).

During last year 6557 volumes and pamphlets were added to the Mitchell Library, bringing up the total contents to 51,582 volumes and pamphlets. It was a fortunate year for donations. The remarkable gift of a collection of Scottish literature by Mr. Alexander Gardyne we had the pleasure of noticing

in our last December number (V. 23). Another acquisition to the "Poets' Corner" (a Library of the Poetry of Scotland) was the purchase of the Burns collection of Mr. James Gould of Edinburgh. The committee allude to the friendly intercourse which continues to subsist between the Mitchell Library and Stirling's Library. A further interchange of duplicate books has been arranged; and readers at each, when not finding the books they are in search of, are informed whenever they can be got at the other library. While the Library is so much restricted in space it has not appeared desirable to proceed with carrying out the objects of the bequest made by the late Bailie Moir, of £11,503 4s. 2d., for the purchase of books, to be known as the "Moir Collection" in the Mitchell Library. With so many reasons for action, it can scarcely be a long time before a building will be provided worthy of Glasgow, and of the public spirit which has given to it such means of culture and enjoyment.

*Glasgow: Stirling's and Glasgow Public Library, Report for the ninety-third year (1883-84).*—A substantial increase in the issues is recorded, the number being 132,239 volumes as compared with 104,714 during 1882-83; and the number of members has risen from 664 to 731. The total number of volumes issued in the reference department was 60,222—an advance of 6241 over the previous year; and the total issues in the lending department were 72,017—an increase of 21,284 volumes. The work of rearranging the library is nearly completed, and the librarian hopes to have the catalogue ready some time next year. In the course of his speech in moving the adoption of the report, Bailie Jackson mentioned that the directors had quite recently opened negotiations with a joint committee of masters and men of the slater trade, which he hoped would result in the establishing of what would be practically a branch of the Library in the rooms of the operative slaters. If these negotiations were carried through, they would be the means of establishing the first branch of a public library in connection with a trades' association.

*Reading Free Library and Museum.*—A record of the first year's work of this Library has been lately published in the first annual report of the committee. We learn that the Library now contains 12,475 volumes, of which 10,450 are in the lending library and 2025 are in the reference library. The number of books borrowed, for the year ending the 31st of March last, has been 118,104—an average daily issue of 390 volumes. Of this total issue, 106,191 volumes were borrowed from the lending library—an average daily issue of 351; and 11,913 from the reference library—an average daily issue of 39. The number of borrowers from the lending library was 4637, 2876 males and 1761 females. A total daily attendance of about 550 in the reading and news rooms was recorded. The following may be mentioned as the principal donors: The proprietors of the late Free Library in West Street, Reading, presented 4000 volumes; Mr. George Palmer, M.P., £50; Mr. G. W. Palmer, £250; Mr. Ernest Palmer, £50; the trustees of the British Museum, books of the value of £150; the Convocation of the University of Oxford, books

of the value of £50; the India Office, London, 50 volumes relating to India; the teachers of the Reading Elementary Schools, 129 volumes; and just recently, £100 from the subscribers to the local fund of the late Agricultural Show held at Reading.

Having regard to the fact of the report being a first one, the tables furnished are interesting. Tables 2 and 3 show the issues from each classification of the lending and reference departments. The total from the lending library for the 302 days on which it was open stands thus: Art and science, 3793 volumes; biography, 2973; poetry and the drama 1309; fiction, 76,390; history, voyages and travel, 6284; law, politics and commerce, 866; miscellaneous, 4402; botany, geology and zoology, 2389; periodicals, 5830; theology and philosophy, 1953—making a total of 106,191, or a daily average issue of 351. From the reference library for the same number of days there was a total issue of 11,913 (a daily average of 39), which are thus classified:—Art and science, 2073; biography, 598; poetry and the drama, 182; fiction, 1081; history, etc., 962; law, etc., 184; miscellaneous, 5797; botany, etc., 465; periodicals, 292; theology and philosophy, 279. Taking the two sections together, we get a grand total issue from the whole library of 118,104, which represents an average daily issue of 391.

*St. Petersburg Public Library.*—The collection of the Bishop of Tchiguirine, Porphyre, well known by his works on Christianity in the East, has been added by the Russian Government to this Library. Porphyre occupied the twenty years which he passed in the East in collecting his treasures, which included 125 MSS. in different languages, 590 fragments of various kinds, and 20 very rare Arab books. The price paid by the Government was 15,000 roubles.

*Washington.*—At last Washington is to have a library worthy of the seat of the federal government. The Senate has voted a bill according 500,000 dollars for this object. The works will be commenced at once. It is estimated that the expense of supplying the library with three millions of volumes will be more than three million dollars.

The following Booksellers' Catalogues have been received:—

Avery (E.), 145, Great College Street, Camden Town; Blackwell (B. H.), 50, Broad Street, Oxford; Downing (Wm.), 74, New Street, Birmingham; Fawn (James) and Son, 18, Queen's Road, Bristol; Gilbert (H. M.), 26, Above Bar, Southampton; Grevel (H.), 33, King Street, Covent Garden; Herbert (C.), 60, Goswell Road, E.C.: Lowe (C.), Broad Street Corner, Birmingham; Palmer (C. S.), 100, Southampton Row; Parsons (E.), 45, Brompton Road; Robson and Kerslake, 43, Cranbourne Street; Roche (James), 1, Southampton Row; Sutton (R. H.), 130, Portland Street, Manchester.

Catalogues of sales by auction have been received from Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge, and from Mr. Dowell, of 18, George Street, Edinburgh, and Messrs. Easton and Co., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.



THE  
BIBLIOGRAPHER.



JULY, 1884.



WHO WAS COCKER?

BY HENRY B. WHEATLEY, F.S.A.

**M**OST readers will probably think this an unnecessary question, and answer unhesitatingly he was the author of the famous *Arithmetick*. But this is just the point that is not so certain, and in the present article I propose to set forth the reasons which have been adduced for believing that Cocker had little to do with the work that has made his name famous. Before doing this, however, it will be well to state such particulars as have come down to us of this once well-known penman.

Edward Cocker was born in 1631, and although it is not known with certainty where he was born, there is some reason to believe that he came from the county of Norfolk. At one time he was a schoolmaster at Northampton. In 1657, when he published his *Plumæ Triumphus* (or *The Pen's Triumph*), he was living on the south side of St. Paul's Cathedral over against Paul's Chain. This appears to have been one of his first works, and it was followed in rapid succession by a large number of books of the same character:—

*Art's Glory, or, The Penman's Treasure*, 1657 (another edition 1685).

*A Copy Book of Fair Writing*, 1657.

*Pen's Transcendencie, or, Fair Writing's Store House*, with examples of all the curious hands practised in England, 1657 (another edition was published in 1660).

*The Pen's Gallantry*, 1660 (?).

*Penman's Recreation*, 1660 (?).

*The Rules of Arithmetic*, 1660. A copy of  
VOL. VI.—No. II.

this, wanting the title-page, is in the British Museum.

*Penna Volans, or, Young Man's Accomplishment*, 1661.

*A Guide to Penmanship*, 1664 (other editions in 1673, 1675).

*The Young Clerks Tutor for Writing*, 1664, 1667 (8th edition published by John Hawkins in 1675; another edition appeared in Edmund Wingate's *Remains*, 1676).

*England's Penman, or, Cocker's New Copy Book*, 1665, 1668 (another edition 1671).

*The London Writing Master, or, Scholar's Guide*, 1665.

*Multum in Parvo, or, The Pen's Gallantry*, 1670? or 1680(?).

*Cocker's Urania, or, The Scholar's Delight in Writing*, 1670.

*Magnum in Parvo, or, The Pen's Perfection*, 1672, 1675.

*Cocker's Morals, or, The Muses Spring Garden* (a book of sentences in alphabetical order, for the use of writing schools), 1675 (another edition was published in 1694).

The titles of Cocker's books which I am unable to date are as follows:—

*The Tutor to Writing and Arithmetic*. (De Morgan says it was published before 1664.)

*The Compleat Writing Master*.

*Youth's Directions to Write without a Teacher*.

*Young Lawyer's Writing Master*.

*The Pen's Facility*.

*The Country Schoolmaster*.

*Introduction to Writing*.

Another book, entitled *The Pen's Experience*, is mentioned by S. H. in a copy of verses prefixed to *The Pen's Triumph* as Cocker's first publication, but I do not find any other notice of this.

Prefixed to *The Pen's Triumph* is the author's portrait, with the inscription "Ætatis suæ 26," and the *Guide to Penmanship* contains a later portrait, where the author is drawn in his own hair, with a laced band, and a pen in his hand, and these lines underneath:—

"Behold rare Cocker's life, resembling shade,  
Whom envy's clouds have more illustrious made,  
Whose pen and graver have display'd his name,  
With virtuoso's, in the book of fame."

We have already seen that in 1657 he was

living in St. Paul's Churchyard, and we find that when he published *The London Writing Master*, not long before his death, he had removed to "Gutter Lane, near Cheap-side."

There are several references to Cocker in Pepys's *Diary*, which, as they show the writing master as a lover of literature and a man somewhat out of the common run, I will transcribe here:—

"August 10th, 1664—Abroad to find out one to engrave my tables upon my new sliding rule with silver plates, it being so small that Browne, that made it, cannot get one to do it, so I find out Cocker, the famous writing master, and get him to do it, and I set an hour by him to see him design it all; and strange it is to see him with his natural eyes to cut so small at his first designing it, and read it all over, without any missing, when for my life I could not, with my best skill, read one word or letter of it; but it is use. He says that the best ight for his life to do a very small thing by (contrary to Chaucer's words to the sun, 'that he should lend his light to them that small seals grave'), it should be by an artificial light of a candle set to advantage as he could do it. I find the fellow by his discourse very ingenuous, and among other things, a great admirer and well read in all

our English poets, and undertakes to judge of them all, and that not impertinently. Well pleased with his company and better with his judgment upon my rule."

"August 11th—Comes Cocker with my rule, which he hath engraved to admiration for goodness and smallness of work; it cost me 14s. the doing, and mighty pleased I am with it."

"October 5th—Then comes Mr. Cocker to see me, and I discoursed with him about his writing and ability of sight, and how I shall do to get some glasse or other to helpe my eyes by candlelight; and he tells me he will bring me the helps he hath within a day or two, and shew me what to do."

"October 7th—To my office, and there came Mr. Cocker and brought me a globe of glasse, and a frame of oyled paper, as I desired, to shew me the manner of his gaining light to grave by, and to lessen the glaringnesse of it at pleasure by an oyled paper. This I bought of him, giving him a crown for it; and so, well satisfied, he went away."

We see from these passages that Cocker was worthy of his fame. This fame appears to have come to him early, for in *The Pen's Triumph*, published in 1657, when he was only six-and-twenty, there is the following curious treble acrostic by H. P. :—

#### TO HIS RENOWNED FRIEND MR. EDWARD COCKER.

E xcelling artist, thy immortal fam E xceeds the reach of pens, from whence it cam E  
D irected from on high, thy curious han D isplays such secrets, all amazèd stan D  
W hat makes thy pen, like Nile, thus overflo W ith excellence! how glorious wilt thou gro W  
A rt thou still multiplying like these, A nd canst thou yet find out another ple A  
R are Phoenix! thy bright quill transcends as fa R efined'st pens, as Sol a painted sta R  
D esist not from these arts, their bottom soun D iscovering all, for all by all be crown' D  
C onsider what rare precepts pens dispen C onverse from far comes by intelligen C  
Oh, who can but admire thy skill, that s O 'ertops those artists who for favours g O  
C ommerce abroad, at home, pens cannot la C amp, court, and city of you boast and cra C  
K now, readers, who for pens perfection loo K nots and unparallel'd lines shine in this boo K  
E rected are these columns to thy prais E ach touch of thy smooth quill thy fame doth rais E  
R epute attend thy arts, thy virtues favou R enowned is thy name, wit and grave R

It will be seen that all the works published during his lifetime, with one single exception, relate to penmanship, and in them there is no reference to other studies or to other subjects upon which he intended to write. His publications all had the practical object

of teaching his pupils to write well, as he says:—

"Whereby ingenious youths may soon be made  
For clerkships fit, or management of trade."

There were those who said he published too much. Thus Robert More, in his essay *On*

the *First Invention of Writing*, writes: "After Cocker commenced author, the rolling press groaned under a superfoetation of such books, as had almost rendered the art contemptible," and Joseph Champion in his account of penmanship echoes the same complaint.

Cocker's books remained popular after his death, and the eighteenth edition of his *Accomplished Schoolmaster* was published as late as 1748.

Some of the copies given by Cocker are quaint. Here is one :—

"Braine-drouzie qualmes expell, be valiant, play  
the man ;  
Hee ofttimes gainses the Field who bravely thinkes  
he can."

About 1675 Cocker is supposed to have died, and the cause of his death, if we are to believe the author of a broadside printed in that year, was a too great fondness for the bottle. This broadside is entitled *Cocker's Farewell to Brandy*, and it is reprinted from the Bagford Papers in *Notes and Queries* (4th S., v., 142). From Hatton's *New View of London* we learn that "the famous Mr. Edward Cocker" was buried in St. George's, Southwark, "in the passage at the west end within the church, near the school."

In 1677, two years after Cocker's death, the publication of the *Arithmetick* which goes by his name was licensed to John Hawkins. The question for consideration now is this :—Was Hawkins a forger?

Some years ago, when I drew up my *Chronological Notices of the Dictionaries of the English Language* for the Philological Society, I had to deal with Cocker's English dictionary, which was first published in 1704. As Cocker died some seven-and-twenty years before, there seemed very strong reasons for believing that Hawkins had compiled the book himself and merely used Cocker's name to attract attention, but I did not then know that Professor De Morgan had in his valuable bibliography of *Arithmetical Books* stated his reasons for believing that the more famous *Arithmetic* was really the work of Hawkins. I do not wish to bring forward my unpublished opinion of 1866 as of any value by itself, but it seems worth while to record it as an independent corroboration of

the opinion so well put forward by Professor De Morgan.

"*Cocker's Arithmetick. Being a plain and familiar method, suitable to the meanest capacity, for the full understanding of that incomparable art, as it is now taught by the ablest schoolmasters in city and country.* Composed by Edward Cocker, late practitioner in the arts of writing, arithmetick, and engraving. Being that so long promised to the world. Perused and published by John Hawkins, writing master, near St. George's Church in Southwark, by the author's correct copy, and commended to the world by many eminent mathematicians and writing masters in and near London," was licensed September 3rd, 1677, and published in 1678. Prefixed is a portrait of Cocker with these lines under :—

"Ingenious Cocker (now to rest thou'rt gone) !  
Noe art can show thee fully but thine own ;  
Thy rare Arithmetick alone can show  
Th' vast sums of thanks wee for thy labours owe."

The following is the address of the editor (or author) from the edition of 1694 :—

"COURTEOUS READER, I Having the Happiness of an intimate acquaintance with Mr. Cocker in his lifetime, often solicited him to remember his promise to the world of publishing his Arithmetick, but (for reasons best known to himself) he refused it; and (after his death) the copy falling accidentally into my hands, I thought it not convenient to smother a work of so considerable a moment, not questioning but it might be as kindly accepted as if it had been presented by his own hand. The method is familiar and easie, discovering as well the Theorick as the Practick of that necessary art of vulgar Arithmetick, and in this new edition there are many remarkable alterations for the benefit of the Teacher or learner, which I hope will be very acceptable to the world. I have also performed my promise in publishing the Decimal Arithmetick, which finds encouragement to my expectation and the Booksellers too. I am,

"Thine to serve thee,

"JOHN HAWKINS."

Professor De Morgan writes:—"I am perfectly satisfied that Cocker's *Arithmetic* is a forgery of Hawkins, with some assistance,

it may be, from Cocker's papers; that is to say, there has certainly been more or less forgery, without any evidence being left as to whether it was more or less. I could easily believe that all was forged." He then proceeds to give his reasons. First, there is a contradiction. Hawkins says that Cocker refused to publish, and that the copy fell accidentally into his hand, but Cocker is made to say, "By the sacred influence of Divine Providence, I have been instrumental to the benefit of many, by virtue of those useful arts writing and engraving, and do now with the same wonted alacrity cast this my arithmetical mite into the Public Treasury. For you the pretended numerists . . . was this Book composed and published." As De Morgan says, this is an odd preface for a book which the author never meant to publish, and refused to publish, though pressed to do so. There is certainly a discrepancy here between the words of Hawkins and those put into the mouth of Cocker.

De Morgan lays great stress on the fact that the *Arithmetick* was published with the recommendation of John Collins (or Collens, as it is spelt) and the attestation of fifteen teachers, and says: "All this looks odd, because, according to the editor, the book was that which had been long promised to the world by a celebrated writer. All attestation was unnecessary; and the certificate of a celebrated name, wrong-spelt, to the effect that he had no doubt the work, then printed, would be good, may now excite a little curiosity, if not suspicion."

This, however, is not conclusive as an argument against Hawkins's good faith. Mr. William Matthews (*Notes and Queries*, 2d S., vol. ii., p. 252) strongly urges that the *Arithmetick* is a genuine work, and quotes Collins's opinion. Collins says that he knew Cocker to have some choice manuscripts, and adds, "I doubt not but he hath writ his *Arithmetick*." That this certificate carried great weight may be seen by what Hatton says (*New View of London*)—"the famous Mr. Edward Cocker, a person well skilled in all the parts of Arithmetick, as appears by his Books and the late ingenious Mr. John Collins, F.R.S., his testimony of one of them."

Among the recommendatory verses at the beginning of the *Decimal Arithmetick* are

some by R. N. Philo-Math. "To the ingenious Author of these Decimals and Algebra, the famous Arithmetician and his singular good friend by choice, Edward Cocker," and others by the well-known W. Leybourn "In memory of the deceased author, Mr. Edward Cocker, and in praise of this (Posthumal) and his former works," among which occur the following lines:—

"Now this our author by his fluent pen  
In all fair writing did exceed most men,  
And though in knotting Gething did do well  
Cocker in that did Gething far excell;  
And not with Pen alone, on Paper he  
Could write and knot, but with the Graver too  
On Copper plates he did all men outdo.  
What curious copy books and Sculptures are  
Extant in print of his, which may compare  
With any in the world! and no one Hand  
Had Pen and Graver both at such command.  
But leaving now his writing, take a view  
Of his Arithmetick, whose books are two,  
The one of plain (or vulgar numbers) made  
Fit for young Scholars and for men of Trade."

The question is somewhat complicated by the discovery of an advertisement in Wing's *Ephemeris for Thirty Years*: London, 1669, which Mr. J. G. Witton quotes in *Notes and Queries*. Here, as one of the books "sold by Thomas Rooks at the entrance into the Exchange from Bishops-gate Street," is printed the following title:—*Cocker's Compleat Arithmetician, which hath been Nine Years his Studie and Practice. The Piece so long and so much expected*. From this it is evident that Cocker had done more than De Morgan supposed, for he definitely states in the *Athenæum* (Nov. 27, 1869)—"I have shown in my 'Arithmetical Books' that there is no Cocker in type except Hawkins's; the genuine Cocker is copper-plate." If the *Compleat Arithmetician* could be found, it would help to clear up the dispute, or was this after all only an announcement, and did this book remain in manuscript, and coming into Hawkins's possession, form the groundwork of the *Arithmetick*?

A strong argument, brought forward by De Morgan, is founded upon Hawkins's treatment of the third edition of Jonas Moore's *Arithmetick*: "1688—He writes, 'My eye was caught by the following sentence: "You may likewise prove Division by Division, as I have showed at large in the 7 chap., Page 100, 101, 102, of Mr. Cocker's *Arithmetick*,

printed in the year 1685." Now Jonas Moore was dead before 1685, and, moreover, could have shewn nothing in Cocker's *Arithmetick*; and on looking farther to see who it is that thus speaks in the first person, I find the name of John Hawkins to the second part of the work as editor. And on looking farther, I find that a good deal from Moore's *own* editions has been introduced *verbatim* into Cocker. For instance, this sentence is in both, and throughout the book paragraphs are frequently introduced from Moore with alterations of phrase here and there. So that we have Hawkins arbitrarily altering and adding in the first person to the text of a book which had been for thirty years before the world under Moore's name. What are we to suppose he would do with Cocker's papers, if indeed he had any? Moreover, we find in Cocker sentences which had been previously written by Moore."

I have tried to obtain further information respecting John Hawkins, but have not been successful. He describes himself on the title of *Cocker's Decimal Arithmetick* as "writing master at\* St. George's Church, Southwark," but I find in Hatton's *New View of London* under St. George's, Southwark, the following passage:—"And in the school, within the west end of the Church, lyes also buried that ingenious mathematician and writing master Mr. John Hawkins, author of *Clavis Comercii* and other tracts, one of such excellent natural parts and temper that though he acquired his knowledge, for the most part, by his own studiousness, yet was very pleasant and facetious in his conversation, and to whose memory is erected this monumental verse, which may prove as durable as Touch or Marble. *Ob.* 1695.

'Sagacious pen'trating Hawkins lyes  
Reduc'd to dust, screen'd here from mortal eyes,  
Resting till the last trump sounds, Dead, arise.'"

In the British Museum Catalogue, the John Hawkins who edited Cocker's works and he who wrote the *Clavis Commercii* or *Key of Commerce* (1689) are treated as the same person. If this be so, and John Hawkins died in 1695, the booksellers must have used Hawkins's name after his death as a trade dodge.

Hawkins must have been a sort of literary

\* It was *near* on the title of the original *Arithmetick*.

executor of Cocker, because immediately after the penman's death he brought out the eighth edition of the *Young Clerk's Tutor*.

The first edition of the *Arithmetick* is not quite so rare as it has been made out, and three or four copies have been traced. One is in the British Museum library, and four copies are noted as having been sold by auction, one formerly belonging to Mr. Halliwell Phillipps, sold for about £2; another in 1852 fetched £8 10s., and another in 1854, £8 5s. About twenty years later a copy was sold at Sotheby's for £24. The latest edition I have any note of is one published at Glasgow in 1777. The following is a list of some of the editions of this famous book:—

First edition, London, 1678.

Second " " 1679.

Fourth " " 1682.

Editions were published in 1685, 1691, 1694, 1697.

Twentieth edition, London, 1700.

Twenty-sixth " " 1706

(another edition called the twenty-sixth was published in 1708, and in 1712 was published one called the fourteenth).

Twenty-ninth edition, London, 1711.

Thirtieth " " 1712.

Thirty-third " " 1715.

Thirty-fifth " " 1718.

Thirty-seventh " " 1720.

Fortieth " " 1723.

Forty-first " " 1724.

Forty-third " " 1725 (?).

Forty-fourth " " undated.

Forty-fifth " " 1731.

Forty-sixth " " 1736 (?).

Forty-eighth " " 1736.

Forty-ninth " " 1738.

Fiftieth " " 1741.

Fifty-first " " 1745.

Fifty-second " " 1748.

Fifty-fifth " " 1758.

Fifty-sixth " " 1767.

Editions were published at Dublin in 1751 and 1769, two in the former year called respectively forty-ninth and fiftieth editions, and one in the latter year called fifty-first. Editions were published at Edinburgh in 1751, 1762, 1765, and at Glasgow in 1771 and 1777.

De Morgan says, "This same Edward Cocker must have had great reputation, since

a bad book under his name pushed out the good ones."

Humphry Johnson published in 1710 *A New Treatise of Practical Arithmetick*, with his portrait prefixed, under which are these lines:—

"Hodder and Cocker in their times did well,  
But Johnson's newer thoughts do now excel;  
What, unimprov'd, from ancient rules they taught,  
Is by his judgment to perfection brought."

Yet, in spite of this vapouring, at least thirty-five editions of Cocker's book were published after his came out. So completely is Johnson forgotten that his name does not even appear in the index to De. Morgan's *Arithmetical Books*.

In 1685 appeared "*Cocker's Decimal Arithmetick, . . . whereunto is added his Artificial Arithmetick, . . . also his Algebraical Arithmetick. . . .* Perused, Corrected, and Published by John Hawkins." A second edition appeared in 1695, a third edition in 1702, and subsequent editions are dated respectively 1703, 1713, 1720, 1729.

In 1704 was published "*Cocker's English Dictionary. . . .* Perused and published from the authors correct copy by John Hawkins." A second edition appeared in 1715, and a third edition in 1724. Underneath the portrait of the author which is prefixed are these lines:—

"Cocker, who in fair writing did excell,  
And in arithmetick perform'd as well,  
This necessary work took next in hand  
That Englishmen might English understand."

A writer in the *Notes and Queries* (2nd series, vol. ii. p. 312) who uses the initials "E. G. R." says: "From internal evidence I am satisfied that it is in the main a genuine production of the author whose name it bears." I cannot agree with this, and I think that there is not the slightest evidence that Cocker had anything to do with this work. If he had, why did Hawkins or the publisher keep the manuscript unused for near thirty years? It is just possible, as stated above, that this Dictionary was a book-sellers' speculation, and that Hawkins's name as well as that of Cocker was used as a decoy. If, on the other hand, Hawkins did not die in 1695, there is too much reason for Professor De Morgan's satirical remark—"In 1704 appeared *Cocker's English Dic-*

*tionary*, by John Hawkins, who would perhaps, had he lived, have found *Cocker's Complete Dancing Master*, and *Cookery Book* among the papers of the deceased." We want, however, more contemporary information before we can decidedly say that the proverb "according to Cocker" should read "according to Hawkins"!



## LES AMIS DES LIVRES.

By H. S. ASHBEE, F.S.A.



"I must have my literary *harem*, my *parc aux cerfs*, where my favourites await my moments of leisure and pleasure,—my scarce and precious editions, my luxurious masterpieces; my Delilahs, that take my head in their lap: the pleasant story-tellers and the like."—OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.



THE production of beautiful books, by which I mean books carefully and artistically printed on the best paper, is a matter of more than local interest. Should the volumes, however, be embellished with engravings by talented artists, their interest is thereby the greater, because in whatever language a work is perused, whether in the original or a translation, the value of the illustrations remains the same. Moreover, this value is certainly enhanced, and the pictures become surer guides to the text, if the author and artist are of one and the same epoch.

These remarks, which fairly embody the objects of the *Amis des Livres*, must be my excuse for returning to the publications of a society which I have already had occasion to introduce to the readers of the *BIBLIOGRAPHER* (I., 169).

But before noting the books which the society has produced since my former article was written, I would say a few words about their transactions, which differ in some respects from those of other literary societies. In addition to matters of interest to the members only, they contain lists of the works of members published independently of the society; obituary notices of members, which, written as they are by other members from personal acquaintance, are in consequence the more valuable; and finally, original,

unpublished contributions by members. As the *Annuaire des Amis des Livres* have not yet been included in Dr. Poole's grand *Index to Periodical Literature*, and probably never will be, I make bold to enumerate the articles contained in the volumes for 1883 and 1884, which are now before me: 1883, (1) *Trois Bons Livres* is a careful description, by Baron Roger Portalis, of three unique volumes in the collection of Mr. Frederick Hankey, who died at Paris in 1883. The works are: *Les Liaisons Dangereuses*, with the original designs of the artist Monnet, the notorious *Tableaux des Mœurs du Temps* of La Popelinière, and a manuscript of the *Contes de La Fontaine* executed for J. L. Gagnat by Monchaussé and Marolles. (2) *Les Auteurs-Amateurs Anglais*, by H. S. Ashbee, an anecdotal account of some English writers who have made a name without being authors by profession. (3) *Fiches d'une petite Bibliothèque*, a collection of autograph notes, letters, etc., contained in volumes in the library of M. Henry Houssaye. (4) In *Lamartine et ses Méditations*, M. Eugène Paillet furnishes a bibliographical account of the first edition of the most esteemed effusions of that formerly popular poet. (5) M. Gustave Brunet, of Bordeaux, is entirely on his own ground in *Bibliothèques Imaginaires*, a companion essay to his *Imprimeries Imaginaires*, published at Brussels in 1879. At present, as he says, he has restricted himself to "un coin de ce sujet"; let us hope that he will soon enlarge it into a volume. (6) *Testament du Roi Jean le Bon et Inventaire de ses Foyaux à Londres, publiés d'après deux manuscrits inédits des Archives Nationales*. These documents are preceded by an introduction, and accompanied by explanatory notes by M. Germain Bapst.—1884, (7) The *Essai sur les Notes Marginales* is sufficiently explained by the title; in it M. Octave Uzanne, always entertaining and "spirituel," introduces several book-collectors who have annotated their volumes, and gives amusing specimens of the manuscript notes which he has found on the margins of books which have passed through his hands. (8) M. Henry Houssaye contributes a notice on *Le Songe de Poliphile*, but strangely omits to mention the very worthy reprint, with facsimile of the charming illustrations, lately completed by M. Lisidore

Liseux. (9) In *Victor Hugo et Alexandre Dumas*, M. A. Parran gives a sketch of the connection between those two authors, which began at the first representation of *Henri III.* on the 11th February, 1829, and he prints some most interesting letters which passed between them. (10) The last article in the volume, from the pen of the president, M. Eugène Paillet, is an erudite and sympathetic *Notice sur Homère et sur une Traduction de l'Iliade par F.-C. Barbier*. Before leaving the *Annuaire*, I may mention that in the volume for 1883 there is a *Bibliographie des Livres Modernes illustrés de Dessins originaux*; the unique volumes there described are all possessed by members of the society, and are frequently embellished with additional drawings done expressly for them.

Let us now glance at the two sumptuous volumes lately published by the Society.

"*Les Orientales par Victor Hugo* (d'après l'Édition originale), illustrées de huit Compositions de MM. Gérôme et Benjamin Constant gravées à l'eau-forte par M. De Los Rios, Paris. Imprimé pour Les Amis des Livres par Georges Chamerot 1882," 4to, pp. viii. and 351. The cost of producing this superb volume, which is printed on the best Japanese paper, was 19,771 francs; 135 copies were struck off, of which five were presented to the author.

With regard to the size of books, especially those devoted to fiction or poetry, I hold with Dr. Johnson that they should be handy—small enough to hold without fatigue in the hand before the fire, or to carry conveniently in the pocket, to read during a walk in the country or a railway journey. That this is impossible with the volume we are considering will at once be understood when I mention its dimensions as 13 by 9½ by 2 inches, and that it weighs, without any binding, six pounds within a couple of ounces. It has the bulk and appearance indeed of a dictionary rather than a volume of poems. That Victor Hugo should enjoy the honour of being reprinted in a luxurious form by a French Society is not perhaps matter of surprise, although it is possible that a future generation, holding different political opinions, may be less lavish of laudation to the voluntary martyr of Imperialism.

No objections can be raised against the

second volume issued by the Society, viz., "*Eugénie Grandet par H. De Balzac*, Ouvrage orné de huit Sujets dessinés par M. Dagnan-Bouveret et gravés à l'eau-forte par M. Le Rat, Paris. Imprimé pour Les Amis des Livres par Motteroz, 1883," 8vo, pp. 345, title and *table des matières* not included. One hundred and twenty copies were printed. Cost of the whole work 11,633 francs 25 centimes.

Although Balzac has been frequently illustrated in part, as well as the entire *Comédie Humaine*, it can hardly be said that the illustrations are fully worthy of the greatest novelist of France. In this respect he shares the fate of our own Fielding, of whose works the "édition de luxe" lately published must, I fear, be pronounced a failure.

The Society is in a very prosperous condition; its limited member-list is complete, with gentlemen eagerly awaiting admission; its publications, when they happen to come on the market, fetch sums far in advance of those at which they were originally issued; and the funds are in so flourishing a state, that in 1883 the committee were able to offer to the members a dessert after the heavy meal of the volume of that year, a veritable "bonne bouche" in a reprint of *Les Vous et les Tu, Épitre de M. de Voltaire*, ornée de Lithographies à la plume par Fairpoint, the designs forming borders round the four pages of text.

The works which have been selected for publication and illustration for the ensuing year are: *Servitude et Grandeur militaires par Alfred de Vigny* and *Jacques le Fataliste par Diderot*.

## OLD BALLADS.



EW things are more difficult to ascertain than the dates of old ballads. A few of these dates have been ascertained, but others remain very doubtful, and any help towards solving such difficulties will be welcomed by lovers of our old literature.

Probably the greater number of our ballads stole into publicity by unauthorized channels, but still many were issued by

recognized publishers and entered at Stationers' Hall. The Registers contain the titles of these ballads with the date of entry. It was thought that if these titles were taken out from Mr. Arber's valuable *Transcript of the Registers*, and arranged in alphabetical order, a valuable catalogue would be the result. This catalogue is now printed in these pages, and it will be seen from a casual glance that a large proportion of the entries refer to ballads that no longer exist. The references are to volume and page of Mr. Arber's book.

1. "A was armed all in ale." Master Pavier, Wright, etc., 1624. . . . iv. 132.  
[Evidently on the letters of the alphabet.]
2. A B C (The) of a preste called Heugh Stourmy, etc. John Wallye and Mistress Joye, 1557-8 . . . . i. 76.
3. A B C (An) with a prayer. John Alde, 1564-5 . . . . i. 269.
4. Abuse (The) of y<sup>e</sup> Sabooth of the Lorde, etc. Alexandre Lacye, 1566-7. i. 328.
5. Abuses (Th[e]) of the wicked world, etc. Edward White, 1586 . . . . ii. 451.
6. Acrysious. Rycharde Jonnes, 1568-9. i. 386.

[Mr. Collier's note to this is: "Founded of course on the story of Acrisius in Ovid, *Metam.*, iv., unless (as is just possible) the clerk wrote Acrysious for Cræsus. Warton understood it Acrisius, the father of Danae. H.E.P. iv. 243, ed. 1824."]

7. Admonicon (An) for all vnbridled youthe. John Danter, 1595 . . . . iii. 45.
8. Admonicon (An) to Englande, by the Blasinge Starre. Henrie Kyrkham, 1580 . . . . ii. 383.

[This comet was seen in October, and is mentioned in Stow's *Annales* (1165).]

9. Admonition (An) for the follies of vnbrideled youthe. William Kyrkham, 1598 . . . . iii. 101.
10. Admonition (An) to Cruel Jaylors. Alexandre Lacy, 1569-70 . . . . i. 406.
11. Admonition (An) to Elderton to leave the toyes by hym begonne. John Alde, 1561-2 . . . . i. 181.

[For an interesting note on Elderton and his "Toys," see Collier's *Extracts from the Registers*, vol. i., p. 52.]

12. Admonition (An) wrytten by Paule vnto Tymothie, iij chapter, wherein he declareth the maners of men in these our latter Daies. Thomas Butter, 1584. ii. 430.
13. Admonycon (An) to bewtyes darlings wherein is pythelye describbed the vanytye of vayne apparell. Steven Peele, 1589 . . . ii. 520.
14. Admonycon (An) to England whereby to repent / wishinge from wickednes all heartes to Relent. John Aldee, 1579. ii. 362.
15. Admonysson (An), or a letter of a yonge man. Thomas Colwell, 1567-8. i. 354.
16. Admonysson to leave swerynge. John Wallye and Mistress Joye, 1557-8. i. 76.
17. Admonytion agaynste Dice playe. Thomas Colwell, 1566-7 . . . i. 339.
18. Agayneste whordom and thyfte, etc. Rycharde Jonnes, 1567-8 . . . i. 356.
19. Agaynste covetous. Owyn Rogers, 1560-1 . . . i. 153.  
[See Collier's *Extracts from the Registers*, vol. i., p. 32.]
20. Agaynste Detrection. John Alde, 1561-2. i. 180.
21. Agaynste Dronkerdes. John Sampson, 1560-1 . . . i. 153.
22. Agaynste Dru(n)ckers. William Gref-feth, 1562-3 . . . i. 205.
23. Agaynste Dyssembelers. Thomas Colwell, 1567-8 . . . i. 357.
24. Agaynste fylthy wrytinge and suche lyke Dely(g) thyng. Edmonde Hallye, 1561-2 . . . i. 181.
25. Agaynste greate hose. Henry Kyrham, 1570-1 . . . i. 436.
26. Agaynste prayse and vayne glorie in the tyme of kynge Saloman. Thomas Purfoote, 1564-5 . . . i. 270.
27. Agaynste pryde and vayne glorie. John Alde, 1568-9 . . . i. 382.
28. Agaynste pryde &c. John Alde, 1568-9. i. 388.
29. Agaynste Swerynge. Thomas Colwell, 1569-70 . . . i. 399.
30. Agaynste the abuse of a companye of Rusters. Hewgh Shyngleton, 1569-70. i. 411.
31. Agaynste the invention of mans mynde etc. James Robothum, 1562-3. i. 200.
32. Agaynste the shippe of foolles. Wylyam Greffeth, 1567-8 . . . i. 357.
33. Agaynste the sounde fear of fatall Death. John Awdelay, 1563-4 . . . i. 232.  
[Collier suggests that the word sounde is a mistake for "fond" = foolish.]
34. Agaynste vsersers. Heugh Shyngleton, 1562-3 . . . i. 207.
35. Agaynste y<sup>e</sup> moste horrible vice of pryde. John Arnolde, 1569-70 . . . i. 400.
36. Age (The) of the world. Master Pavier, Wright, etc., 1624. . . iv. 132.
37. Aged (The) lover Renownceth love. Rychard Serlle, 1563-4 . . . i. 235.  
[By Thomas 2nd Lord Vaux. It was first published in Tottell's *Miscellany*. See Percy's *Reliques*, vol. i., ed. 1876, p. 179.]
38. Aged (The) mans A B C. John Wallye and Mistress Joye, 1557-8. . . i. 76.
39. Alarme to England. Abraham Newman, 1578 . . . ii. 338.
40. All carefull Christians. Master Pavier, Wright, etc., 1624. . . iv. 132.
41. All for advantage. John Charlewod, 1569-70 . . . i. 400.
42. All in a garden grene. Wylliam Greffeth, 1568-9 . . . i. 388.
43. All in a garden grene, betwene ij lovers. Wylliam Pekerynge, 1565-6 . . . i. 295.  
[See Collier's *Extracts from the Registers*, vol. i., p. 196, and Chappell's *Popular Music of the Olden Time*, p. 110.]
44. All Mars his men Drawe nere. Rychard Jonnes, 1568-9 . . . i. 386.
45. All men whose wyves will not love them well, / muste carrye them into India to dwell. Ric. Jones, 1588 . . . ii. 492.
46. All Reball [ribald] and vayne songes where of moche hurte to yough Dayly Doth come &c. William Gryffyth, 1563-4 . . . i. 237.
47. All shall be well, The pope is now proved vicar of hell. Henrie Carre, 1581 . . . ii. 397.

48. All sicke good wives as wedded ben /  
and knowes y<sup>e</sup> vse of yeir [their] good  
men &c. Edward White, 1580. ii. 376.
49. All the merrie pranks of him that  
whippes men in the highe waies.  
Thomas Nelson, 1591 . . . ii. 575.
50. All Wyckednes Doth begenne to amende  
as Dothe Sowre ale in sommer. Alex-  
andre Lacy, 1568-9. . . i. 379.
51. All you kind h[e]arts. Master Pavier,  
Wright, etc., 1624. . . iv. 132.
52. All you (that) lacke service or have any  
nede to go carry thrones [thornes?]  
at Hampstede He(a)th. John Alde,  
1569-70. . . i. 411.
53. Ame [P Amy] not to the[e] alone.  
Master Pavier, Wright, etc., 1624.  
iv. 131.
54. Amintas on a sommers day. Master  
Pavier, Wright, etc., 1624 . iv. 131.  
[Printed in *Bishop Percy's Folio Manuscript*,  
vol. iii., p. 450. "The Tragedie of Phillis,  
complaining of the disloyall Love of Amyn-  
tas," is printed in the *Roxburghe Ballads*,  
vol. ii., p. 608.]
55. Amorous (The) Bachelor. Thomas  
Lambert, 1637 . . . iv. 385.
56. And ever Ifayth I t(h)anke you. Thomas  
Colwell, 1569-70 . . . i. 407.
57. And taken out of the vjth chapter of the  
iiijth boke of kynges, &c. Rycharde  
Jonnes, 1568-9 . . . i. 379.
58. Anombre muste Dyspleasse. Wylliam  
Pekerynge, 1564 . . . i. 265.
59. Answer (An) agaynste hay the gye.  
Heugh Shingleton, 1561-2 . i. 178.
60. Answer (The) of the mistress agaynste  
the causeles complaynt of the (ap)prentes  
and mayde sarvant. Alyxandre Lacy,  
1563-4 . . . i. 235.
61. Answer (An) to a fond lasciuious songe  
intituled "And Arte thou comme againe  
and saidst th[ou w]ould come ne more."  
Simon Stafford, 1604 . . . iii. 271.
62. Answer (An) to a papest byll in North-  
ampton. John Awdelay, 1570-1. i. 438.  
[Ritson attributes this to Thomas Knell.]
63. Answer (An) to "goo to bed swete  
harte." Edward White, 1586. ii. 451.
64. Answer (The) to "Love will find out  
the way." Thomas Lambert, 1633.  
iv. 301.  
["Love will find out a way" was styled "A  
curious Northern Ditty."]
65. Answer (An) to the Dystraction yat  
men agaynste thayre Willes beynge  
answered by thayr Wyves muste Digge  
downe Malbrow hilles. Alexandre  
Lacy, 1564-5 . . . i. 273.
66. Answer (An) to the Whippinge of the  
Catt. Richard Jones, 1577 . ii. 311.
67. Answer (The) to the iiijth ballett made  
to the godes of loue. William Greffeth,  
1562-3 . . . i. 205.
68. Answer (An) vnto the new Reply con-  
sERNyng Master Stanton's pye. Wylliam  
Howe, 1565-6 . . . i. 306.  
["A ballett intituled a monstereus pye, which  
was made by a Sargent of London," was  
licensed to Rychard Seele in this same year.]
69. Apprehension (The), Array[g]nement and  
execucon of Elizabeth Seabrook alias  
Abbot for the murder of mistres Killing-  
worth in Saint Katherine Chriechurch  
London. As also th[e] array[g]nement  
conviction and execucon of George  
Jarvis priest after th[e] order of Saint  
Benedict, both which suffered Death on  
Monday 9 Aprilis 1608. Henry Gosson,  
1608 . . . iii. 374.
70. Arraignmente (The) and execucon of  
certayne theifes who committed a  
Robbery neere Westchester [*i.e.* Chester].  
Joseph Hunte, 1609 . . . iii. 425.
71. Arraignement (The) of John Ffloder  
for burneing the towne of Windham  
in Norfolke. John Trundle, 1615.  
iii. 573.
72. Arraynmente (Th[e]), condemnacon,  
and execucon of the graund cutpurse  
John Sellman, who was executed at  
Whitehall on Tuesday 7mo Januarij  
1611 [*i.e.* 1612]. John Wrighte, 1612.  
iii. 475.
73. Arthur the Eloquent. Thomas Lambert,  
1637 . . . iv. 385.
74. As David was mooste venterus in all  
thynges that he toke in hande. Thomas  
Colwell, 1564-5 . . . i. 127.

75. As I Did heare saie, / in the merrie moneth of maye. William Wrighte, 1581 . . . ii. 393.

76. As I lay musing. John Wright, Grismond, etc., 1629 . . . iv. 213.

[There are several Ballads beginning thus. In the Pepys Collection is one,—“As I lay musing in my bed”; and in the Roxburghe Collection is “The Poore Man payes for all,” beginning “As I lay musing all alone” (*Roxburghe Ballads*, vol. ii., p. 334).]

77. As I me walked my selfe all a lone. John Charlewod, 1562-3 . . . i. 214.

78. As I went forth one summers day. Master Pavier, Wright, etc., 1624. . . iv. 131.

[See Chappell's *Popular Music of the Olden Time*, p. 502.]

79. As many thankes good Master Smarte as late you yeelded to my frynde. Rychard Jonnes, 1565-6 . . . i. 309.

[This apparently refers to Ra. Smart's “Great thanks to the welcome in Churchyards behalfe.” See Collier's *Registers*, vol. i., p. 137.]

80. As merry ballad as ever you Did see of Ffrauncis Ffylguttes furmentye. Simon Stafford, 1612 . . . iii. 496.

81. As the kynde of the owle ys all by nyghte So all byrdes of Darknes laboreth for lyghte. William Greffeth, 1564. . . i. 260.

82. As Townes and Countryes Dayly Doth Dyscrye. Thomas Colwell, 1562-3. . . i. 210.

83. As Wyllowe for payne hath bene counted of late. John Alde, 1569-70 . . . i. 398.

[There are several ballads on the willow as the emblem of the forsaken lover.]

84. Ascrybynge (? describing) the manner of the Rogges, &c. Alexandre Lacye, 1563-4 . . . i. 233.

85. Aske mercy man for thy greate synne. William Pekerynge, 1564 . . . i. 262.

86. Authors (The) dreame of death. Ffrancis Co[u]les, 1639 . . . iv. 461.

87. Awake all faythfull English hartes. Thomas Purfoote, 1586 . . . ii. 452.

88. Awake awake o thou man mortall. William Pekerynge, 1564 . . . i. 262.

(To be continued.)

## FIFTEENTH CENTURY BOOKS.\*



HE fifteenth century is the most interesting of centuries to the bibliographer. The first book printed with movable types was produced at Mentz by Gutenberg in the middle of that century, and then, one after another, presses were established in the chief cities of Europe, which turned out books that are marvels of beauty, and remain unequalled in type, paper, and ink by anything produced since. All the improvements of succeeding centuries have been in the direction of making the printing machine more complete and expeditious in its work. Nothing we produce to-day, with all our boasted refinements, can be put in comparison with the books that the printers of the fifteenth century produced with the rude appliances at their command.

Intimate knowledge of these early printed books is confined to the few, and many and various are the difficulties which stand in the way of those who wish to acquire this knowledge. These books are of immense value, and must be sought for in many cities, so that considerable time and money has to be spent in the search. It is necessary to remember this when we are ready to complain of the want of trustworthy books on early typography. We owe much to past workers, but new points arise and new modes of work come into fashion, so that it is necessary to review much of the knowledge which we are supposed to possess. Take, for instance, the statement with which this article commences. The forty-two line Bible usually known as the Mazarin Bible, which was finished before the 15th of August, 1456, has no printer's name, although it is generally attributed to Gutenberg. Mr. J. H. Hessels, in his remarkable work, *Gutenberg, was he the Inventor of Printing?* already noticed in this journal (see vol. ii., p. 57), shows that the evidence in favour of Gutenberg is by no

\* *Titles of the First Books from the Earliest Presses established in different Cities, Towns, and Monasteries in Europe before the end of the Fifteenth Century, with brief notes upon their Printers. Illustrated with Reproductions of Early Types and First Engravings of the Printing Press.* By RUSH C. HAWKINS. New York, J. W. Bouton; London, B. Quaritch, 1884. 4to, pp. xxxi., 143, 1 leaf.

means conclusive. As the matter now stands, it cannot be proved that Gutenberg was the inventor of printing, and Mr. Hessels, by the discovery of one of the initials of the thirty-line Indulgence of 1454 in an Indulgence of 1489, printed by Peter Schoeffer, coupled with other circumstances, attributes this Bible to Schoeffer.

The author of the book which forms the subject of this article argues very vigorously against Mr. Hessels' conclusions, and refuses to doubt that the Mazarin Bible and the Letter of Indulgence of 1454 were the work of Gutenberg.

Mr. Hawkins has produced a book which is both sumptuous and useful. It is elegantly printed on fine paper, and contains several valuable facsimiles, and moreover three hundred copies only have been printed, so that it bears all the marks of being a luxurious book for the library table. At the same time the information it contains is put in such a form that the volume will be required for constant reference in the bibliographer's workshop.

The following list of countries in chronological order shows the dates of the first books, and the number of cities or towns in those countries where printing presses were established before the end of the fifteenth century.

| Countries.              | Date.   | Cities,<br>Towns, etc. |
|-------------------------|---------|------------------------|
| I.—Germany . . .        | 1450-56 | 50                     |
| II.—Italy . . .         | 1465    | 71                     |
| III.—Bohemia . . .      | 1468    | 4                      |
| IV.—Switzerland . . .   | 1468    | 7                      |
| V.—France . . .         | 1470    | 36                     |
| VI.—Holland . . .       | 1473    | 14                     |
| VII.—Belgium . . .      | 1473    | 7                      |
| VIII.—Hungary . . .     | 1473    | 1                      |
| IX.—Spain . . .         | 1474    | 26                     |
| X.—Austria . . .        | 1475    | 4                      |
| XI.—Poland . . .        | 1475    | 1                      |
| XII.—England . . .      | 1477    | 3                      |
| XIII.—Savoy . . .       | 1481    | 2                      |
| XIV.—Denmark . . .      | 1482    | 3                      |
| XV.—Sweden . . .        | 1483    | 2                      |
| XVI.—Turkey . . .       | 1488    | 1                      |
| XVII.—Portugal . . .    | 1489    | 3                      |
| XVIII.—Montenegro . . . | 1494    | 1                      |

Total number of cities, towns, etc. 236

With regard to this total Mr. Hawkins says, Prosper Marchand's *Histoire de l'origine et des premiers progrès de l'imprimerie* of 1740 mentions 196 places in which printing presses were set up before the close of the fifteenth century. Bowyer and Nichols in 1776 printed a list of 152; Panzer in 1797, after leaving out several of the towns mentioned by Marchand, makes the number 192; Santander in 1805 names 207; Cotton in 1831, 218; Hain in 1831, 209; and Reichhart in 1853 brings the number up to 221.

How a list such as the above takes the pride out of an Englishman, and shows him how uncultured a country this was in those days as compared with other important European nations. To put by the side of the fifty towns of Germany, the seventy-one of Italy, the thirty-six of France, and the twenty-six of Spain, we have only three; and how insignificant two of these are! Neither Oxford nor St. Albans kept up their typographical credit as compared with Westminster.

The author must have been at considerable labour in compiling this valuable book, and we must congratulate him heartily on its production. In concluding this short notice we must point out that it comes to us from the United States. It is satisfactory to find such studies as bibliography followed enthusiastically in the new country, and we shall have to see to it that our brothers on the other side of the Atlantic do not entirely outrun us in the race.

The Americans were formerly under great disadvantage in that all the books worth describing were to be found in Europe, but choice books have of late years been travelling in such large numbers to the United States, and the libraries increase so rapidly there, that the circumstances of the case are now much altered. It is pleasant to see the same tastes cultivated by the citizens of the two nations, for nothing tends to draw us more closely together than this community of interests. We in England have to thank Americans for many valuable contributions to bibliography and literary history, and we sincerely hope we shall have to thank them for many more.



# QUARRELS OF GARRICK AND MURPHY.

BY T. FAIRMAN ORDISH.



AMONG the many interesting matters concerning which information is to be found in Garrick's *Correspondence* (2 vols. 4to, 1831-2) are the communications between the manager and various authors who wrote some of the plays in which he won his lasting fame as an actor. His dealings with Arthur Murphy are an instance of literary quarrels, which may fitly be added to those of Cibber and Pope, and Jonson and Decker, in D'Israeli's *Quarrels of Authors*. Before proceeding to review these quarrels, we must express a hope that the correspondence between Garrick and nearly all the eminent men of the time, which has furnished the material of this article, may shortly have an index. It is down on the Index Society's list of "Books wanting Indexes," and the utmost good we can wish this valuable work is that the want may be speedily supplied.

Murphy wrote a *Life of Garrick*, and therein gave his own version of his disagreements, which he does with every appearance of sincerity and good feeling, and with ample admiration for the genius of the great actor. But Murphy was habitually inexact in his statements, and it is impossible to decide whether this work is more trustworthy than the author's *Life of Fielding*, which is weighed and found seriously wanting by Mr. Austin Dobson in the account of Fielding which he wrote for the *English Men of Letters* series. However, Foote wrote a *Life of Murphy*, in which he professes to sum up the various disputes judiciously, leaving the decision to posterity; and we have also the *Life of Garrick* by Thomas Davies (1780), and the Letters themselves, to help us to a correct view of the subject.

Murphy shows himself in these transactions, with little reserve, as hasty, petulant, jealous, naturally choleric, but placable and forgiving; Garrick does not betray his feelings, but apparently played with the humours of his author. Although doubtless

they suffered from the reptile class whose nature and delight it is to sow dissension, the thought arises to the dispassionate reader that the quarrels themselves were the inevitable outcome of difference of temperament between two men necessary to each other. Business runs through these disputes: when it is to the mutual interest to come to terms, the terms are invariably not far to seek.

Foote relates that Murphy started the *Gray's Inn Journal* on 21st October, 1752, before he had entered his twenty-fifth year. It was while writing this journal that Murphy became known to Dr. Johnson. Being at Foote's house in the country, and anxious to send some "copy" to his bookseller for the *Journal*, he took down the French *Journal Littéraire* from Foote's shelf, translated something he liked, and despatched it to press. "It was, however, soon after pointed out to him that he had actually translated a 'Rambler,' which had been inserted in the foreign publication without acknowledgment. Mr. Murphy accordingly waited on Dr. Johnson to explain this curious incident; and a friendship was then commenced which continued without interruption till the death of the latter."—Foote, p. 85. In October 1754 Murphy closed his *Gray's Inn Journal*, and appeared at Covent Garden theatre in the character of Othello; but he soon discovered that he should not rise to the eminence which alone would reconcile him to the profession of the stage.

The first notice of Murphy as a playwright is in February 1754, with reference to his first farce, *The Apprentice*. Garrick accepted this piece, and in the *Correspondence* (pp. 65-7) there is an exchange of letters on the subject. It is significant that Murphy begins in a huff. He thought his piece would have been performed "in the present season"; he imagines he has been slighted, and throws up his card of free admission to the theatre which he held as author of the *Gray's Inn Journal*. Garrick politely expresses his regret at this, and explains that it was impossible any promise could have been made, owing to the pre-existing engagements for the season. In January 1756, however, the farce was duly presented, with a prologue written by Garrick and spoken by Murphy; and Murphy relates

the following anecdote concerning the event :—

"On the morning after the farce was acted Mr. Garrick paid the author a visit, and brought with him the celebrated Dr. Munsey, whom this writer had never seen. Garrick entered the dining-room, and turning suddenly round, ran to the door and called out, 'Dr. Munsey, where are you going?'—'Upstairs to see the author,' said Munsey.—'Pho! pho! come down; the author is here.' Dr. Munsey came, and, as he entered the room, said in his free way, 'You scoundrel! I was going up to the garret: who could think of finding an author on the first floor?' After this introduction, the Doctor sat down and was highly diverting for near an hour."—Murphy's *Garrick*, i. 282-3.

Murphy next conducted a weekly paper, called *The Test* (commenced 6th November, 1756), in the interest of Henry Fox (Lord Holland); and on the 29th June, 1757, he was admitted a member of Lincoln's Inn. He was called to the Bar June 1762. During these years he had two quarrels with Garrick.

The most serious quarrel between them arose out of Murphy's play *The Orphan of China*, written in 1756, but not performed till April 1759. Writing to Garrick some years later (Jan. 13, 1773), in reference to their last subject of dispute (the play of *Know your own Mind*), Murphy recapitulates their various differences. He writes:—

"In October 1756 we met at Mr. Berenger's by your desire. Three acts of the *Orphan of China* were read; and, upon the whole, it was my idea that Mr. Garrick's drift was to crush my endeavours in the bud. Whatever I thought upon the subject, I threw it out with warmth, perhaps with violence," etc., etc.

Berenger composed the difference, and in the *Correspondence* (i. 73) there is this letter, from Murphy to Garrick :—

"26th Nov., 1756.

"SIR,—Mr. Berenger did me the honour to call on me yesterday, and convinced me that I have been mistaken in regard to *The Orphan of China*. All I can say in extenuation of myself is, that as I am sometimes quick to err (I believe Aaron Hill would

express it in this manner), I am also quick to see that error. I think nothing of this nature can happen again between you and me, because I have some thoughts of making my bow to the Muses, and leaving them, as Addison has it, to those who practise them with more success; and if I can make my way in a new sphere of life, the acquaintance of Mr. Garrick will not only be a pleasure but a credit to me. I therefore beg that no jealousy may subsist on account of the *Orphan*," etc.

Murphy continues, in the letter recalling these circumstances, which we quoted previously :—

"In a few days after, I was told by a gentleman at the Bedford Coffee House that a writer whom I respect [apparently Colman] was then actually employed under the auspices of Mr. Garrick in a translation of Voltaire's *Orpheline de la Chine*. I concluded immediately that Mr. Berenger had been imposed upon, and that all the mischief I had before apprehended was planned against me. Upon the spot I wrote to Mr. Garrick; and whatever the sentiments of that letter might be, the expression was intemperate and unworthy of me. This was our second quarrel.

"Mr. Garrick upon a particular occasion showed that letter to his Grace the late Duke of Bedford, and the purpose for which it was shown was fully answered.

"In the month of December following (when I was settled at Lincoln's Inn), Mr. Vaillant interposed his good offices, by the desire, as I thought, of Mr. Garrick, and certainly without any application from me. He repeated to me many handsome declarations made by Mr. Garrick, and finally proposed a reconciliation. To try the sincerity of the offer, I made it a preliminary that the letter which had been shown to the Duke of Bedford should be given up to me. It was so. I wrote to Mr. Garrick to thank him, and I condemned the style and language of that letter. Ill humour (as you well know) broke out afterwards concerning *The Orphan of China* and one or two subsequent pieces; but they were acted, and my point was carried."

Murphy in his *Life of Garrick* does not mention these transactions prior to 1758.

In February 1758 Garrick promised to play *The Orphan of China* the following winter, but afterwards returned it as totally unfit for the stage. Foote endeavours to explain the cause of this refusal. Garrick had already sacrificed the regard of many by his alterations of Shakespeare, and he caused further offence by his production of the *Chinese Festival*. He employed Noverre, a dancing-master, to import a hundred dancers from Switzerland, and gave up the theatre entirely to exercising them, and the preparing of scenes and dresses. The audience signified their opinion of these proceedings: they tore up the benches, demolished the lustres, threw down the partitions of the boxes, and mounting the stage, destroyed the Chinese scenery. The cry was—"Send the dancers to the Opera House." Foote says Garrick certainly found all the friends of Murphy in these active measures of disapproval; and he intimates that the cause of the refusal of Murphy's *Orphan of China* must be looked for in these occurrences.

Plays were literature in the last century, in a sense that we cannot readily understand now; and the way Murphy disposed of his work presents many interesting points worthy of a note by the way. For instance, in February 1758, there are two letters from Murphy among the *Correspondence* (pp. 83-4) about his farce *The Upholsterer*. There was difficulty even about that: Murphy is afraid it will not be properly presented. He talks of "the other House"—it was a favourite way with him to play off Covent Garden upon Garrick—and says, "If the actors were to slur it over, I should be tempted to print it without their names and give the public the reason." Efficient representation has ever been the doubtful point with playwrights; it was an accident which determined the fate of this work.

When Garrick returned *The Orphan of China* Murphy wrote angry letters,—he says "opened a fierce campaign." As late as 27th May, 1758, there is a letter from Murphy which Garrick endorsed "a complaining letter about the *Orphan of China*." Murphy relates that Garrick made his complaint at Holland House, and that Henry Fox was induced to interfere in the matter. After remonstrating with Murphy for his animosity against the

great actor, "he desired that the tragedy might be sent to him; this was accordingly done, and in a few days he informed the author that he and Mr. Walpole read it together, and were of opinion that it was improperly rejected. Mr. Fox at the same time said that Garrick was to dine at Holland House on the Sunday following, and desired the author to call on him the next day. At that meeting the first word from Mr. Fox was, 'Have you heard from Garrick?' 'No, sir.' 'You will hear from him,' said Mr. Fox: 'after dinner yesterday Mr. Walpole and I repeated at different times some lines that struck us; Garrick stared with an air of surprise, and at last said, 'I perceive that you two gentlemen have been reading what I have read.' 'Yes, Mr. Garrick,' replied Mr. Fox, 'we have been reading and admiring what I am sure you admire.' Not a word more passed on the occasion, but in a day or two after, Garrick, by letter, desired to see the *Orphan of China* once more. . . . The play was sent to him, and in a week Garrick returned it . . . promising to act it early in the following year. All difficulties seemed now to be removed, but in the month of October they broke out again with redoubled fury. This will surprise the reader, but it is easy to account for it. It was Garrick's misfortune to be too accessible to a set of invidious tale-bearers. As I have said of him elsewhere, he lived in a *whispering gallery*. What he heard he believed, and acted accordingly with deep resentment. Some story had been told him respecting the present writer, and, in consequence of it, he resolved to renew the quarrel. He sent for the play, and in a short time returned it, with a peremptory declaration that he recurred to his former judgment, and thought the tragedy inadmissible. The author took fire at this second repulse, and signified to Mr. Garrick that, being in possession of a positive promise, he would not be trampled upon by any man whatever. The consequence was a proposal to discuss the matter at an amicable meeting at the house of Vaillant the bookseller. Garrick brought with him his partner Mr. Lacy, and Mr. Berenger, a gentleman well known for his taste and polished manners. The author went alone; much altercation ensued, but the result was an agreement to

refer the play to Mr. William Whitehead, who happened to be at Bath."

The decision of the poet laureate was in favour of Murphy, and he also wrote a prologue to the play, which was at last duly presented to the public in April 1759 (Foote says Feb. 25). Murphy wished to dedicate the play to Henry Fox (Lord Holland), but he declined the honour, and the dedication was made to the Earl of Bute. The correspondence on this subject is printed in Foote's *Murphy*, p. 155. But before quitting this *Orphan of China* dispute there are some letters we should notice.

On 29th Nov. 1758, there is a letter from Murphy to "the Managers of Drury Lane" charging them with pirating his works; on December 29th following Garrick writes to repel the charge, and concludes:—

"As I have really no time, health, or inclination to continue these illiberal wranglings; I hope you will excuse me if I am silent henceforth: I can do no more. I should be sorry to be forced into future altercation; but if I am called upon so loudly that I must answer, I shall give a plain and just account of our transactions, supported only by undeniable testimonies; among these, I flatter myself that Mr. Murphy will appear in defence of your obedient servant,

"D. GARRICK."

Murphy was generally equal to the occasion, and he immediately brought his membership of Lincoln's Inn to bear upon the point. He wrote:—"Whenever called upon I am sorry Mr. Murphy cannot appear in your defence: truth, and his own feelings, from very indelicate treatment, have, I am afraid, retained him on the other side."—Garrick's *Correspondence*, pp. 90, 91, 96.

Another difficulty cropped up before this play could get acted: Garrick refused to perform the capital part of Zamti. This was important to the author; in view of future sale of the play, and there are some complaining letters from Murphy on the subject. In one of them (Feb. 4th, 1759), he says:

"You had an opportunity, by acting genteelly on this occasion, of making me blush for some things that have happened, and I thought you seemed to threaten this in a paragraph of a very long letter you wrote

me. It would have been a generous way of triumphing over me; but revenge perhaps is more agreeable."

Murphy had an artist's feeling of tenderness for his work. On Feb. 18th he writes: "Since the reading in the green-room, I have been in the case of the painter who put his piece in the window, to hear the opinions of the people, and continued retouching till not a feature remained."

Foote gives the various stages of the progress of the play from Jan. 3rd to Feb. 25th, on which day, he says, it was performed "with great splendour, to which what remained of the scenes of the *Chinese Festival* contributed; and were applied to a nobler purpose." There were those who asserted that the play was little more than a translation of Voltaire; but *The Orphan of China* was translated in France and acted in 1807. A letter which Murphy addressed to Voltaire on the subject is printed by Foote (*Life of Murphy*, p. 155).

(To be continued.)

## AN ESSAY TOWARDS A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MARLOWE'S TRAGICAL HISTORY OF DOCTOR FAUSTUS.

COMPILED BY WILLIAM HEINEMANN.

### PART II.

- No. 16 (1858).—The Works of Christopher Marlowe: with some account of the Author, and notes, by the Rev. Alexander Dyce. A new edition, revised and corrected. 8vo, pp. liii + 407. London.

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Pp. 103 to 135, "The Tragical History of Doctor Faustus, from the Quarto of 1616."

Pp. 136 and f., "Ballad of Faustus"—i.e., "The Judgment of God shewed upon one John Faustus, Doctor in Divinity."]

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- No. 24 (1878).—Clarendon Press Series. Old English Drama. Select Plays. Marlow's Tragical History of Doctor Faustus, and Greene's Honourable History of Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay, edited by Adolphus William Ward, M.A. 12mo, pp. cxi + 272. Oxford.
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- [Vol. iii., pp. 116 to 128, Marlowe's "Tragical History of Doctor Faustus." With a cut of "D. Faustus Magus Maximus Kundlingensis," from the title-page of an old undated German tract on Magic. "D. Faustus Dreyfacher Höllenzwang."
- Reprinted from the Quarto of 1604, but omitting several unimportant scenes.]
- No. 26 (1881).—The Tragical History of Doctor Faustus, by Christopher Marlowe. 16mo, pp. 68. Zürich.
- [[Rudolphi and Klemm's English Library, No. 4.] Dirty little reprint of the Quarto of 1604. Contains also the "Ballad of Faustus."]
- No. 27 (1883).—Marlowe's Faustus.—Goethe's Faust, from the German, by John Anster. With an introduction by Henry Morley. 8vo, pp. 315. London.
- [Morley's Universal Library, vol. iii.; reprinted from the Quarto of 1604.]
- No. 27a. (1884).—*The Elizabethan Dramatists*. Vols. i. to iii. 8vo. The Works of Christopher Marlowe, in three volumes. Edited by A. H. Bullen, B.A. 3 vols. 8vo. London, 1884.
- [Vol. i., pp. 207 to 283 "The Tragical History of Dr. Faustus," pp. 284 to 324 Appendix to "Dr. Faustus," pp. 325 to 328 "Ballad of Faustus."
- "I have followed the text of the first Quarto, recording the readings of the later

Quarto where it seemed necessary. In all cases where I have adopted a later reading, the text of the *editio princeps* is given in a foot-note. I have printed in an *Appendix* the scenes that were re-cast or added in ed. 1616; but where the changes and additions are not extensive, they are given in the foot-notes. As *Doctor Faustus* is a series of dramatic scenes rather than a regular drama, I have made a division merely into scenes—not into acts and scenes. The same arrangement has been adopted in Prof. Ward's edition."—*Prefatory Note.*]

Only four hundred copies printed, post 8vo, and one hundred and twenty large fine-paper copies, medium 8vo, which are numbered.

- No. 28 (1884 ?).—Marlowe, *Doctor Faustus*, Treuer Abdruck der ersten Quart-Ausgabe (1604) mit den Varianten der späteren Ausgaben herausgegeben, von Hermann Breymann. 8vo. Heilbronn.

[Announced as in preparation, to form part of a series called "Englische Sprach- und Literatur-Denkmale des 16. 17. und 18. Jahrhunderts, herausgegeben von Karl Vollmöller."]

### III. *English Criticism on Marlowe's "Doctor Faustus."*

- i. In Works treating on the Dramatic Literature of Marlowe's Age.

- No. 29 (1820).—Lectures chiefly on the Dramatic Literature of the age of Elizabeth, delivered at the Surrey Institution. By William Hazlitt. 8vo, pp. viii + 356. London.

[Lecture II. "On the Dramatic Writers contemporary with Shakespear, Lily, Marlow, Heywood, Middleton, and Roolew."—pp. 57 to 64, On Marlow's "Life and Death of Doctor Faustus." With quotations.]

- No. 30 (1862).—The Footsteps of Shakespere, or a ramble with the early dramatists, containing much new and interesting information respecting Shakespere, Lyly, Marlowe, Greene, and others. 8vo, pp. iv + 186. London.

[Pp. 138 to 145, On Christopher Marlowe (with references to and quotations from *Doctor Faustus*).]

- No. 31 (1875).—A History of English Dramatic Literature to the death of Queen Anne. By A. W. Ward. 2 vols. 8vo. London.

[Vol. i., pp. 180 to 185, Marlowe's *Doctor Faustus*. Account of the Play.]

- No. 32 (1884).—Shakespere's Predecessors in the English Drama. By John Addington Symonds. 8vo, pp. xix + 668. London.

["Chapter XV., Marlowe; viii., The German Faustiad—Its Northern Character—Psychological Analysis in 'Doctor Faustus'—The Teutonic Sceptic—Forbidden Knowledge and Power—Grim Justice—Faustus and Mephistophilis—The last hour of Faustus—Autobiographical Elements in Doctor Faustus." With numerous quotations.]

- No. 33 (1884).—Chapters in the History of English Literature from 1509 to the close of the Elizabethan period, by Ellen Crofts. 8vo, pp. ix + 374. London.

[Pp. 171 to 194, Chapter viii., 'Marlowe,' with quotations from *Doctor Faustus*, including the last scene.]

#### ii.—In Periodicals.

- No. 34 (1817).—*Edinburgh Monthly Magazine*. Vol. I., No. IV., July 1817. 8vo. Edinburgh (Wm. Blackwood).

[Pp. 388 to 394, "Marlow's Tragical History of the Life and Death of Doctor Faustus," signed "H. M."]

A full account of Marlowe's tragedy, with quotations of the principal passages.]

- No. 35 (1843).—*The United States Magazine and Democratic Review*. New Series, Volume xiii. 8vo. New York.

[Pp. 315 to 323, "The Two Fausts," a comparison of Goethe's *Faust* with Marlowe's *Doctor Faustus*. With lengthy quotations, including the last scene complete.]

- No. 36 (1853).—*Fraser's Magazine for Town and Country*. Vol. xlvii., Jan. to June 1853. 8vo, London.

[Pp. 221-34, under the heading "Christopher Marlowe" a review of Dyce's edition, with quotation of last scene from *Dr. Faustus*.]

- No. 37 (1858).—*The Atlantic Monthly*. A

*Magazine of Literature, Art, and Politics.*  
Vol. ii. 8vo, Boston.

[Pp. 551-66, "The Legend of Doctor Faustus," with a short account of Marlowe's play.]

- No. 38 (1874).—*The Cornhill Magazine*.  
Vol. xxx., July to December 1874.  
8vo, London.

[Pp. 329-40, "Christopher Marlowe,"  
by G. B. S. With an account of and  
quotations from *Dr. Faustus*.]

- No. 39 (1879).—*All the Year Round*. A  
Weekly Journal. Conducted by Charles  
Dickens. New Series. Vol. xxiii., from  
June 21, 1879, to November 22, 1879.  
8vo, London.

[Pp. 39 to 44, "Faust on the Stage."  
With comparison of Goethe's and Mar-  
lowe's plays.]

- No. 40 (1881).—*The Contemporary Review*.  
Sixteenth year. July 1881. 8vo, London.

[Pp. 1 to 24, "The Two Fausts." By  
Charles Grant. A comparison of Goethe's  
and Marlowe's *Faust*.]

### iii.—In Works on Goethe's *Faust*.

The following translations of Goethe's  
*Faust* contain parallels drawn by the trans-  
lators between the two dramas of Goethe and  
Marlowe. Only the first editions are here  
mentioned (except in case of Hayward's  
translation, which was first published anony-  
mously), although they have all been fre-  
quently reprinted. *Vide* BIBLIOGRAPHER,  
Nos. 9 and 10, Aug. and Sept. 1882, "A  
Bibliographical List of the English Transla-  
tions and Annotated Editions of Goethe's  
'Faust,' compiled by Wm. Heinemann."

- No. 41 (1833).—*Faust: a Dramatic Poem*,  
by Goethe. Translated into English  
prose, with remarks on former translations,  
and notes. By the translator of Savigny's  
*Of the Vocation of our Age for Legislation  
and Jurisprudence*. 8vo, pp. lxxxvii +  
291. London.

[Contains on page 211, etc., in a note,  
a quotation of chorus and opening  
monologue of Marlowe's "Doctor  
Faustus." *Republished as*:

- No. 42 (1834).—*Faust: A Dramatic Poem*,  
by Goethe. Translated into English  
prose, with remark on former transla-  
tions and notes, by A. Hayward, Esq.

Second Edition, to which is appended  
an abstract of the continuation, with an  
account of the story of Faust and the  
various productions in literature and art  
founded on it. 8vo, pp. cviii + 350.  
London.

[Page 223, etc., in a note quotation of  
the chorus and opening monologue of  
Marlowe's "Doctor Faustus," as being the  
"only part in which the *Faustus* of  
Marlowe bears any similarity to the  
*Faust* of Goethe."]

- No. 43 (1841).—*Faust: A Tragedy*. By  
Goethe (Part I.); translated into English  
verse by Lewis Filmore. 8vo, pp. vi +  
64. London (Smith's Standard Library).

[Contains in an appendix an account  
of Lessing's *Faust*, and of Marlowe's  
*Doctor Faustus*, with quotations.]

- No. 44 (1870).—*Faust, a tragedy*, by Johann  
Wolfgang von Goethe. Translated in  
the original metres by Bayard Taylor.  
2 vols. Imp. 8vo. Boston.

[Vol. I. contains in an Appendix (III.)  
"Marlowe's Dr. Faustus" with quota-  
tion of first chorus and monologue.]

### IV. *Translations of Marlowe's "Doctor Faustus."*

#### i. French.

- No. 45 (1858).—*Le Faust de Christophe  
Marlowe traduit par François-Victor  
Hugo*. 8vo, pp. 251. Paris.  
[The only *French* Translation.]

#### ii. German.

- No. 46 (1818).—*Doktor Faustus*. Tragödie  
von Christoph Marlowe. Aus dem  
Englischen übersetzt von Wilhelm  
Müller. Mit einer Vorrede von Ludwig  
Achim von Arnim. Nebst einem Stein-  
drucke. 12mo, pp. xxviii + 147. Berlin.  
[Rembrandt's Portrait of Faust.]

- No. 47 (1847).—*Das Kloster*. Weltlich  
und geistlich. Meist aus der ältern  
deutschen Volks-, Wunder-, Curiosi-  
täten-, und vorzugsweise komischen  
Literatur. Von J. Scheible. Fünfter  
Band. 17 bis, 20 Zelle. 16mo. Stuttgart.  
[Pp. 922 to 1020, "Marlowe's Faust.  
Mit Anmerkungen von Friedrich Notter.  
—Doctor Faustus: Tragödie von Chris-  
toph Marlowe." Aus dem Englischen  
übersebst von Wilhelm Müller. Mit einer

- Vorrede von L. Achim von Arnim. (Reprint of No. 46.)]
- No. 48 (1857).—Christoph Marlowe's Doctor Faust (gedichtet um das Jahr 1588) und die alte englische Ballade vom D. Faustus. Deutsch von Adolf Böttger. Nebst einer Einleitung über die Faustsage, über Marlowe und dessen Schriften. 8vo, pp. xxviii + 147. Leipzig.
- No. 49 (1860).—Shakespeare's Zeitgenossen und ihre Werke. In Charakteristiken und Übersetzungen von Friedrich Bodenstedt. Dritter Band: John Lilly, Robert Greene & Christoph Marlowe. 8vo, pp. viii + 373. Berlin.
- [Sep. title: Lilly, Greene und Marlowe, die drei bedeutendsten Vorläufer Shakespeare's und ihre dramatischen Dichtungen. Von F. Bodenstedt.
- pp. 201—305, "Die tragische Geschichte des Doktor Faust." From the Quarto of 1604. Also pp. 155 to 172, Life of Marlowe with the Faust-Ballad.]
- No. 50 (1870).—Marlowe's Faust, die älteste dramatische Bearbeitung der Faustsage. Uebersetzt und mit Einleitung und Anmerkungen versehen von Dr. Alfred van der Velde. 8vo, pp. 132. Breslau.
- [Contains, in addition to an excellent translation, seven essays on the following subjects: "Der Gedanke der Faustsage und ihre Vorläufer," "Entstehung der Faustsage," "Das Volksbuch vom Doctor Faust," "Dramatische Befähigung der Faustsage," "Chr. Marlowe, der erste dramatische Bearbeiter der Sage," "Chr. Marlowe's Leben und Character," "Schicksale des Marlowe'schen Faust."]
- No. 51 (1878?) N. D.—Doctor Faustus. Tragödie von Christoph Marlowe. Aus dem Englischen übersetzt von Wilhelm Müller. 12mo, pp. 71. Leipzig.
- (Reclam's Universal-Bibliothek, No. 1128. Reprint of No. 46. With an introduction.)
- iii. Portuguese.
- No. 52 (1870).—Estudos da Edade Media. Philosophia da Litteratura por Theophilo Braga. 8vo, pp. ii + 332. Porto.
- [Contains, in an article "Lenda do Doutor Fausto," pp. 89 to 114, on pp. 102 to 104 a translation of the final monologue from Marlowe's *Dr. Faustus*, translated from the French of Victor Hugo.]
- iv. Swedish.
- No. 53 (1839).—Doctor Faustus. Tragisk dikt., af Chr. Marlowe. Öfversättning med inledning af C. J. Limström. 4to, pp. 26 + 32. Upsala. [Privately printed.]
- V. *Foreign Criticism on Marlowe's "Doctor Faustus."*
- No. 54 (1837).—Jahrbücher für Drama, Dramaturgie und Theater. Herausgegeben von E. Willkomm und A. Fischer. Erster Band. 8vo, Leipzig.
- [Contains, pp. 145-52, "Ueber den Faust von Marlowe. Faust als Puppenspiel und Verwandtes." Von Ph. v. Leitner. (Quotation of Faust's Monologue from Müller's translation.)]
- No. 55 (1838).—Ueber den Faust von Göthe. Eine Schrift zum Verständniss dieser Dichtung nach ihren beiden Theilen für alle Freunde und Verehrer des grossen Dichters. Von Dr. J. Leutbecher. 8vo, pp. xvi + 352.
- [Contains, pp. 135 to 140, "Der Doctor Faustus des Marlowe," with quotations from Müller's translation.]
- No. 56 (1846).—Der Schatzgräber in den literarischen und bildlichen Seltenheiten, Sonderbarkeiten, etc., hauptsächlich des deutschen Mittelalters. Herausgegeben von J. Scheible. Erster Theil. 16mo, pp. x + 260, Stuttgart.—Die Sage von Doctor Johannes Faust. Untersucht von H. Düntzer.
- [Pp. 229 to 238, An account of Marlowe's *Dr. Faust*.]
- No. 57 (1847).—Monatsblätter zur Ergänzung der Allgemeinen Zeitung. 1847. Im Verlage und unter Verantwortlichkeit der Cotta'schen Buchhandlung. 4to, pp. 612. Augsburg.
- [Pp. 133 to 145, pp. 177 to 188, pp. 589 to 610, "Zur Faustsage und der Faustlitteratur," von Friedrich Notter. Drei Artikel.—Contains a full account of Marlowe's *Doctor Faustus*, with original translations of the best passages (reprinted from the *Magasin f. d. Lit. d. Auslandes*).]
- No. 58 (1847).—Das Kloster. Weltlich und

geistlich. Meist aus der ältern deutschen Volks-, Wunder-, Curiositäten-, und vorzugsweise komischen Literatur. Von J. Scheible: Fünfter Band; 17 bis, 20 Zelle. 16mo. Stuttgart. Die Sage vom Faust bis zum Erscheinen des ersten Volksbuches, mit Literatur und Vergleichung aller folgenden; Faust auf der Volksbühne, in den Puppen-oder Marionettenspielen: Zauberbibliothek des Magiers: Höllenzwang, etc. Von J. Scheible. Mit 46 lithographischen Blättern und mit Holzschnitten.

[*Siebzehnte Zelle*: pp. 1 to 260, Die Sage vom Doctor Joh. Faust. Untersucht von H. Düntzer. Pp. 229 to 238, An account of Marlowe's *Doctor Faustus*. (Reprint of No. 56.)

*Neunzehnte Zelle*: Faust auf der Volksbühne.—Das Puppenspiel.—Marlowe's Faust.—Faust als Ballet: pp. 698 to 717, Ueber den Faust von Marlowe; Faust als Puppenspiel und Verwandtes. Von Ph. v. Leitner. (Reprint of No. 54.) Pp. 922 to 1020, Marlow's Faust. Mit Anmerkungen von Friedrich Notter.—Doktor Faustus, Tragödie von Christoph Marlowe. Aus dem englischen übersetzt von Wilhelm Müller. Mit einer Vorrede von L. Achim von Arnim. (Reprint of No. 46.)

- No. 59 (1854?) N. D.—I. Marlowe und Shakespeare. Vom Professor Dr. Tycho-Mommßen. II. Proben aus Marlowe. Von Demselben. 8vo, pp. xxiii. (Eisenach? s. l.)

[I. treats on blank verse, which was introduced by Marlowe. II., Translations of several passages from *Tamerlan the Great*, of the last scene of *Doctor Faustus*, and of Act II., scene i., of *The Rich Jew*.]

- No. 60 (1858).—Wissenschaftliche Vorträge gehalten zu München im Winter 1858, von Th. Bischoff, J. C. Buntschli, F. Bodenstedt, M. Carriere, etc., etc. 8vo, pp. viii + 612. Braunschweig.

[Pp. 221—259, "Marlowe und Greene als Vorläufer Shakespeare's. Von Friedrich Bodenstedt." With remarks on *Doctor Faustus*, and quotation and translation of the passage: "Under the heavens," etc., to "I am damn'd and now in hell." (Act I.)]

- No. 61 (1867).—Schipper (J.), *De versu Marlowii*. 8vo, Bonn.

[Pp. 25 to 32, "The Tragical History of Dr. Faustus."]

- No. 62 (1876).—Geschichte des Drama's, von J. L. Klein. xiii., "Das Englische Drama." Zweiter Band. 8vo, pp. 851. Leipzig.

[Pp. 607 to 808, Christopher Marlowe; pp. 708 to 751, "The tragical History of Doctor Faustus." A full and exhaustive account of *Doctor Faustus*, with many quotations both from the original and from Velde's translation. Klein does not agree with English critics, who consider this drama "full of great moral sublimity," but he rather thinks it a very poor piece in composition as well as in the way how the characters are drawn. And he strongly condemns the attempt to put it on a level with anything Shakespeare produced. In drawing a parallel between it and Goethe's *Faust*, he cleverly exhibits its faults, without in any way detracting from its merits.]

- No. 63 (1876).—Jahrbuch für romanische und englische Litteratur, vol. xv. 8vo.

[Pp. 369 to 393, "Marlowe's Doctor Faustus." Essay by J. A. Albers. *Vide* No. 68.]

- No. 64 (1877).—La Revue Politique et Littéraire. Revue des Cours Littéraires (2<sup>e</sup> Série). Direction: MM. Eug. Yung et Em. Alglave. 2<sup>e</sup> Série, 6<sup>e</sup> année. Numéro 51, 16 Juin 1877. 4to, Paris.

[Pp. 1207-11, "Sociétés littéraires et scientifiques de Seine-et-Marne." Séance Plénière. M. Foucher de Careil, Sénateur. "Les trois Faust" (Marlowe—Lessing—Goethe) and Heine's remarks on the latter.]

- No. 65 (1878).—Studi Drammatici di Arturo Graf. 8vo, sewed, pp. 325. Torino.

[Pp. 207-48, "Il Fausto di Cristoforo Marlowe." (Essay on Marlowe's Dr. Faustus.)]

- No. 66 (1879).—Festschrift zur Begrüssung der xxxiv Versammlung Deutscher Philologen und Schulmänner zu Trier überreicht im Namen der xvi. Versammlung Rheinischer Schulmänner. 8vo, pp. 194. Bonn.

- [Pp. 108 to 138, No. 7, "Die innere Stellung Marlowe's zum Volksbuch vom Faust." Von Dr. W. Münch, Direktor der Realschule I. O. in Ruhrort.]
- No. 67 (1880).—Jahrbuch der Deutschen Shakespeare-Gesellschaft im Auftrage des Vorstandes herausgegeben durch F. A. Leo. Fünftehnter Jahrgang. 8vo, pp. viii + 456. Weimer.
- [Pp. 360 to 409, "Shakespeare und seine Vorläufer." Von W. Hertzberg. Contains an account, with original translations from *Dr. Faustus*.]
- No. 68 (1881).—Englische Studien, herausg. v. E. Kölbing, vol. v., Heft. 1. Heilbronn, 1881.
- [Pp. 56 to 66, "Marlowe's Doctor Faustus und Herr Albers," von H. Breymann. *Vide* No. 63.]
- No. 69 (1881).—Marlowe's *Faustus* und seine Quelle. Ein Beitrag zur Kritik des Dramas, von Theodor Delius. 8vo, sewed, pp. 31. Bielefeld.
- No. 70 (1882).—Goethe-Jahrbuch. Herausgegeben von Ludwig Geiger. Dritter Band. 8vo, pp. viii + 468. Frankfurt-am-Main.
- [Pp. 77 to 131, "Zur Vorgeschichte des Goethe'schen Faust." Von Erich Schmidt. 2, "Faust und das sechzehnte Jahrhundert," contains a full account, with excellent original translations of the principal passages of the play.]
- No. 71 (1883).—Geschichte der Englischen Litteratur von ihren Anfängen bis auf die neueste Zeit. Mit einem Anhang: Die Amerikanische Litteratur. Von Eduard Engel. 8vo, pp. xi + 669. Leipzig.
- [Pp. 136-41, "Christopher Marlowe." With an account of *Doctor Faustus*, and quotations from Velde's and Bodensiedt's translations.]



## CENSURED CAMBRIDGE SERMONS.

BY W. H. OLDING, LL.B.

## PART I.



SCORE of authors—Schellhorn, Westphal, Beckman, Bartholinus conspicuous among them—have scattered about their works, or collected in oddly-entitled chapters, an oc-

casional account of some few ill-fated books, censured or prohibited. They have even recounted one or two cases in which England has been the scene of literary martyrdom. But, nearly confined to publications in the French or Latin tongue as it is, unquestionably till within the present year the work most considerable for Englishmen was the catalogue of Gabriel Peignot. That author in 1806 issued at Paris in two volumes a *Dictionnaire Critique, Littéraire, et Bibliographique des Principaux Livres condamnés au Feu, supprimés ou censurés*. Its own fate was curious. Like the wild brute struggling in the meshes of the net or tightening noose, it assured the evil it had sought to check. It was itself used as a new means of oppression. For M. Simonnet informs us that in 1821, the King of Naples having determined to curtail the liberty of the press in the two Sicilies, the commissioners were directed to join with the *Index* of Rome M. Peignot's book as the basis of their report of productions deserving to be burnt. Thus brazenly in the face of protest, or more subtly in its absence, condemnation went on, just as in the flash of his avenging sword the warrior conceals fresh wounds, but the coward in the shadow of the surgeon's knife. However, in the present year the first volume of *Der Index der Verbotenen Bücher*, the monumental work of Dr. Reusch, of Bonn, has appeared; and thus, as readers of this periodical\* will especially know, the relations in the suppression of books of Rome and this country can claim to have secured their fair share of attention. But of English works that have fallen into the hands of the hangman by home authority, or have subjected their authors to imprisonment, maimings, or fine—works not less, as I compute, than four hundred—no compiler has yet come forward, and that though materials exist as abundant and as interesting as dispersed. Indeed, towards such a compilation the single contribution of moment is confined to a few pages of the *Edinburgh Review*; and as the chronicle of University fear, rashness, or bigotry is compressed within the last even of these pages, and Cambridge is absolutely passed by, it would seem that a glance merely at some of the sermons (to exclude all other forms of

\* See the BIBLIOGRAPHER, March, 1883.

literature) brought before the dignitaries of the more charitable of the two great and early seminaries of English learning would at once give some idea of the vastness of the subject of which it is part, and carry some interest, possibly value, itself.

The troubles at Cambridge have nearly all arisen out of or rather supervened on a certain University statute of the reign of Elizabeth. But they were not unknown at earlier periods. In 1519 Peter de Valence, a Norman, was a student in Cambridge, and an adherent of the Lutheran party. Bishop Fisher, then Chancellor, had caused a papal indulgence or pardon to be solemnly set upon the school gates. Over this some one wrote—"Beatus vir cujus est nomen Domini spes ejus, et non respexit vanitates, et insanias falsas (istas)." The author was sought—ineffectually. Hereupon Fisher proceeded "with tears and great gravity" to excommunication. Meanwhile Peter filled with success the post of teacher of the French language to Henry Brandon, Earl of Lincoln, and to Gregory, afterwards Lord Cromwell, then that of domestic chaplain and almoner to Goodrich, Bishop of Ely. But the thing was not to rest: he was not "beatus vir." Unable to obtain quiet in his mind—Richard Hall is our guide—until he publicly confessed his folly, upon the same place of the school gates did he fix a paper with these words—"Delicta juventutis meæ, et ignorantias ne memineris, Domine."

A person of higher distinction, and whose case comes more strictly within our subject, was Edwin Sandys. In 1553—a year memorable, as Messrs. Cooper say, for the death of Edward VI. and the accession of Queen Mary—he filled the responsible situation of Vice-Chancellor of the University. He was a partizan of the Lady Jane. On Saturday, the 15th of July, the Duke of Northumberland arrived at Cambridge, at the head of his army, and commanded Dr. Sandys to preach on the following day. "The warning was short for such an auditory, and to speak of such a matter; yet he refused not the thing, but went into his chamber, and so to bed. He rose at three of the clock in the morning, took his Bible in his hand, and after that he had prayed to God that it might fall open where a most fit text

should be for him to entreat of, the Bible, as God would have it, fell open upon the first chapter of Joshua, where he found so convenient a place of Scripture for that time that the like he could not have chosen in all the Bible. His text was this: 'Responderuntque ad Josue atque dixerunt; omnia quæ præcipisti nobis faciemus, et quocunque miseris ibimus: sicut obedivimus in cunctis Mosi, ita obediemus et tibi; tantum sit Dominus tuus tecum sicut fuit cum Mose; qui contradixerit ori tuo, et non obedierit cunctis sermonibus quos præceperis ei moriatur: tu tantum confortare et viriliter age.' Who shall consider what was concluded by such as named themselves of the state, and withal the auditory, the time, and other circumstances, he shall easily see that his text most fitly served for this purpose. And as God gave the text, so gave He such order and utterance, as pulled many tears out of the eye of the biggest of them."

The Duke desired the Doctor to reduce his sermon to writing. Two days later it was written, and just as Sandys was about to hand it to Mr. Lever, "booted and spurred to receive it at his hands and carry it to London to be printed," he received the news that Mary had been proclaimed Queen. That night he was sent for by the Duke to go with him and proclaim the new Queen in the market-place. "The Duke cast up his cap with others, and so laughed that the tears ran down his cheeks with grief." But less foreseeing than Sandys, he told him that Queen Mary was a merciful woman, and that he doubted not thereof. The Doctor replied that, whatever his own case, the days of the Duke were counted. That very evening the Duke was apprehended, but Sandys being advised to walk out in the fields, escaped for the present. On coming back he heard the bell ringing for a congregation, and going to the Regent House, took his chair, when in came Master Mitch and about twenty others who espoused the cause of Queen Mary. "One layeth his hand upon the chair, to pull it from him, another told him that that was not the place for him, and another called him traitor." The Doctor, "being a man of metal, groped for his dagger," but was persuaded to patience by Doctors Bill and

Blythe, and gave up all the insignia of his office. On the morrow, being St. James's day, he was taken to London and lodged in a vile cell; was presently thence removed first to the apartment called "The Nun's Bower," and after some weeks to the Marshalsea. Sir Thomas Holcroft shortly set him free; but though on his liberation pursuit was made for him, he escaped to Antwerp, May 1554, thence to Augsburg, and to Strasburg, where he lived a year, and his wife came to him. "He fell sore sick of a flux, which kept him nine months, and brought him to death's door. He had a child which fell sick of the plague and died. His wife at length fell sick of a consumption, and died in his arms; no man had a more godly woman to wife." On Mary's death he returned to England, engaged in numberless controversies, gained many honours, and died in 1588.

To say nothing of such persons as Dr. Metcalfe, who was expelled from his Mastership of St. John's as "too stubborn in his Romish *mumismus*," we come on to one hardly of less dignity than Archbishop Sandys—Thomas Cartwright. On Sunday, the 4th of July, 1565, in the absence of Whitgift, Cartwright with two of his colleagues had preached three sermons on one day so vehemently inveighing against the ceremonies of the Church that at evening prayer the whole of the Fellows and Scholars of St. John's except three, to the number of three hundred, cast off their surplices as an abominable relic and superstition. This entailed some trouble; but Cambridge was on the whole puritanical, as Oxford was popish; and graver matters were to come. For in 1569, Cartwright having been elected Lady Margaret's professor of divinity, the subject of lectures chosen was the first and second of Acts. Here was an opportunity for attacking the Church establishment, for contrasting existing institutions with apostolic times, and here, too, for the display of enmity to the preacher so popular that "when he appeared at Great St. Mary's the windows were broken out to enable those to hear him who could not get into the church, but remained outside." Complaints having been made to Sir William Cecil, then Chancellor, he addressed a letter to Dr. May, the Vice-

Chancellor, and to the heads. The letter was read in the Regent House, 29 June, 1570—the very day a grace for Cartwright's admission to the degree of D.D. was proposed. Amid considerable confusion, the degree was resolved to be stayed. Soon after a prohibition to lecture was issued; and in 1570 Whitgift, Cartwright's constant opponent, having succeeded May as Vice-Chancellor, deprived the puritan Fellow of his professorship; while in the following year he found excuse, as Master of Trinity, for depriving him further of his fellowship. But this was not the only difficulty into which the writings of Cartwright brought him. For in 1572, when he had returned from his *coactus-volo* exile at Beza, he found John Field and Thomas Wilcox in prison. "The hour," as Hallam says, "for liberal concessions had been suffered to pass away; the Archbishop's intolerant temper had taught men to question the authority that oppressed them, till the battle was no longer to be fought for a tippet and a surplice, but for the whole ecclesiastical hierarchy, interwoven as it was with the temporal constitution of England." And Cartwright perceived that his sympathy was due to these two imprisoned puritan ministers, the presenters to the House of Commons, probably the authors, of the celebrated duodecimo tract *An Admonition to Parliament*. Cartwright accordingly not only visited them in Newgate, but published a *Defence or Second Admonition to Parliament*. His old opponent, now enjoying archiepiscopal dignity, replied and was answered. But on June 11th, 1573, the *Admonition* and *Defence* were by proclamation suppressed, on pain of imprisonment and Her Highness's further displeasure. Once more the vindictive Whitgift was able to oppose him in preventing the publication of his confutation of the Rhemish Testament, undertaken at the request and part-expense of the Earl of Leicester and Sir Francis Walsingham, as well as in opposing, with Bishop Freake, his unlicensed preaching. But that we may not wander too much abroad from Cambridge, we shall only record that Cartwright's liberty of preaching being restored in 1592, he came to his old University town, was prevailed

on one week-day to give a sermon in the Great St. Mary's, "where there was a great conference of all sorts to hear him; grave men ran like boys in the streets to get places in the church."

In the meantime a number of cases, which we can more rapidly discuss, had arisen under the chapter of Elizabeth's Statutes given in 1570, entitled "De Concionibus."\* The material part of it is couched in these words: "Prohibemus ne quisquam in concione aliqua, in loco communi tractando, in lectionibus publicis, seu aliter publicè intra Universitatem nostram quicquam doceat, tractet, vel defendat contra Religionem, seu ejusdem aliquam partem in regno nostro publicâ autoritate receptam et stabilitam; aut contra aliquam statum, autoritatem, dignitatem, seu gradum vel ecclesiasticum vel civilem hujus regni nostri Angliæ, vel Hiberniæ: qui contra fecerit, errorem vel temeritatem suam Cancellarii jussu cum assensu majoris partis præfectorum Collegiorum revocabit, et publicè confitebitur. Quod si recusaverit, aut non humiliter, eo modo quo illi præscribitur, perfecerit, eadem autoritate a collegio suo perpetuè excludatur, et Universitate exulabit."

What degree of liberty was permitted to the University under such a statute? As we shall show, it was by no means a dead letter. And a still further restriction arose by the *Regiæ Literæ* of James I., first sent in 1603, afterwards—in 1616—delivered with the King's own hand (though neither the statutes nor the Royal Letters were, as Mr. George Dyer points out, confirmed by Act of Parliament). For James would have it that every one taking any degree in the schools should subscribe to three articles, setting out that the King's Majesty is under God the only Supreme Governor of the Realm; that the Book of Common Prayer contains nothing

\* Cartwright's was strictly the first case under chapter 45 of these statutes. The Regent House disturbance was, as stated, on the 29th June, 1570: the statutes of Elizabeth are dated 25th September, 1570; and the deprivation of the professorship was in virtue of the "De Concionibus," and dated 11th December, 1570. Cartwright was, by a written document, invited to a conference; and it was only after he had refused this—though indeed he had practically little choice in the matter—that he was expelled. Whiston, 140 years later, called attention to this mode of procedure; and based his protest in part upon its disregard.

contrary to the Word of God; and that the Book of Articles agreed to in 1562, and containing the Thirty-nine Articles, besides the ratification, is also agreeable to the Word of God. When it is remembered that still another provision was in force whereby all students were to "be restrained from going to any other church in the time of St. Mary's sermons," which were both morning and afternoon, and that no preacher was to be allowed to discourse in the town "but such as are every way conformable both by subscription and every other way," it must be admitted that either the right of private judgment or the conscientious regard to its exercise was untowardly hampered. And to-day the reflection cannot but arise that in the comparative abolition of "privilegia," our privileges stand most confessed.

(To be continued.)



## LOWNDES'S MANUAL.



HE following is a copy of the original prospectus of that most valuable work *Lowndes's Bibliographer's Manual*.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, PART I.,  
PRICE FIVE SHILLINGS,

OF

## The Bibliographer's Manual.

BEING AN ACCOUNT OF

RARE, CURIOUS, AND USEFUL  
BOOKS,

PUBLISHED IN OR RELATING TO  
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,

From the invention of Printing:

WITH

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND CRITICAL NOTICES, COL-  
LATIONS OF THE RARER ARTICLES,

AND THE PRICES AT WHICH THEY HAVE SOLD IN THE PRE-  
SENT CENTURY.

BY

WILLIAM THOMAS LOWNDES.

"Scire ubi aliquid invenire posses, ea magna pars eruditionis est."

Although the utility of Brunet's celebrated  
*Manuel du Libraire* has been universally

acknowledged, it is extraordinary that no similar work has been attempted in our own language, and with especial reference to the literature of this country.

To supply this defect is the chief, but not the only, object of the compilation now submitted to the notice of the Public; for whilst the arrangement of Monsieur Brunet's work will, to a certain extent, form the plan of the present, the latter will, it is confidently presumed, possess original claims to the attention of the Literary World.

THE BIBLIOGRAPHER'S MANUAL will contain upwards of *twenty thousand* articles, in strictly alphabetical order, under the names of their respective authors, presenting a list of the principal works in the various departments of Divinity, Ecclesiastical and Civil History, more particularly of Great Britain, Jurisprudence, Philosophy, Sciences, the Arts, Biography, Voyages and Travels, Philology, Belles Lettres, Heraldry, Poetry, and the Drama.

In the compilation of this work the labours of the most distinguished Writers on Bibliography and of Biography have been consulted, including BALE, LELAND, MAITTAIRE, ANTHONY A WOOD, HEARNE, TANNER, BISHOP NICOLSON, RAWLINSON, OLDYS, AMES, HERBERT, RITSON, DR. JOHNSON, GIBBON, GOUGH, HORACE WALPOLE, ELLIS, SIR EGERTON BRYDGES, DR. DIBDIN, DR. BLISS, BELOE, PARK, HASLEWOOD, D'ISRAELI, CLARKE, THE REV. T. H. HORNE, GIFFORD, KIPPIS, CHALMERS, WATT, NICHOLS, UPCOTT, MOULE, MOSS, etc., and the Collections of Voyages by CHURCHILL, OSBORNE, (the HARLEIAN) HARRIS, PINKERTON, KERR, etc., the Somers and Harleian Collections of Tracts; the Edinburgh, Monthly, Quarterly, and Retrospective Reviews; the remarks prefixed to the reprints of early English writers; and the numerous sale catalogues of the present century have been diligently perused.

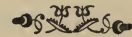
As the Editor's attention has been devoted to the compilation of THE BIBLIOGRAPHER'S MANUAL for many years, he may perhaps, without the imputation of improper vanity, flatter himself that the result of his researches will become a useful, if not an indispensable addition to the libraries of Historians, Antiquaries, and Bibliographers,

and in fact, of all who are interested in the literature of their country.

The work will be published in twelve parts, demy octavo, printed in double columns, price five shillings each. The second Part will appear in June, and regularly afterwards upon the first of every alternate month, and will form three handsome volumes.

Subscribers' Names received by WILLIAM PICKERING, Chancery Lane, and by every Bookseller in the Kingdom.

Communications respecting the Work, addressed, post paid, for the Editor, to the care of the publisher, will meet with attention.



## REVIEWS.

*Aboriginal American Authors, and their Productions, especially those in the Native Languages. A chapter in the History of Literature.* By DANIEL G. BRINTON, A.M., M.D. Philadelphia, 1883. 8vo. London: Trübner & Co.

This valuable contribution to literary history is an enlargement of a paper read before the *Congrès International des Américanistes*, at Copenhagen, in August of last year. The author points out that while time and money have been spent in the collection of objects of wood and stone, of pottery, etc., connected with the indigenous races, such monuments of the native literature as exist have been hitherto neglected. The subject is treated under the following heads: The Literary Faculty in the Native Mind; Narrative, Didactic, Oratorical, Poetical, and Dramatic Literatures; and under each such information respecting books that once existed, and books that still exist, as Dr. Brinton has been able to collect, is brought together. By this means a considerable number of native authors are added to the literary roll, and a useful chapter is contributed to the history of literature. As the whole American continent is brought under review, there is a considerable variety in the races whose literary achievements are considered.

*Bibliography of the Bacon-Shakespeare Controversy, with Notes and Extracts.* By W. H. WYMAN. Cincinnati: Peter G. Thomson, 1884. 8vo, pp. 124.

If we did not know by experience how mad sane men can be upon certain points, it would be impossible to believe that any human being could hold the absurd notion that Bacon wrote Shakespeare's plays. Could two men of genius be more unlike than these two men? This, we suppose, has been the chief reason why these crotcheteers have propounded their preposterous theory.

If we had not found by the preface that Mr. Wyman is orthodox in his belief in the true Shake-

spere, we should not have considered it civil to commence this notice as we have done. The true bibliographer is the most tolerant of men; to him the opinions enunciated in books are as nothing. If a sufficient number of persons have written on a given subject, however ridiculous, that subject becomes entitled to the honour of a bibliography.

The first title in the list is Colonel Hart's *Ancient Lethe*, published at New York in 1848; and Mr. Wyman points out that before he drew attention to this, the earliest date given was 1852, when the article "Who wrote Shakespeare?" appeared in *Chambers's Journal*. We think, however, that we could go back a year further, for a crack-brained Irishman gave some lectures in 1847, in which he propounded the theory that Shakespeare's plays were written by the monks!! We have seen the bill of his lectures, but do not know where to find it now.

Miss Delia Bacon was the first writer who connected Lord Bacon with the authorship of the Shakespearean dramas, and in an article in *Putnam's Monthly*, for January 1856, she suggested this theory by inference. In this same year Mr. William Henry Smith came forward as a Baconian.

In this book there are 255 titles; of these 117 are for Shakespeare, 73 against Shakespeare, 65 unclassified. As to the nationality of the articles, they may be classified as follows: American, 161; English, 69; Australian, 10; Scotch, 4; Canadian, 3; German, 2; French, 2; Italy, Holland, Ireland, and India, one each. This bibliography is a very satisfactory piece of work. It is very readable, and is handsomely printed.

*L'Auteur de l'Imitation et les Documents Neerlandais.*

Par VICTOR BECKER, S.J. 1 vol. roy. 8vo. La Haye: M. Nijhoff; London: D. Nutt.

The authorship of the *Imitation* has been in dispute from time to time, although the claims of Thomas à Kempis have generally been allowed, especially in his own country. Father Becker has here produced a work in which all the arguments in his favour are clearly given. It is written in French, in order to let foreigners see the strong testimony which is known in Holland from the works of the Abbé Spitzer and others.

In the introduction is given a short account of the foundation of the community of the *Brothers of Common Life*, followed by a life of Thomas à Kempis, and a notice of the various claimants to the authorship of the *Imitation*. Father Becker then speaks of the twenty contemporary witnesses. This forms the first part,—the *extrinsic* arguments, as he styles them. The second part contains the *intrinsic* proofs, such as the Hollandisms; the terminology, which is the same as used by the Windesheim Fraternity; those historical circumstances which are in accordance with references in the *Imitation*, and the expressions showing that the author drew from the writings of Thomas à Kempis and from those of his circle. The third part treats of the various MSS., their ages, and the country of their origin. Then follows the conclusion, in which the author sums up the evidence, showing that all opposition to the claims of Thomas à Kempis must soon cease.

*Notes and Essays on Shakespeare.* By JOHN W. HALES, M.A., Professor of English Literature in King's College, London. London: George Bell & Sons, 1884. Pp. x. 295.

Professor Hales is so well known as an authority on Shakespearean literature, that it will strike many with surprise to find that his criticisms on this subject have not previously been collected into a volume. Now that we have his various papers in a handy form, we see how much we missed in not having them before. Mr. Hales's views are so well considered and so clearly put that they cannot fail to be a permanent help to students. Back numbers of magazines are not easy to get at, and it is infinitely more satisfactory to find in this volume the admirable paper on *Lear*, the philosophical remarks on the Porter in *Macbeth*, and the comparison between Chaucer and Shakespeare, than to have to search the volumes of the *Fortnightly Review* of the New Shakspeare Society, and of the *Quarterly Review*. The papers on the walk from Stratford to London, and on the poet's connection with the gunpowder plot, are of great interest, and some of the smaller notes, such as that on "the washing of Ten Tides," are full of useful hints. We can strongly recommend this as a book to be read and re-read.

*Early and Imperial Rome, or Promenade Lectures on the Archaeology of Rome.* By HODDER M. WESTROPP. London: Elliot Stock, 1884. 4 preliminary leaves, pp. 246.

The tale of ancient Rome can never fail to interest, and when it is told by so competent a writer as Mr. Westropp it becomes doubly valuable. One would have liked to have heard these lectures as they were delivered on the spot, but the next best thing to that is to read them in this agreeable volume.

These lectures were given to the members of the British and American Archaeological Society at Rome in the winter of 1882. The late Mr. J. H. Parker suggested their delivery, and Mr. Gladstone granted a sum of £100 for the purpose. The last year, 1883, saw many excavations and discoveries, and an account of these is added. The History of Rome is written in its successive strata, and until these were dug into on a systematic plan many erroneous views were prevalent. There is more to be learnt, but what is known will be found described here.

*The Century Guild Hobby Horse.* Published by G. Allen, Sunnyside, Orpington, Kent. No. 1, April 1884. 4to, pp. 104.

We do not know exactly how to notice this book. The object of the Guild is stated in a preface entitled "The Guild Flag's Unfurling," as intended to "provide a part song in which many voices may show their fullest harmony, and make that harmony as complete as enchanting, by the firmness with which each insists on his individualized part, and thus bring out his most valued and self-distinguishing qualities of voice." We suspect by the style of writing which runs through this *Hobby Horse* that the members are very young men. They have certainly produced a singular book, with a cover ornamented in the style of an early woodcut. The contents consist of verse, a section on art,

and notes on pictures and picture-galleries. The authors wish to appeal straight to their readers "with no publisher between to make a chilling third." The chief contributor is Mr. A. H. Mackmurdo.

*How Shakespeare's Skull was Stolen and Found.* By a Warwickshire Man. London: Elliot Stock, 1884. Pp. 46.

This is a strange story, which relates how the skull was stolen about the year 1794, and then in another chapter how it was found (apparently quite recently). The author affirms that Shakespeare's skull is not in the tomb at Stratford, but that it is in his possession. If this is not fiction, who is the "Warwickshire Man"?

*Reading Notes on Luther.* Prepared by JOHN EDMANDS. Philadelphia: Grant Fairls & Rodgers, 1883. Pp. 18.

*Reading Notes on Wycliffe.* Prepared by JOHN EDMANDS. Philadelphia: Jas. B. Rodgers' Printing Co., 1884. Pp. 12.

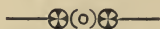
These exceedingly useful lists of books and papers relating to Luther and Wycliffe are reprinted from the *Mercantile Library Bulletin*. It is not necessary to tell bibliographers how valuable such lists are, and we shall be contented to say that Mr. Edmands has done his work really well.

*The Private Libraries of Philadelphia. The Library of George W. Childs.* Described by F. W. ROBINSON. Philadelphia: Collins, Printer, 1883. Pp. 48.

Mr. Robinson in these few pages has produced an interesting account of a library specially rich in books of value from their associations. Amongst those mentioned are an original MS. of one of Cotton Mather's sermons, and a copy of *Hood's Comic Annual* for 1842, with a MS. inscription to Dickens by Hood. There are several other books associated with Dickens, and a valuable collection of autographs. We hope other private libraries will be described in the same way as this by Mr. Robinson.

*Aungervyle Society*, Nos. 24-30, December 1883, January—June 1884. Edinburgh, 8vo.

The publications of this Society here noted contain the conclusion of *An Address to the People on the Death of the Princess Charlotte*; *The Passionate Remonstrance made by His Holiness in the Conclave at Rome (1641)*; *The Discovery of the Barmudas, otherwise called the Ile of Divels (1610)*; *The Russian Invasion of Poland in 1563*; *Kisses, being Fragments and Poetical Pieces on the Kiss*; and *A Marriage Triumphe solemnized in an Epithalamium by Thomas Heywood, 1613*. This is a good bill of fare, and it may be noticed No. 30 completes the second series of the Publications. A new series will be commenced forthwith.



## NOTES AND NEWS.

IN America recently a copy was purchased of a very rare book attributed to Goldsmith, entitled *Triumph of Benevolence*; or, *The History of Francis*

*Wills, by the Author of the Vicar of Wakefield*, Berlin, sold by August Mylius, 1786. Inquiry was made by the purchaser, and forwarded to Mr. Allibone, of the Lenox Library, who furnished the following information:—"In this year (1772) he (Goldsmith) wrote portions of a tale for Newberry, but rejected by him, intended to be of the same character as *The Vicar of Wakefield*. For an account of the announcement in Paris of *Histoire de François Wills*, see the biographies of Goldsmith."—Allibone's *Dict. of Authors*. The following quotation is from Prior's *Life of Goldsmith*:—"The novel mentioned as rejected by Newberry, he (Goldsmith) afterward read in the family of Mr. Bunbury, and by one of the ladies then present it is very well remembered as being taken from the comedy *She Stoops to Conquer*, though the impression remains that it was unfinished. What became of the MS. or the name given to it is unknown. This uncertainty warrants perhaps a conjecture, in the absence of more positive information. In the *Omniana* of Mr. Southey we find the following notice: 'A fraud has been practised in France upon Goldsmith's reputation. At the end of a volume which bears date 1774 is the following title, in a list of new books: *Histoire de François Wills; ou, Le Triomphe de la Bienfaisance, par l'Auteur du Ministre de Wakefield, traduction de l'Anglais.*' It is just possible that this may be the novel of which we are told, and that the author, considering it too inconceivable to be acknowledged, or more probably leaving it incomplete, the conclusion may have been added by another hand, and the facts by some means communicated to the French translator. The original, if it was ever really published in England, will no doubt furnish traces of his pen, and the similarity of title is at least remarkable." Mr. Allibone adds:—"You may judge how very rare and interesting *The Triumph of Benevolence* is. I do not find it in Brunet, Graesse, Lowndes, etc. No one of Goldsmith's biographers had seen it."

*The Neuer Anzeiger für Bibliographie und Bibliothekswissenschaft*, edited by Dr. J. Petzholdt, for 1884 opens with an article on two written catalogues of the middle ages.

We learn from the *Athenæum* that an arrangement has been made by the Italian Government, subject to ratification by Parliament, for the acquisition of one of the four sections of the Ashburnham Manuscripts for the sum of £23,000. This is about half the amount paid for the section of these manuscripts which has been placed in the British Museum. Unfortunately our national collection has not been enriched with the Book of Hours supposed to have been illuminated for Lorenzo de Medici; but other works which appropriately return to Italy are manuscripts illustrative of the Italian language and literature, amongst which is a series of codices of Dante. The Italian Government have not bought that portion of the Libri MSS. claimed by the French. A number of fine illuminated books in the Ashburnham collection still remain for disposal.

THE April number of *Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* opens with an article on a Codex Corvinianus in the University library at Göttingen. This

is followed by a contribution towards the history of Magdeburg printers, from a rare undescribed document upon Saxon history in the fifteenth century. The list of the *personnel* of the German libraries is continued. The necrology for 1883 is given, under both "library officials" and "publishers and printers"; and there are various notes and news on libraries and bibliography.

THERE is an interesting article in *Bulletin du Bibliophile* for January on the unedited letters of the Marquise Pauline de Simiane, grand-daughter of Madame de Sévigné (daughter of Madame de Grignan). Following this is an article on Printing in Nantes in the sixteenth century, which, in form and matter, is an admirable contribution to bibliography. It is founded on a volume published by *La Société des Bibliophiles Bretons*, in 1878, and two other histories of printing in Brittany, that of Toussaint Gautier, in 1857, and that of Dom Plaine, in 1876; but M. Arthur de la Borderie, the author of the article, fills up some extensive gaps from his own researches. M. Léon Téchener himself contributes a notice upon a curious MS. on the *Convulsionnaires Jansenistes* (1733—1748), being the journal of their clandestine meetings.

THE native printers at Bishopstowe, according to information received from Natal, are now engaged in completing the setting up of the Zulu translation of *The Pilgrim's Progress*, which Bishop Colenso, at the time of his death, left in an unfinished state.

M. CLAUDIN, whose researches upon the printers of the fifteenth century are well known, is about to publish a notice of 4 pages 4to, with a frontispiece and ornamented letter in the style of the Renaissance, under the enticing title: *A New Document on Gutenberg*. This document is new in effect, in the sense that it had passed completely unrecognised until now, although printed since 1470. It is a letter of Guillaume Fichet, Savoisien, addressed to Robert Gaguin, and which figures at the head of some copies of a book which is already nothing less than common, the *Liber Orthographia* of Gasparini of Bergamo. This work, the preface of which is dated, like the letter in question, in January 1470, is the second which had been printed at Paris, *adibus Sorbonæ*, and by the same workmen which had printed the first of the *Letters* of the same author, at the end of 1469, or in the first months of 1470. In this epistle to Gaguin, emphatic and very incorrect, Fichet says the new workmen in books (*novum librarium Genus*) come from Germany. Ulric (Gering), Michel (Friburger), and Martin (Krantz) affirm that it is a certain Jean called *Bonemontanus* (Bonne-Montagne, *Gutenberg*) who invented the art of printing in the environs of Mayence.

ANOTHER "find" in a library. This time it is the library of Saint Sauveur at Zellerfeld, where a MS. of 750 pp. has been unearthed, which contains two unedited fragments of Luther, one in French, the other in German, the latter dated 1535, two unedited theological treatises of Melancthon, and the more ancient journal (*Tagbuch*) of the "acts" of Luther, from 1521 to 1534, by one of his devotees, Conrad Cordatus. He had at first the idea of putting down

day by day all the discourse of the master, even the least serious. If we are to believe it, this transcription had been authorised by Luther himself, in whom humility was not the dominant virtue.

A MOVEMENT has been started in Germany to erect a monument to the memory of Friedrich König, the inventor of the steam-press. The sum of £217 has been received, and contributions are invited by Herr E. Gräfenhan, bookseller, who is acting as treasurer. The monument will be erected at Eisleben, König's birthplace.

M. SCHÆLCHER, senator of the colonies, has given his library to Martinique, and to Guadeloupe he has presented his collection of sculptures. The colonial commission has decided that a museum, bearing the name of Musée Schœlcher, should be constructed at Pointe-à-Pitre to receive this collection.

RECENT contributions to bibliography include *Essai d'une bibliographie des publications périodiques de la Bretagne* (Rennes, Plihon, 1884), by R. Kerviler, and *Essai d'une bibliographie des ouvrages relatifs à l'histoire religieuse de Paris pendant la Revolution* (Paris, Poussielgue, 1884), by Paul Lacombe.

IN *The Critic and Good Literature* of May 10th there is an interesting communication on Thackeray's connection with the American paper *The Corsair*. An extract is given from a letter from N. P. Willis, foreign correspondent of the journal, as follows (dated London, July 26th, 1839):—"I have engaged a contributor to *The Corsair*. Who do you think? The author of *Yellowplush* and *Major Gahagan*. I have mentioned it in my Jottings, that our readers may know all about it. He has gone to Paris, and will write letters from there and afterwards from London for a guinea a close column of *The Corsair*—cheaper than I ever did anything in my life. I will see that he is paid for a while, to see how you like him. For myself, I think him the *very best periodical writer alive*. He is a royal, daring, fine creature, too. I take the responsibility of it. You will hear from him soon." There was delay in the transmission of the mails (the steam service being new and irregular), and only eight of the letters appeared in *The Corsair*; but the publication of any such letters, at that day, must be accounted remarkable.

AT Paris on Tuesday, June 10th, and four following days was sold another portion of the library of Mons. Amboise Firmin-Didot. Among the manuscripts were the following: the oldest version of the Bible in French with Miniatures; a Latin Psalter of the thirteenth century; a Missal of the fourteenth century; an Antiphony of the fourteenth century; with paintings of the school of Sienna; several copies of the *Book of Hours*, one of which was written for Madalena di Medici, sister of Leo X.; and a Theory of the Human Figure, with forty-six pages of original drawing of Rubens; also a *Koran* of the fifteenth century richly illuminated. There were hundreds of miniatures, European and Asiatic; a sculptured ivory of the fourteenth century; a distich, with portraits of René of Anjou, King of Naples, and his wife, supposed to have been painted by the king himself. An illustrated catalogue of the sale will be published.

There is a very interesting article on the library of Marie Antoinette in the May number of *Le Livre*. The queen's qualities of mind have generally been held in high estimation, and the choice and management of her library support this opinion. She cared little for painting, but much for music and books. It is to her we owe the superb edition in 4to of *Œuvres de Métastase*. M. de Lagarde was *maître de musique* in the house of the queen, and received a salary in that capacity of 250 livres a month. The queen's literary circle included a lady-reader, Mme. de Neuilly, who received 3,100 livres per annum, a reader, and a librarian. The reader, l'Abbé de Vermond, was also her private secretary. The Secrétaire du Cabinet, M. Campan, replaced Vermond in 1789; and it is to Campan we owe the *Catalogue des livres de la reine*, MS., 4to, in the *Bibliothèque Nationale*. This volume, bound in calf, suffered mutilation; it is lettered at the back *Catal. des livres*, the words of *la reine* having been carefully effaced here and throughout the book. On the *plats* the arms of the king and queen, surmounted by a crown, have also been effaced. The MS. consists of Preface, three leaves; Catalogue of Subjects, twenty-eight leaves; Alphabetical Catalogue, thirty-six leaves. The library contained five hundred and ten works, viz.: religion, seventy; history, one hundred and eighty-four; science and arts, one hundred and two; belles lettres, one hundred and fifty-four. A large number of the works were in Italian, in which language the queen was proficient, thanks to the lessons of Metastasio. The alphabetical catalogue is made with much care and accuracy; only the method adopted by the librarian is very defective. The inconvenience would not be much felt in a small library, but would throw a large one into chaos. Instead of the name of the author, he adopted the principal word in the title, as deciding the place of a work in the catalogue.

THE May number of *Le Livre* is excellent. Besides the article on the library of Marie Antoinette, there is one on Jean Jacques Rousseau and Thérèse le Vasseur, with portraits after Naudet, this followed by one under the title of The Authors of the Day—Work-rooms and Libraries. There is also an important article on the library of the Senate.

MR. J. SALISBURY, who was for eighteen years with Messrs. Trübner & Co., has started in business as a second-hand bookseller at 7, Waghorn Street, Peckham Rye, S.E., and has just issued his first catalogue. Mr. Salisbury will probably be known to many of those who in past years have been in the habit of frequenting the house of Messrs. Trübner & Co.

MR. WILLIAM BRAGGE died Friday, June 6th, 1884, at Birmingham, of which town he was a native (his father was a well-known manufacturing jeweller there). Mr. Bragge will be remembered as the donor of a very complete Cervantes collection to the Birmingham Free Library, which was afterwards unfortunately destroyed when the library was burnt, and also as a liberal benefactor to the Sheffield Library and Museum. Mr. Bragge, who was an engineer, and whose profession caused him to travel a great deal, was a busy collector, and his collections were, like his character, many-sided and various, including old books, rare gems, prints, old

smoking pipes, and MSS. Of the latter he amassed a valuable set, which was sold for 12,000*l.* some few years ago.

WE learn from the *Printing Times* that the executors of the late Miss Bewick have presented to the Newcastle-on-Tyne Natural History Society a large collection of old paintings, drawings, wood-cuts, etc., associated with the life and work of Thomas Bewick. Messrs. Christie, Manson, & Woods sold by auction on May 6th the complete set of 658 wood-blocks, including all the tail-pieces, of Bewick's *History of British Birds*; the 332 wood-blocks of the *History of Quadrupeds*; the 324 wood-blocks of *Æsop's Fables*; and the 54 wood-blocks and two copper plates of *Bewick's Life, Written by Himself*. The blocks realized altogether £2,350, and were bought by Messrs. Ward, of Newcastle. Bewick collectors will be interested to learn that Mr. Austin Dobson has in preparation a volume on *Thomas Bewick and his Pupils*.

IT is difficult to believe there can be any room left for improvement in the swiftness of book production when we read of the marvellous celerity often achieved in the present day. For instance, in New York, a French book was recently translated into English, and printed as a 12mo vol. of 175 pp., in forty-eight hours! And the letters of Jane Welsh Carlyle, a volume of 650 pp., in cloth, was out of the bindery and ready for sale about four days after the copy was received last spring.

IN classing the documents in the Indian archives at Seville, there has been found a list of the companions of the first voyage of Christopher Columbus, complete with the exception of two names, and some pieces which throw a new light upon the reports of the celebrated navigator with the brothers Pinzon.

ON May 10th was sold at the Hotel Drouot, Paris, the first part of the library of the late Dr. J. Court, which consisted of collections of travels and histories relating to America. Lot 72, Christopher Columbus, 1493, fetched 7,500 francs; on the 12th, the second part was disposed of, when lot 366, Vespuce, Voyages, Lisbon, 1504, which was the most important work in the library, was keenly contested for, the biddings starting at 1,000 francs and ending at 13,100 francs. The total of the sale amounted to 88,723 francs.

THE library of the late Mons. Ch. Defremery, Member of the Institute, and Professor of Arabic at the College de France, was sold at the Salle Silvestre, Paris. The sale commenced on the 11th, and lasted to the 28th of June; there were upwards of 18,000 volumes, all in good condition, many in beautiful bindings ancient (Grolliers, etc.) and modern (by Derome, Trautz-Banzone, etc.), also many Arabic and Persian manuscripts.

THE library sub-committee of the Health Exhibition, of which Mr. J. L. Clifford-Smith is secretary, have now held eleven meetings, and as a result of their labours they have succeeded in bringing together a valuable collection of books, periodicals, and Government reports of many nations bearing on the groups of the two great divisions—health and education—into which the

exhibition is divided. The decoration of the library, which comprises also a reading room, has been entrusted to Messrs. Liberty & Co., who have transformed the two rooms in the Albert Hall allotted by the executive council for this purpose into a luxurious resort for reading and research. The number of books at present received is about 6,000, and these are now being catalogued by the librarian appointed by the executive council. The library and reading room, which under certain regulations will be free to all visitors to the Exhibition, was opened on Monday, the 16th of June.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### FEMALE POETS.

THE catalogue of the Rev. F. J. Stainforth's *Extraordinary Collection of Works of British and American Poetesses* (1867) is so full and complete that it is well to note the name of any lady not registered therein. I do not find any mention of Elizabeth Gilding. Her work is now before me, and bears the following title:—*The Breathings of Genius; being a Collection of Poems; to which are added Essays, Moral and Philosophical*. By Elizabeth Gilding, Woolwich, Kent. . . . London, printed by W. Faden, and sold by J. Wilkie, No. 62, St. Paul's Churchyard, J. Walter at Charing Cross, and W. Domville under the Royal Exchange. Price 2s. 6d. Sold also by the author at Woolwich. 1776." 8vo, title, three preliminary leaves, pp. 152. Some pieces in this volume are by the Rev. Daniel Turner, a dissenting minister at Lowestoft and then at Woolwich. F.

### THOMAS À KEMPIS.

THE following quotation from Mr. Quaritch's last Catalogue will be of interest to all admirers of the *Imitation of Christ*.

"Cy commence le Liure tressalutaire Intitule *De limitation nostre seigneur jesucrist*. Sm. 4to. Printed on vellum (only one other copy known), and ornamented with fifteen *miniatures* finely illuminated in gold and colours, leaf 39 cut out, a fine volume in old calf, with arms of N. J. Foucault in gold on sides, extremely rare. £84. Paris, J. Lambert, 1493."

\* \* "The name of the printer and date are partially erased. The beauty of the paintings, the value of the book as a nearly unique vellum impression, and the bit of literary history embodied in its title (copied below) invest this volume with a singularly interesting character. The portion of the intitulation given above is succeeded by the words which follow here:—"lequel a este par aucuns iusques a pésent attribue a saint Bernard, ou maistre Jehan gerson, pose que soit autremēt. Quar lacteur dicelluy soubz nostre seigneur fust vng venerable pere & tresdenot religieux chanoine regle, vivāt en son temps en obseruāce reguliere Jouxte la regle monseigneur saint augustin nome frere thomas de Kempis . . . Translate de latin en francois . . . !" H.

### LADY MILDMAI.

At Wallingwells, Notts, the seat of Sir T. W. White, Bart., is a very thick MS. quarto entitled *Lady Mildmay's Conversations in Heaven; or, Her Heaven upon Earth*, 1624. From an autobiography prefixed it appears that she was Grace, daughter of Sir Henry Sharrington, Knt., of Laicock, Wilts, and wife of Sir Antony Mildmay, Knt., son of Sir Walter Mildmay, one of Queen Elizabeth's counsellors. There is no such work amongst the printed books of the British Museum. Sir T. White would be glad to learn whether any other MS. copies exist. The autobiography is curious, and enters into minute details of private life. M. H. TOWRY.

### LITTLE BOOKS.

It would, I think, be interesting if readers of the *Bibliographer* were to give in its pages some account of particularly small books. Mr. F. W. Robinson, in his account of *The Library of George W. Childs*, Philadelphia, notices *La Divina Commedia di Dante* | Edizione, illustrata | da trenta fotografie tolte da disegni | di | Scaramuzza | Milano | Ulrico Hoepli | 1879. He says: "It is the smallest book ever printed, and is what the printer would call a 128 mo. It contains the whole of Dante's *Comedy*, and the illustrations are clear and excellent. Mr. Hoepli, whose autograph appears on the dedicatory page, printed only a few copies for the Paris Exhibition of 1878, and the types were destroyed after having been used on this occasion. One little volume measures, bound in full Turkey gilt, less than two and a quarter inches in length by one and a half inches in width, and yet it contains over five hundred pages of type that can be read with comparative ease by the naked eye."

I have a little book of about the same size. It is *Maximes | et Reflexions morales | du Duc | de la Rochefoucauld*. | Paris | De l'imprimerie de Didot le jeune, | Rue de Sorbonne, No. 13 | 1827. The size of this beautiful Liliputian volume is 2 $\frac{3}{8}$  inches high by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide.

Another little book I have is *Anacreontis Carmina cum Sapphonis et Alcaeï fragmentis* Glasgow exculd. R. & A. Foulis, 1761. This measures 3 inches high by 1 $\frac{1}{8}$  inches wide.

Pickering's diamond edition of *Tasso* measures 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches high by 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  wide. Some of the other "diamonds" are a trifle larger. H. B. W.

## LIBRARIES.

*Darlington: Free Library*.—The corner-stone of the Darlington Free Library was laid on the 4th of June by Sir Joseph W. Pease, M.P. The Mayor presented Sir Joseph with the trowel and mallet, the latter being made from the oak taken from Aycliffe old church. Having declared the stone duly laid, Sir Joseph said it was the foundation stone of a building which, he hoped, for many years to come would have its effect upon the people of the place in promoting their education, their happiness, and

their comfort in life. Respecting the cost on the rates, he saw that Mr. Morrel, who gave an excellent lecture on the subject, said that a penny in the pound last year produced £650. Of that £650 the railways, who always complained of their high rates, the large buildings and iron works pay £525; therefore there was only £125 a year in a penny rate to be produced out of the pockets of the ratepayers and householders of Darlington. 5,300 householders would not be required to pay more than 6d. in order to make that sum, and at that cost to the ratepayers they would have the opportunity of spending a very considerable amount annually in books, and enjoying the building which the munificence of his late brother will have provided for them. In addition to that, the trustees had already secured, as a foundation of the library there, he thought, about 4,000 vols. belonging to the subscription library. There were also in the mechanics' library 2,500 vols. Whether they would come there sooner or later he did not know, but he trusted that no work done there would militate in any way against the work that was being done or would be done by the Mechanics' Institute in Skinnergate. Allusion had been made to the very different state of the country now with regard to education. A very great change had taken place in public feeling during the last twenty-five or thirty years, and they might be certain of this, that as elementary education, middle-class education, technical education was stimulated, as it was being stimulated, in this country, buildings like that would be more wanted and appreciated by those who had not only nowadays to earn their living by the sweat of their brow, but by the intelligence of their brains.

*Derby: Free Library.*—Mr. Henry Allpass, chief librarian at Cardiff, has been appointed librarian.

*Geneva: Public Library.*—The administrative council of Geneva are about to acquire, at a cost of 1,600 francs, for this library a collection of French Protestant opuscula, extremely rare, but unhappily incomplete, printed in black letter at Neuchâtel, in 1533, by Pierre de Vingle. Of these opuscula, the first, the *Instruction des enfants*, is the only example known of an edition *princeps*, not noticed until now. The three others were only known by the copies in the library of Zurich, considered hitherto as unique. This library is perhaps the richest store-house existing of rarities of this kind. It is notably necessary to search here for first editions of nearly all the satires and pamphlets of Fischart, of which often only two or three copies are known, and sometimes only one.

*Kansas: Library of the Historical Society.*—This library is State property, and accessible to the public. It contains 4,760 bound volumes, 8,332 pamphlets, and 2,928 journals.

*Paris: Bibliothèques de la Préfecture de la Seine.*—There are two libraries in the Flore pavilion, one French, the other foreign. The former contains 10,765 vols., the latter 14,000 vols. It was mostly by means of exchange that the foreign library was formed: in 1883 the Préfecture was able to collect more than 2,000 in this way. The 14,000 foreign volumes divide themselves thus: Germany, 3,000 vols.; England and her colonies, 2,500 vols.; United

States, 1,690 vols.; Austria-Hungary, 1,300 vols.; Italy, 1,800 vols.; Belgium, 1,200 vols.; and Russia, 600 vols. These libraries are at present at the top of the Flore pavilion; but the question is being considered whether they shall not be transferred to the Hôtel de Ville, and installed there, in order that the public may be admitted to consult them.

*Paris: Bibliothèque au dépôt de la Guerre.*—The existing catalogue, which only goes up to 1860, is now become, according to the *Journal Officiel* of 13th January last, quite insufficient. A Ministerial decision of 24th December, 1881, ordered the making of a new catalogue, which will contain more than 22,000 titles, in 5 vols. 8vo, besides 1 vol. for the alphabetical table. The first volume has appeared; it comprises in 500 pp. more than 4,000 articles relating to tactics and strategy, to the general defence of states, organisation of armies, infantry and cavalry.

*Strasbourg: University Library.*—The authorities are about to acquire the year 1612 of the oldest journal (*Strasbourg, Carolus*). No. 48 in this year is missing; it is replaced by blank leaves.

The following Booksellers' Catalogues have been received:—

Avery (Edward), 18, Carlisle Street, Soho Square, W.; Cohn (Albert), Berlin; Downing (William), 74, New Street, Birmingham; Herbert (C.), 60, Goswell Road, E.C.; Jarvis (J. W.) & Son, 28, King William Street, Strand, W.C. (*A Boke of Bookes*); Lowe (Charles), Broad Street Corner, Birmingham; Meehan (B. & J. F.), 32, Gay Street, Bath; Miles (James), 62, Albion Street, Leeds; Milne (A. & R.), 199, Union Street, Aberdeen; Müller (Frederick) & Co., Amsterdam (*Curiosa Medica*); Murray (Frank), 26, Strand, Derby; Robson & Kerslake, 43, Cranbourne Street, W.C.; Salkeld (John), 314, Clapham Road, S.W.; Scott (Walter), 7, Bristo Place, Edinburgh; Simmons (Thomas), 164, Parade, Leamington; Smith (Alfred Russell), 36, Soho Square, W.C.; Sutton (Richard H.), 130, Portland Street, Manchester; Sutton (Thomas) & Son, 87, Oxford Street, Manchester; Woodward (Charles L.), 78, Nassau Street, New York (*American Topography*); Young (Henry), 12, South Castle Street, Liverpool.

Messrs. J. W. Jarvis & Son, 28, King William Street, W.C., have issued a very interesting little catalogue entirely devoted to a very complete collection of Dickens's works and Dickensiana.

Mr. Quaritch's last Catalogue is devoted to Greek and Latin Classics, and, like all that eminent bookseller's catalogues, it is full of information respecting valuable books. Mr. Quaritch has also issued a rough catalogue containing his purchases at the Hamilton Palace Libraries. Of the total sum (£86,444) realized at the Beckford and Hamilton sales, more than half that amount represented Mr. Quaritch's purchases. Half of £44,105 were bought by him on commission.

The following catalogues of sales by auction have been received from Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, & Hodge:—Topographical collections of J. W. Jones, Sir George Bowyer, Joseph Payne, etc., C. C. Grimes, Rev. J. M. Crolly, etc. From Mr. Dowell, Edinburgh, The Grange Circulating Library.



THE  
BIBLIOGRAPHER.



AUGUST, 1884.



BISHOP MOORE, "THE FATHER OF  
BLACK-LETTER COLLECTORS." \*

BY THE REV. CECIL MOORE, M.A.

PART I.



HE life of "good Bishop Moore" † has never, we believe, been otherwise than cursorily dealt with, and not unfrequently the only allusion to the great book-collector is the repetition of a charge of dishonesty, having its whole basis in a piece of the merest gossip, which is unworthy of serious refutation. It is well that the pages of the BIBLIOGRAPHER should show in its truer and more instructive light the character of a man of profound learning, remarkable talents, and benevolent disposition.

Dr. Moore was born at the latter end of the reign of Charles I., in the little hamlet of Sutton, Leicestershire. His father, Thomas Moore, ‡ described on his altar-tomb in St. Mary-in-Arden as "Gent.," is an instance of the manner in which cadets of old county families were in the habit at this period of taking up a trade. The father of the future Bishop, though descended from the old family of De la Moor, or Moore de Moorhayes in the parish of Collumpton in the county of

\* The Right Reverend John Moore, D.D., Lord Bishop of Ely, formerly of Norwich. Born 1646, died 1714.

† *Blackwood's Magazine*, vol. xxviii., page 465: Review of Dr. Monk's *Life of Bentley*.

‡ Died 1686. In an Almanac for that year in Cambridge University Library is Moore's MS. note opposite June: "Sum Total of my Father's inventory is £1518 17s. 7d." Will proved 30 June, 1686. (Reference: 80, Lloyd, Somerset House.)

VOL. VI.—No. III.

Devon,\* was an ironmonger, his father being the Rev. John Moore of University College, Oxford, and Rector of Knaptoft in Leicestershire, † himself the grandson of the first Sir John Moore of Moorhayes, who was dubbed a Knight at Westminster Nov. 10th, 3rd of Edward VI. (1549); and Catherine, daughter of Sir Thomas Pomeroy of Berry Pomeroy, and Jane, eldest daughter of Sir Piers Edgecombe.

The arms of this family, which the Bishop always bore, ‡ are—Ermine on a chevron azure three cinquefoils or. The old oak screen in St. Mary's Church, Cullompton, which divides the Moore Chantry from the chancel, exhibits these arms impaled with those of Gambon, Botour of Exeter, Clivedon, Stawell, Walrond, Trowbridge, and other old families.



Facsimile of Bishop Moore's seal, now in the possession of Reginald Clare Moore. §

\* Polwhele, folio 254, quoting De la Pole, folio 186, writes: "Moorehayes lyeth in the Parish of Collumpton, the dwelling of an ancient famylie of this place, whose descent (for yet I am acquainted with all) I will set down." The descent begins circa 1120. The name is spelt indifferently More, Moor, Atte More, and Moore; the Bishop using the last, it is here uniformly followed.

† He was the author of the following discourses:—

*A Scripture Word against Inclosure*, | viz., | *such as doe Un-People Townes*, | and *Un-corne Fields*: | as also, | *against all such, that daub over this* | *black sinne*, | *with untimpered mortar*. | By JOHN MOORE, Minister of the Church at Knaptoft | in Leicester-Shire. | London: | Printed for Anthony Williamson, at | the Queen's Armes | in St. Paul's Church-yard, 1656. | The Epistle Dedicatory is to his Highnesse the Lord Protector, and is signed—AMEN SAITH THE SOUL OF HIM WHO IS as your Highnesse most humble servant, so also the Churches, the Publiques, and the Poors, JOHN MOORE.

*The* | *CRYING SIN* | of | *ENGLAND* | *of not caring for the Poor*; | Being the chief Heads of two Sermons | Preached at the lecture at Lutterworth | in Leicestershire in May last, and | now published in love to Christ, | his country, and the Poor, | By JOHN MOORE, | Minister of Knaptoft in Leicestershire. | London: Printed by T. M. for | Antony Williamson at the Queen's Arms in Paul's Church-yard, 1653. |

Both of these Sermons are in the British Museum [4478 aaa, 68 c <sup>7.13</sup>]. At this time, when the "Bitter Cry of Outcast London" is ringing in our ears, a reprint of these curious Discourses would be somewhat interesting.

‡ Blomefield's *Hist. of Norfolk*, vol. iii., p. 589.

§ In 1819 this seal passed from Mary Wilberforce.

The Bishop was thus well descended on his father's side, while his mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Wright of Sutton-juxta-Broughton, an old Leicestershire family.\* Born in 1646, the eldest of a family consisting of seven sons and three daughters, young Moore received the first rudiments of his learning in the Free School in the town of Market Harborough.† On leaving school he was admitted of Clare Hall, Cambridge,‡ on June 28th, 1662, taking his Bachelor's degree in 1665-6, his Master's in 1669. Elected a fellow of Clare Hall, Moore probably remained at Cambridge, taking part in the tuition at Clare. In 1670 he was appointed chaplain to Heneage Finch, Earl of Nottingham, Lord Chancellor in the time of Charles II.; and to this connection, together with his own well-known fitness, Moore owed many of the high offices he was subsequently called upon to fill. The first fruit of this Court connection was the conferment by the King, *pleno jure*, of the Rectory of Blaby in Leicestershire § upon Dr. Moore, who entered upon this charge October 23rd, 1676, and relinquished it, after a pastorate of nearly twelve years, January 7th, 1687-8. In 1681 Moore received his D.D. degree at his own university, the University of Oxford having conferred a like honour in 1675 upon a man already distinguished for the profundity of his learning. In May 1679 the unpublished diaries of the Bishop, now in the University Library at Cambridge, contain the following entry in Moore's neat writing, with a mark indicating that the reference is to the 22nd day of May.

"I intermarried w<sup>th</sup> Mistress R. B. God grant us long happines togeth<sup>r</sup>." This was Rose, fifth daughter of Neville Thomas Alexander Butler of Barnwell Priory, Cambridge, and formerly of Orwell Abbey, and Cicely Aglionby his wife. The family of the Butlers terminated in one Jacob Butler, the brother of Moore's wife, and a most eccentric

Bird, daughter of James Bird and Mary his wife (*née* Moore), to George Moore (her nephew), and is now in the possession of his son.

\* Harleian Society, *Visitation of Leicester*, 1619. In 1630 the Freeholders of Sutton were Edward Wright, gent., and E. Reade.

† Rev. J. H. Hill's *Hist. of Market Harborough*.

‡ Blomefield wrongly says *Catharine Hall*.

§ Nichols' *Guthlaxton Hundred*, p. 53.

person. He wrote his own epitaph inscribed on five large tablets, some of which were put up in his lifetime. They contain a brief history of his life, with an account of all his losses, quarrels, lawsuits, etc. By a fire in 1717 and 1731 Jacob Butler lost £1400. He was the last male heir.\* These tablets are now in the Barnwell Abbey Churchyard, and may well claim the kindly offices of the National Society for Preserving the Memorials of the Dead, if only on account of their unique character and quaintness.

On June 8th, 1679, Moore was collated to the first stall in the Cathedral Church of Ely, and on Dec. 13th, 1687, on the death of William Sill was presented by the Dean and Chapter of Saint Paul's to the Rectory of Saint Austin in London, which he held till October 26th, 1689, when he was presented by King William and Queen Mary to the Rectory of Saint Andrew's, Holborn, vacant by the promotion of Dr. Stillingfleet to the See of Worcester, which thus left the appointment *pro hac vice* to the Crown. Dr. Moore was now Chaplain-in-Ordinary to their Majesties, and was recommended by Lord Chancellor Finch for this important post at Saint Andrew's. He was also sometime minister of Saint Anne's, Soho, built in, and taken from, the parish of Saint Giles-in-the-Fields, described by Blomefield as "near London."

On August 18th, 1689, Moore's wife died, and was buried in the chancel of Saint Giles's-in-the-Fields, so the prayer of the old diary had only a partial fulfilment, they had not "*long* happines," but we trust *much* happiness together.

By this marriage Moore had three sons—John,† Thomas,‡ and Edward;§ and three daughters—Rose, married to Thomas Tanner, author of the *Notitia Monastica*, and afterwards Bishop of Saint Asaph, buried in Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford, of which he was *Canon*; Elizabeth, married to Robert Cannon, who died Dean of Lincoln, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, of which he was a *Prebendary*; and Mary, who died (1777)

\* Lysons, 147.

† Chief Registrar of the Diocese of Norwich, who married a daughter of Robert Pepper, LL.D., Chancellor of Norwich.

‡ Land Surveyor of H.M. Customs.

§ Died young, and was buried at Barnwell, near Cambridge.

in the cloisters at Windsor, of which she was, —a *spinster* aged ninety-four !\*

Dr. Moore remained at Saint Andrew's, Holborn, until 1691. In this year, April 23rd, 1691, the King in council nominated him Bishop of Norwich, on the deprivation of Bishop Lloyd for not taking the oaths to their Majesties. He was elected May 21st, by the Dean and Chapter, when he voided his Prebend and Rectory of Saint Andrew's. Being confirmed July 2nd, 1691, he was consecrated Bishop of Norwich in the Church of Saint Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, on July 5th, together with Richard Cumberland, Bishop of Peterborough, Edward Fowler, Bishop of Gloucester, and John Sharpe, Archbishop of York.† Of these appointments Dr. Stoughton says Sharpe owed his promotion to Tillotson, and Moore to Burnet, but Burnet himself declares that "there was no ambition or Court favour visible in these appointments," that the new archbishops and bishops were "men of moderate principles and calm tempers" (*Own Time*, ii. 76). The Bishop enjoyed Burnet's confidence, and greatly assisted him in his books; and Burnet mentions, together with Tenison, Sharpe, Sherlock, and others, "the two Moores" as men who were "an honour to their Church and age." The second Moore alluded to was Dr. Henry Moore, who was eminent for his piety and learning. Dr. Outram said that he looked upon this Moore as the holiest person upon the face of the earth. He refused several offers of preferment, including a bishoprick, and died universally beloved, and held in honour both in his own and in foreign countries.

Another historian of these times adds that the appointments above mentioned were such as to reflect the highest honour on the King's discrimination; they were well calculated to promote the best interests of religion, and could not fail, as has been admitted by one of the most prejudiced of party writers,‡ to afford general satisfaction throughout the country.§

\* Cf. *Annual Register*, vol. xx., Jan. 14, 1777.

† Stubbs' *Registrum Sacrum*, p. 107.

‡ *Smollett*, vol. i., p. 123. "The other vacant sees were given to divines of unblemished character, and the public in general seemed very well satisfied with this exertion of the king's supremacy.

§ *Life and Times of William III.*, by Hon. Arthur Trevor, 1836, p. 148.

At Norwich Moore remained Bishop for sixteen years, his library assuming daily huger proportions for these times. A list of his MSS. and of his most curious printed books is included (as will be further mentioned below) in *Bernard's Catalogue*, printed at Oxford 1696-97. John Evelyn, in his *Diary*, under the date London, May 7th, 1699, writes, "I saw the library of Dr. John Moore, Bishop of Norwich, one of the best and most ample collections of good books in England, and he one of the most learned men."\* It is at this period that Dibdin introduces Bishop Moore in his *Bibliomania*. "Having at length reached the threshold," he says, "let us knock at the door of the eighteenth century. What gracious figures are those which approach to salute us? They are the forms of Bishops Fell and Moore, prelates distinguished for their never-ceasing admiration of valuable and curious works. The former is better known as an editor; the latter as a collector—and a collector, too, of such multifarious knowledge, of such vivid and just perceptions, and unabating activity, that while he may be hailed as the *Father of Black Letter Collectors* in this country, he reminds us of his present successor in the same See,† who is not less enamoured of rare and magnificent volumes, but of a different description, and whose library assumes a grander cast of character. Bishop Moore (continues Dibdin) has a stronger claim on our attention and gratitude than Bishop Fell. Never has there existed an episcopal bibliomaniac of such extraordinary talent and fame in the walk of Old English literature. How soon and how ardently the passion for collecting possessed him cannot now be ascertained. But that Moore was in the zenith of his bibliomaniacal reputation while he filled the See of Norwich is unquestionable, for thus writes Strype: 'The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Norwich, the possessor of a great and curious collection of MSS. and other ancient printed pieces (little inferior to MSS. in regard of their scarceness), hath also been

\* Evelyn's *Diary*, p. 353.

† Thomas Dampier was Bishop of Ely in 1811, when Dibdin wrote his *Bibliomania*. Dr. Dampier was translated from Rochester in 1808, ninety-four years after Bishop Moore's death.

very considerably assistant to me as well in this present work as in others,'\* etc."†

The diaries already alluded to contain chiefly notes of the value and price of books in Dr. Moore's handwriting, also medical prescriptions,—for Moore was well known for his knowledge of medicine, being according to Hackett ‡ in a note on the epitaph in Ely Cathedral a Doctor of Medicine.§

In addition to medical prescriptions there are some roughly kept accounts chiefly dated 1681-7, and a curious inventory of household goods, and payments to servants: e.g., "*Knife maid and plate m<sup>h</sup>. 2.0.*," "*Coachmen & Postil. 4.0.*," and other unintentional records of the cost of keeping up appearances and feeding servants in the latter end of the seventeenth century. The names also of men deserving promotion are entered in these quaint old almanacks, and some are names of men who became afterwards celebrated, but owed their first opening to a patron who, as Bishop Benjamin Hoadly (of Winchester) declares, was the greatest patron of learning and of learned men that this age has produced. Bishop Monk also testifies to his liberal patronage of learned men, for when Bentley transmitted to Grævius a dissertation by Albert Rubens (the son of the great painter) and together with it a copy of Stephens' edition of *Cicero's Philosophical Works*, containing in the margin various

\* Preface (sign. a 2) to *Life of Aylmer*, 1701, 8vo.

† *Bibliomania*. New Edition (1876), pp. 317-19.

‡ Hackett's *Epitaphs*.

§ The following is only one instance among others in which sufferers sought Moore's aid. It is from a poor woman, one Elizabeth Newett, and is copied from the MS. original in Cambridge University Library:—

"MY LORD,—I humbly begg your Lordship pardon for this trouble, but the character of your hospitality to the poor in bestowing medicains to those in necessity encourages me to hope for the same favoure that yo<sup>r</sup> Lordship out of your goodness has bin plesed to bestowe upon maney others that are fallen under the same misfortins as I am. I am a poor woman that has my housband in the queen saruis and four Children for to worke for but the Lord has used me with paine and sickenes it Ling in my back and kidnes, that I cant rest night nor day for pane and sume time in my grine for this 3 wekes I bing a poor woman withall humbly bege your Lordship will be plesed to consider the same to extend your aduice with as fitt leavin and I shall in Duty bound Eere for to pray. I am my (*sic*) Lordships most Dutifull and humbill saruent,

"ELISABETH NEWETT."

readings from an ancient manuscript, Bishop Monk adds that this "belonged to Dr. John Moore, Bishop of Norwich, who had offered through Bentley to send a copy of the various readings to Grævius, then employed on an edition of Cicero, and upon his embracing the offer, permitted him to have the volume itself, promising him, at the same time, some other subsidia for the work which his noble library supplied."

This prelate had not only made that extensive collection of books now forming part of the University Library at Cambridge, but, with a truly liberal spirit, was always ready to give the use of them to scholars. He seems early to have patronized and encouraged Dr. Bentley, and to have allowed him the free use of his library.\*

In the University Library at Cambridge is the following MS. letter from the Bishop of Norwich, dated 1696, with Strype's note:—"Dr. Lightfoot's MS. of y<sup>e</sup> Assembly of Divines which I procured him." It is addressed "For the Reverend Mr. Strype, at Low Leighton." (Strype has added "Writ March 26. Rec<sup>d</sup>. Apr. 1. Bp. of Norwich, Dr. Lightfoot's MS.")

"DEAR SIR,—I thank you heartily for the pains you have taken both about the Dr.'s MSS. and that in y<sup>e</sup> shop, and the method in w<sup>ch</sup> you proceed w<sup>th</sup> the bookseller. Whatever you shall judge fit to give I readily will pay for it. I have been blamed for letting you go before dinner, notwithstanding I was importunate w<sup>th</sup> you to stay. Therefore in some short time you must come, to make my peace and further to oblige

"Your very affectionate

"Humble servant,

"J. NORWICH."

Strype adds the following note: "*Friday night*, and I received it not till Thursday following; and paid as much as tho' it came 100 miles."

Among Cole's MSS. in the British Museum are his copies from Strype's correspondence. In vol. 521, Add. MS. 5853, p. 408, is the following letter from Bp. Moore to Strype, with Cole's remarks:—

"143. From Bucks Head Court in Great Distaffe Lane near St. Paul's. *For the rev.*

\* Bishop Monk's *Life of Dr. Bentley*, p. 39.

*Mr. Strype, Minister of Low Layton, in Essex.*

"June 25, 1697.

"DEAR SIR,—Your L<sup>r</sup>. being *mislade* is only the cause of this late answer. I thank you for the MSS., and shall accept it at the Price, and desire you to call of Mr. Charles, the Clerk of St. Andrew's Holborn, who upon the sight of this will pay you three guineas. Pray with your first convenience send me the Title of this MSS., and go on and prosper in your studies, so beneficial to the Public, and pleasant to yourself. I shall ever be glad to serve you in them.

"I am your very affectionate humble

"Servant and Brother,

"J. NORWICH.

"Mr. Strype's writing on the back: I procured him Dr. Lightfoot's *Journal of the Assembly of Divines, taken by himself.*"

Cole then adds the following, which on such authority amounts to very little:—"Bishop Moore's Arms, viz., Ermine on a Cheveron three cingfoils impaled by Norwich and ensigned with a mitre: it is neatly impressed, though only on a wafer. I have been told, that the Bishop and his wife lived miserably snarling together, always quarrelling. His unmarried daughter, Mrs. Moore, died at a very great age at Windsor last year 1777, and was brought to Ely to be buried." The Cathedral Register has no entry of this burial. Strype here refers to Dr. Moore's second marriage, with Lady Browne,\* relict of Sir Richard Browne, Baronet, and formerly of Michael, second son of Sir William Blackett, Bart., of Morton Palmes.

That matrimonial disagreements should be possible in a bishop's palace as well as elsewhere will be taken for granted. We will, however, grant the quarrelling, albeit the Bishop speaks with all affection in his will of his "deare wife," and leaves to her his lands and tenements in Darlington,† the

\* She was the only surviving issue of William Barnes, Esq., of Darlington, who was descended from Henry Barnes, brother of Richard, Bishop of Durham (1547), whose coat-of-arms and of his family were confirmed to him by Robert Glover, Somerset. His patent ran as follows ". . . in Comitatu. Lancastr. ex honesta familia, quæ a dominis baronibus de BERNES originem traxit, oriundus."

† These, however, were her own paternal inheritance.

plate and jewels, and, quaintly enough, "also the green bed standing in my owne bed-chamber at Ely, and the chairs covered with the same stuff standing in the said bedchamber,\* and also one hundred pounds in money to be paid to her by my executor within ten months after my decease." But, on the other hand, after Moore's death we find his widow took again one of her two previous husbands' names, as from Longstaffe's *History of Darlington* we learn,—“Dorothy Barnes, sole heiress, named as under age in her father's will, in Sadberge Reg. as “The Hon. Lady Brown, who was baptised in this chappel, 7th August, 1670 [some error]; in memory whereof she gave a pulpit-cloth and cushion of red shagg in the year 1725.” She also built the market cross at Darlington, which is inscribed: “This Cross: Erected: By: Dame: Dorothy: Brown, 1727.” Moore died in 1714.

Nor was Moore's widow buried with him, and the last we hear of her is through Cole's MSS. as “breaking up housekeeping,” October 11th, 1714. For Moore's private life we have little material except that afforded by his diaries. Of his public and official life his chaplain, Samuel Clarke, is at once our most full and most trustworthy biographer. Clarke owed much to Moore, as did Whiston, the editor of *Josephus*, another chaplain of the Bishop's. Dr. Moore, when Bishop of Norwich, had “already fixed his eyes upon Mr. Clarke, as a young man of genius, much exalted above the common rank, and promising great things to the world in his riper years. He resolved to make him his chaplain, as soon as he should be old enough to take orders. And when he did so, at the same time he received him into his familiarity and friendship, to such a remarkable degree, that he lived for nearly twelve years in that station, with all the decent freedoms of a brother and an equal rather than an inferior. The whole family counted themselves happy in him as an intimate friend; the Bishop's esteem for him increased every day as his knowledge of him increased. There was no mark of confidence, as well

\* It will be remembered that Shakespeare made a similar bequest, only in his case it was, “Item, I gyve unto my wief my second best bed, with the furniture.” Will dated March 5, A.D. 1616.

as esteem, which that prelate did not show him as long as he lived; and at his death, the highest mark of confidence he could give him was the leaving all the concerns of his family solely in his hands,—a trust which he executed with the most faithful exactness, and to the entire satisfaction of every person concerned.”\*

None can therefore more fully speak of Bishop Moore’s life and character. True, Dr. Clarke owed so much to the Bishop, who “used all his interest, which at that time was very considerable amongst the greatest men of the nation, to promote him,” that some may think his chaplain could not be an impartial biographer. He could not but remember the “leisure and freedom he enjoyed in his patron’s family, and of one of the noblest private collections of books which” (writes Clarke’s own biographer, Bishop Hoadly, fourteen years later) “ever appeared in England.” It was to Moore Clarke owed the rectory of Drayton, and a living in Norwich, St. Bennet’s Paul’s Wharf, and his chaplaincy to Queen Anne, and his previous introduction at Court. Still, we have so high an opinion of Dr. Clarke, whom Addison called one of the most accurate, learned, and judicious writers the age had produced, that we cannot hesitate to accept his statements.

(To be continued).



## THE ARRANGEMENT OF PRIVATE LIBRARIES.

BY M. H. TOWRY.

### PART II



ANY questions which are of great importance in a public library become of secondary interest in a private one. Such are check-lists of the books taken out, registers showing what works have been most in demand, posting daily accessions, deciding where to draw the line of rejection, etc. A private library, being “more for scholarly delight than for instruction,” brings various other points under consideration,—*e.g.*, the individual condition and outward form of the books,

\* Bishop Hoadly.

the due display of a collection, the assembling of choice desiderata on special subjects, and so forth. Their advantages also differ. The comparative smallness of a private library is compensated by the benefit derived from the free handling of the books. As Mr. Nicholson said, “Reading the titles of books on any given subject is never the same as being able to see them standing side by side, and to take them down.” But many private libraries are so inefficiently arranged that work cannot be done in them without much loss of time. Yet their potentialities are great, and their contents, if judiciously set in order, would command admiration from the bibliophile, and give pleasure to the possessor. I endeavour to indicate useful schemes of method, but it must be remembered that nearly every library has its own idiosyncracies, which may necessitate modifications of plans, and adaptations to particular needs.

I. *Form of the Catalogue.*—The catalogue may be written either on filed cards or in volumes. For the first, take strong cards of Bristol board, of a uniform size, with a punched hole, lined with tinfoil or roan. Write the title on one side only, one work to each card. File the cards alphabetically on wire-rods longer than the bulk of the packet, so that the cards when read may be moved on them. Each rod should have a metal label of its scope—*e.g.*, *Belf-hira*. To give four letters instead of three saves much search-work. The wires can be arranged in parallel rows in a cabinet of duly labelled drawers, or in a pigeon-hole case. The card-system gives no trouble in the case of removals or accessions: a card is merely destroyed or added; but at its best it is somewhat bulky, and any one using the catalogue will find there is less pleasure in reading files than in turning over leaves. Tied packets will be found most troublesome, and unless great care be taken, will fall into disorder.

If volumes are preferred, there are three plans. The first should never be followed by those who already possess books, but may perhaps be admissible as a temporary measure when any one is beginning to form a library. Enter the books consecutively as bought, at length in a folio volume. Write in a small alphabetically pagged book the names of the

authors and the several pages in the folio where their works are entered. This list and key, if accurately written and kept up to date, can then at any time be reduced to method by a catalogue maker. The second plan is that followed by the British Museum in their present printed catalogue. Divide each folio page by a vertical line into two columns. Write in alphabetical order in one column, leaving the other for the insertion of additions as they occur. When the additions become very numerous in any one place, take out one or two pages as necessary, re-write the list, incorporating the additions, and insert the fresh pages. The third plan is that of slip-cataloguing. Write the titles with a "manifold writer" on slips of paper, taking two copies of each slip. Paste one set of slips into volumes, prepared with mounts for additional leaves, setting the slips with intervals from each other. They should be pasted above and below, but not at the two sides. Additions are made by inserting new slips, and dislodging the others lower or higher. They are moved by inserting a paper-knife at the side. A new page is supplied when the additions multiply, and after many pages have been added, the volume is in course of time taken to pieces and rebound. The second copies of each title, if kept roughly sorted in subject-headed packets, will be ready as the nucleus of a subject-catalogue, or of bibliographies.

II. *The Title*.—This should contain: 1. Author's surname and christian name in full. 2. Title-page of work, transcribed, excepting mottoes. 3. Place of publication. 4. Publisher's name. 5. Date, always in Arabic numerals. 6. Edition. 7. Number of volumes. 8. Size. 9. Press-mark. Collected works precede single, and single are arranged in the order of their publication, not by the dates of the editions possessed: e.g., a recent copy of *Marmion* would be entered before a first edition of *Lord of the Isles*. Enter kings, rabbis, and friars under their christian names, and foreign compound names under the first. When the prefix of a foreign name is a preposition (e.g., De Luynes, Von Humboldt), abandon it; when an article (e.g., Le Sage, Le Verrier), retain it; and when the two are conjoined (Descartes), retain them. Well-known names, as Voltaire,

Duns Scotus, etc., should be entered as commonly known, with a cross-reference to them from the actual surname. If a book consist of separate works, these must be severally entered. Polyglot works fall under the language of the original. Translations are, of course, entered under the translator's name. There should be cross-references from the original work to translations, commentaries, and biographies. Never enter a work twice at full length.

Regarding anonymous works I agree with Mr. Henry Wheatley, that they should be entered under the principal, or best explanatory word of the title, and not under that following the article, which causes a sad waste of time to the searcher. "*A particular recital of the perilous cruise of the ship Falcon in the South Seas*." Who would remember "particular"? "Falcon" is undoubtedly the word. Initials (of an author's name) are practically nearly as difficult to remember. For the sake of consistency I would enter them, but only to give a cross-reference from them to the catch-word. Of joint authors, choose the first, and give a cross-reference. In civil actions, give the first name; in criminal, the defendant's. Place anonymous commentaries under the works commented on. Enter collected productions of various writers, such as Early English Chronicles, both separately and under the editor's name. Almost all possible cases of difficulty are met with in the ninety-one rules of the British Museum, and in the cataloguing rules of the Library Association.

Next we come to certain troublesome classes of works. These, in the British Museum catalogue, have headings *per se*, and if any one of them is a speciality in a private library, I should advise a separate wall-case to be allotted to it as well as a distinct heading in the catalogue. The British Museum has *Bible*, above 30,000 titles filling 21 folio volumes of the general catalogue with an index; *Liturgies*, 15 vols., including index; *Catalogues*, 9 vols.; *Periodical Publications*, 38 vols. and 12 of index.

Maps, MSS., and Music should have separate headings. Anonymous dictionaries and cyclopædias I enter by their names under "Dictionaries," but such as Johnson's, Bayle's, Vapereau's, Rees', Baretti's, under

their authors. In a private library I do not adopt the Museum plan of classing Acts, Memoirs, Transactions, Magazines and Reviews under the town where the society meets or the review is published. *E.g.*, the *Quarterly Review* is in the general catalogue with a cross-reference to Periodical Publications, where it is to be found in the letter Q, under London. I arrange such works alphabetically by their principal word, *e.g.*, *Quarterly Review*, *Linnean Society*, under Periodical Publications. Each periodical should have a dummy case in the shelves, capable of holding a year's numbers, filled with the unbound ones up to date. This should be lettered with the title and the words Current Year.

Never bind an index to a set of volumes with the last one, but always separately.

Under *Ephemerides* fall almanacks, calendars, newspapers, etc.; and with regard to this heading the chief point is to give the precise dates of the numbers, and to bind as much as possible.

There should on no account be any heading of *Pamphlets* as such, for a pamphlet differs from a book only in its external form, not in its substance, and the former is of no consequence in the catalogue. All Speeches, Replies, Tractates, Letters, etc., will of course be entered under their authors' names, and anonymous pamphlets similarly as anonymous works. If, to save space on the shelves, pamphlets must be bound into volumes, it saves trouble to indicate the kind by the colour: *e.g.*, political, red; religious, blue, etc.; but I prefer to keep them in cases, each with a front sheet giving a short title-list. This because a single scarce pamphlet may be sent to an exhibition, or sold; its individuality is always somewhat impaired by binding with others.

We must now return to the shelves. I offer no precise plan for the natural classification of the walls. A private library has generally a few strong points, resulting from the tastes of its successive owners, and seldom shows a balanced collection of all notable works. Therefore a different scheme is necessary for each library. Moreover, supposing the library to be all-sided, no two scholars agree on the classification of knowledge, and each will probably construct his own divisions. There is a paper by Dr.

Garnett in the *Library Journal*, describing the British Museum shelf-arrangement of topics, which is very useful. Schemes of the divisions of knowledge, such as Bacon's, D'Alembert's, Spencer's, Comte's, Ampère's, are innumerable.

Uniformity of appearance is, of course, lost sight of in a classed wall arrangement, but to me this appears an advantage. Uniformity may be very proper in a public library, where the walls are merely receptacles for the books, where the readers may not touch the shelves, but must ask for what they want. But in a private library matters are wholly different. Here there should not be soulless rows of similarly bound and shaped books. The collector looks with pleasure on a shelf which displays a variety of treasures, vellum quartos, worn brown leather gilded folios, thick small morocco bound Elzevirs, smooth tree calf; all these mixed and interspersed give historic richness and charm to the room.

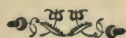
III. *Shelf-Notation*.—The walls must be linked to the catalogue by shelf-notation, so that the catalogue may send the consulter without delay to the book needed. For although the book *might* be found by means of the wall arrangement, such finding is not the purpose or use of the latter, its end being to display the scope of the collection. No question in Library management has been so discussed as shelf-notation; it is of course all-important in a public library. The old fixed notation was very simple; 7. 3. 8. meant the seventh book on the third shelf of the eighth case. Fixed location is out of the question in a library receiving accessions which has any chronological or alphabetical arrangement, since the moment a new work is intercalated the numbers must be changed. Some admirable systems of movable location have been invented, in which the books are classed and sub-classed, whilst the notation indicates their place in the class, and provides for any amount of additions. The chief are those of Dewey, Schwarz, Cutter, and Perkins, and they are well worthy of study. They are described at length in the *Library Journal*.

An easy method for a classed wall arrangement is as follows. Number the divisions of subject with Arabic numerals. Let each number denote a new subject. If you have

several wall cases on one subject, distinguish them by Greek capitals, e.g., 3A, 3B, 3Δ, etc. To each shelf-division (countries) affix a small English alphabet letter. Labels with title and letter are fastened on each shelf, and a larger label to the top of the case—e.g., HERALDRY, 8 : ENGLISH, a ; FRENCH, b, etc. Supposing the case has eight shelves and the English works increase so that five shelves instead of one are needed for them. You add a new case HERALDRY 8. A., and move your other classes onwards, labelling the first five shelves of “8, English, a.” Or, to save removal of books place the English in the new case, label it “8” and the old one “8A.” Preserve the time-sequence by treating the five shelves chronologically as one. To the left, running vertically down, are early works ; in the middle, later ; on the right, recent. Supposing Heraldry is your eighth subject, the press mark of a French work in the second case would then be 8Ab. To find the volume on the shelves can only be the work of a moment, allowing that each book is labelled with its author's name, title, and two dates, one of composition, the other of edition. The former should be placed under the name, the latter at the lower edge of the back. This double date labelling should be imperative. It is not desirable to number the small shelf letters, because the press marks would then be liable to constant alteration. The accession of early works would move a volume to a lower shelf of those allotted to a country.

IV. *Borrowings*.—When a book is removed from the shelf, support the adjoining volume be a strip of galvanized iron four inches wide and twelve long, bent in the middle to a right angle. One arm is slipped beneath the book, which is held in position by the other arm. This takes up no room, and is preferable to a brick covered with paper. Affix to the shelf, on the vacuum left, by means of a flat-headed drawing pin, a strip of card with the date of removal, the borrower's name and address and a short title of the book. Have, in addition, on the library table, a ledger-like book labelled “Borrowings,” and enter under the borrower's name each book when taken out. Cancel by stroking through with red ink. Where any single book is, and what number of volumes each borrower has, are thus readily

shown. The ingenious mechanical indicators which have been devised would use too much space, and be needless in a private library.



## QUARRELS OF GARRICK AND MURPHY.

By T. FAIRMAN ORDISH.

### PART II.

**I**N July and August following the representation of *The Orphan of China* some mutually complimentary letters passed between author and manager ; Murphy expresses “great compunction for all *fracas*,” and Garrick replies, “The *fracas* you mention was a matter of much concern to me. I despise the attacks and misrepresentations of blockheads, but shall be ever truly sorry when I am misunderstood by a man of genius.” Yet, soon after, in October, they are addressing each other in the third person, and Murphy is suspicious about his two plays *The Desert Island* and *The Way to Keep Him*. Then comes some sunshine, produced by monetary payments to Murphy, which were evidently to his satisfaction ; in one of the letters he says, “You are determined to overwhelm me with civility and friendship.” This is the way Murphy wanted to be conquered. A cloud soon arose, however, and Murphy wants to withdraw *The Way to Keep Him* : he dreads rehearsals, “where nothing seems to me in earnest, and where the other day I was induced to strike out a scene which in the printing I must restore, instead of what is substituted.” On May 13th, 1760, there is a cordial letter from Murphy, containing a paragraph about Foote, on which the editor of the *Correspondence* remarks, “These are valuable hints of Foote's manner.” Murphy writes : “I have not seen the comical fellow Mr. Foote ; indeed, I do not go much to the Bedford, but am tempted to drop in there to hear him dash away at everybody and everything. ‘Have you had a good success in Dublin, Mr. Foote ?’ ‘Poh ! damn 'em. There was not a shilling in the country, except what the Duke of Bedford and I and Mr. Rigby have brought away. Woodward

is caterwauling among 'em ; and Barry like a wounded snake ; and Mossop sprawling about his broken arms with the rising of the lights,' etc."

On Feb. 11th, 1761, there is a letter from Murphy to Garrick, on the death of his mother, withdrawing his play *The Citizen*. For some time he abstained from his dramatic pursuits ; but during a portion of the summer of this year, the managers of Drury Lane (Garrick and Lacy) let their house to Murphy upon condition that he should form a partnership with nobody except Foote. The agreement between Murphy and Foote was that they should each furnish three plays ; Murphy duly performed his undertaking, but Foote failed to supply any plays at all. There was a certain agreement with the managers as to terms, the conditions of which it appears were broken. A detailed statement of the affair, drawn up by Murphy, is given by Foote (*Life of Murphy*, pp. 175-6), according to which there was due to Murphy the sum of £278, which was unpaid. And hereupon arose another quarrel.

A few of the letters which passed between them at this time may be interesting enough for notice. In reply to a letter of Murphy's of September 16th, 1761, Garrick writes that Murphy had said he was preparing a comedy, *The Man does not know his own Mind* (this is the same piece with *Know your own Mind*, the best of all Murphy's plays, which will be noticed presently) ; but, Garrick says, he had seen or heard nothing of the play or its author, save that Murphy is in another interest. Murphy in his reply to this letter writes : " With regard to my being in another interest now, I will account for it. I am in my own interest, and will endeavour to dispose of what pieces I write to the best advantage, or lock them up for ever ; for I really am tired of being a day-labourer to add to other people's fortunes, which in all my other bargains with the managers of Drury Lane I have actually done, it being demonstrable that they have got at least £400 by my pieces, which, had I transacted my business with due attention to myself, ought to have come into my pocket. I shall, however, learn for the future to regard myself a little, and not be more generous than richer people ; and it is upon this principle

that I cannot think of offering the comedy called *The Man does not know his own Mind* to the stage, till I can meet with managers who will be willing to let an author reap the profits of his industry."

According to the agreement between Murphy and the managers of Drury Lane, the latter reserved to themselves one-fifth of the profits realised during the summer season ; and they also, by another special agreement, " reserved to themselves a right to perform any play or farce of Murphy's in the course of the following winter, whether published or not by Mr. Murphy, provided, the said Mr. Murphy gained by a play £300, and by a farce £100. In that case the managers were to have liberty to play such play or farce without any further consideration to Mr. Murphy ; and if a play was not worth to him £300, they were also, upon making up to him the deficiency, to have the like liberty."

The letter quoted above refers to a transaction for handing over some of the plays on this agreement ; but some of the leading characters having been performed by another actor (Yates) during the summer season, Garrick thinks it beneath his dignity to act these parts. As this objection was likely to affect the sale of the plays, Murphy objected on his side. Garrick writes (Sept. 24, 1761), " I must tell you that Mr. Lacy assured me that he had made a bargain with you for the two pieces, and that he engaged to see it fulfilled on my part,"—As to Yates's part, Murphy must have made some mistake, Garrick says, and proceeds,—" Lacy told you that *All in the Wrong* ought to have been acted in the winter originally with us, and that I should have done Yates's part ; but that he made no stipulation for my taking the part upon the revival of the comedy. The affair of the new comedy is wholly in your own hands, and we must acquiesce. What additions you have made to my fortune I am obliged to you for, and am sorry you think that the managers have been the only gainers." The breeze, however, soon settled into a calm. The comedy of *All in the Wrong* and the comedy of *The Old Maid* were surrendered to Garrick, and were performed with unexampled success throughout the ensuing season.

Murphy now had several plays on the

anvil, though he offered none to Garrick for some years. Three of these plays were tragedies—viz., *Alzuma*, *Zenobia*, and *The Grecian Daughter*; and another was the comedy *Know your own Mind*, Murphy's *chef d'œuvre*. There was a coolness between author and manager during these years, according to Murphy; but they were brought together again through the interposition of Bickerstaff, in the following manner. It was generally known that Murphy was willing to dispose of his three tragedies; and Bickerstaff went to Murphy from Garrick with an offer of purchase, prefaced and accompanied by copious compliments and protestations of friendship. Murphy writes: "I closed with the offer of Mr. Garrick's friendship, and dined with him and Dr. Johnson at Bickerstaff's house. After dinner the plays were mentioned. 'Prythee,' says Dr. Johnson, 'do not talk of plays: if you do, you will quarrel again.' He was a true prophet. Though I wished it much, no bargain was made with me. *Zenobia*, however, was acted in 1768; and no other piece of mine till *The Grecian Daughter*, in March 1772. Mr. Garrick in the meantime was pleased to show me that he would for another author act four pieces in twelve months." The other tragedy, *Alzuma*, was returned to Murphy without any comment or excuse; and this was the foundation of the last quarrel between them.

We will now look back a little, and notice some of the letters illustrating these events. On May 24th, 1766, Garrick wrote to Murphy with regard to the latter supplying a new piece (*Correspondence*, i. 224). This doubtless refers to the play *Know your own Mind*, which Murphy had written three years before for Miss Elliott, but which he retained, although it is said to have been privately performed at his own house frequently, Miss Elliott supporting the chief character. Murphy's play was founded on Wycherley's *The Country Wife*, with adaptations from Molière; and Murphy was mortified to learn that a similar play was in rehearsal at Drury Lane. On September 30th, 1766, he wrote a letter to Garrick on the subject (*Correspondence*, i. 241), some of the terms of which may be quoted as amusing illustrations of Murphy's manner:—

"I was really in hopes I never should

have occasion to trouble you with a letter about any theatrical affairs again while I lived: and I was further in hopes that you, sir, would rest contented with the injuries you had upon many occasions done me. But, sir, I find I am still to be persecuted by you, and even those I wish well to. It has been three years (near four years) that I had written for the advantage of Miss Elliott a new play upon the subject of *The Country Wife*. Mr. Yates, of your playhouse, and Mrs. Yates, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Woodward—all saw it three years ago. I have often mentioned it to Mr. Holland, though never shown it to him. It has been lately given up to Miss Elliott entirely, and this is known to people of the first fashion in England." After throwing out these grounds for a case of plagiarism, Murphy appeals to Garrick not to injure "a poor girl." Garrick, in his reply to this, declares he never heard of Murphy's performance till lately, and long after he was in possession of the alteration of Wycherley now in rehearsal. There is a rejoinder from Murphy on the same date (Oct. 1), in which he says: "I will only take care that you shall not be a forestaller of markets, since you have not accepted the reasonable offer I made—namely, that both pieces should start on the same night." On Oct. 3rd he writes again to say that Miss Elliott is settled at the other house (Covent Garden), and that her play had been read; and on Oct. 7th there is the following letter from Murphy to Garrick:—

"LINCOLN'S INN, Oct. 7th, 1766.

"SIR,—I acquainted Miss Elliott with your proposal to defer playing the alteration of *The Country Wife* till next Saturday fortnight, which will be the 25th of October; and I this moment have her answer, which is, that she has consulted Mr. Woodward and other principal performers, who cannot undertake to be ready by the time you have limited. Mr. Woodward and Mr. Shuter in particular have such long parts that I am convinced it will be impossible for them, consistently with what they owe themselves, to hazard a performance at so short a warning, and this the more especially as they understand the parts at Drury Lane have been given out for some time.

"By Saturday the 1st of November, which is next Saturday three weeks, the performers undertake to be ready, but cannot run any risk before that time.

"For my part I have no farther concern in this affair; both plays may succeed, or both be damned with my full consent; and whether you have the whip-hand of them or not, shall never give a moment's thought to, sir, your most humble servant,

"ARTHUR MURPHY."

But after all Murphy's play was reserved. The next series of letters between him and Garrick refer to the performance of his tragedies. As already stated, *Alzuma* was returned; and thereupon Murphy wrote to redeem a £100 note, which he had given to the Drury Lane managers. But Garrick protests against Murphy's taking the return of the play as "an unfriendly hint." He asks—"What can be the meaning that your natural good humour and good sense will now and then fail you when you are to judge of me?" There are several letters about *Zenobia*, which cannot be noticed in detail, but which clearly show how difficult it was for these men to deal with each other. Murphy is asked to value his play, but he protests he is too modest to do so, and then, when it comes to the point, he haggles and stands out; he is resolved "never to bring out anything upon the usual terms of taking author's nights." Happily, the other tragedy, *The Grecian Daughter*, was a great success, and it is rather pleasant to see how Murphy expands under the sunshine (Garrick's *Correspondence*, i. 460):—

"LINCOLN'S INN, March 1st, 1772.

"DEAR SIR,—Your letter found me with a pen in my hand upon the point of beginning a letter to you. Being to set out upon the circuit to-morrow morning, I could not think of stirring without returning you my sincerest thanks for the zeal you have shown in the cause of the *Grecian Daughter*, and the very kind relief you gave me from the fatigue of attending rehearsals. The burden, I know, fell very heavy upon you, and your undertaking it served me doubly; the piece was most correctly got up, and I was as constantly in my business as if I had no play on the anvil. I must add to this that the decorations

have greatly adorned the play. I cannot say that I was *fobbed off with a touched-up palm-tree*. I have seen your epilogue corrected by your own hand, and I perceive that you do not suffer me to thank you publicly for writing it, when I was in distress for that necessary appendage to a play . . .

"My connection with you, sir, is what I never can repent of. I should be ashamed to think anybody deserved the preference. I confess indeed to have often had my jealousies, but they were the jealousies of a lover. But after what you have done *think'st thou I'll lead a life of jealousy?* No! I have demonstration that there is no reason. I do once more return you my sincere thanks, and I go most cheerfully to the business of the law, because I leave *The Grecian Daughter* in your hands and in Mrs. Barry's.

"I am, dear sir, ever yours,

"ARTHUR MURPHY.

"Mrs. Garrick's congratulations on the first night had an air of triumph for which I return her a million of thanks."

Now, when Miss Elliott died, after a short career of great brilliance and promise, the comedy of *Know your own Mind* passed to Drury Lane, and Miss Elliott's part of "Lady Bell" became, as Foote has it, "the apple of contention between the goddesses" of that theatre. Murphy had a disputatious correspondence with Mrs. Abington on the point, which is printed by Foote (*Life of Murphy*, pp. 229 *et seq.*). According to Mrs. Abington, after the death of Miss Elliott, Murphy read the play to her, when she proposed to purchase the comedy upon the same terms which she understood he had been willing to part with it to Garrick. Murphy declared he declined the proposal, and forthwith war broke out. On Jan. 10th, 1773, Murphy wrote to George Garrick, David's brother, requesting that the play, together with all the copies which had been made of it, should be returned to him. Murphy and Garrick had their dispute out through letters which were addressed to Barry, and designed to be shown to each other; thus by tacit mutual consent making Barry a sort of buffer between them. Garrick in his letter to Barry writes—"I am afraid that he has unwarily got into some misunderstanding with Mrs.

Abington, and, thinking a quarrel with an actress about a part would be too trifling a reason for taking away his play, he has chosen to exhibit a complaint against me, that his resolution may appear to have a little better foundation." Murphy has nothing tangible in reply to this; and no doubt he made a pretext of the difficulty about the play to withdraw it, in retaliation for the unceremonious return of *Alzuma* in September 1770, which not even the success of *The Grecian Daughter* could make him forget and forgive.

But this was their last quarrel; and now for the final reconciliation. Murphy wrote an introductory piece for the opening of Covent Garden Theatre, after its first enlargement, on September 23rd, 1776: it was called *News from Parnassus*, and in it he paid a warm tribute to Garrick. If Murphy extended the olive-branch, Garrick was not slow to take it, and on 27th October following we have this letter:—

"DEAR MURPHY,—I have a noble turtle to-morrow, the gift of the Right Hon. R. Rigby;—if you have no objection to drinking his health and meeting some of your friends, be to-morrow at my house at four, and you will oblige, yours most truly,

"D. GARRICK."

In the following spring, at Covent Garden, *Know your own Mind* was at last performed. Garrick revised the comedy, and wrote a detailed criticism on its separate acts, which is printed by Foote (p. 291). He also wrote the epilogue; and Murphy used to mention with exultation that Garrick wrote the prologue to his first piece, *The Apprentice*, acted in 1756, and the epilogue to his last piece, *Know your own Mind*, in 1777.

There is a similarity so marked between Murphy's *Know your own Mind* and Sheridan's *School for Scandal* that the originality of the latter has been impugned. It is a lesson to playwrights not to let their plays be known thirteen years before being published. Murphy's Malvil and Sheridan's Joseph Surface are almost exact counterparts; and the other characters in Murphy's play are all represented in the *School for Scandal*. Even the title recalls that of Murphy's *The School for Guardians*. Foote, however, points out

that the plays differ in construction, and that Murphy's is the superior in this respect. Murphy used to tell a story, with regard to this coincidence, of three men going a long journey together in a carriage—a barber, a bald-headed man, and a man with a fine head of hair. They agreed that two were to sleep at night while a third watched: the barber during his watch shaved the man with a fine head of hair; and then waked him to take his turn: the man, half asleep, began rubbing his ears, and, scratching his head, exclaimed, "It is not me you have waked, it is the bald-headed man," and went to sleep again. "I was so shaved," says Murphy, "by the young barber: he and the manager of Covent Garden were then very intimate; he saw my play before, and at rehearsal from day to day until it appeared."

That the two managers were uncommonly intimate is beyond all question; they were rather too much so for the interest of the drama. They soon after formed a coalition which destroyed all rivalry. It would appear, therefore, that poor Murphy had a real grievance after all, although, with a characteristic perversity, he treated it always with good humour, after having, during several years, expended much bad humour upon small and imaginary grievances. There is strong probability that if Murphy had not written *Know your own Mind*, we should not have had the immortal *School for Scandal*.



## ENGLISH MANUSCRIPTS IN PARIS.



DETAILED Catalogue of the English Manuscripts belonging to the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris has recently been printed by M. G. Raynaud of the Manuscript Department there. The collection is very small, consisting of but ninety-five volumes; it is remarkable that so vast a library, rich in manuscript treasures of other tongues, should possess so few, and those few on the whole unimportant, in the language of a country with which France has had such intimate intercourse during centuries;—a striking contrast to the wealth of some of our libraries in French manuscripts. Of these ninety-five

some are contemporary copies, others have been already printed, and perhaps few have escaped the researches of English or German *savans*. Of those relating to historic subjects the most important is a group of twenty-two volumes, containing documents original and copied, letters, reports, etc., relating to the captivity of Napoleon I. at St. Helena, from 17th August, 1815, to 1821 (Nos. 3—24). No. 30 is an incomplete version of *Caxton's Chronicle*, from Brut to Henry V. No. 28 is a collection of contemporary copies of sixteen arguments and replies in John Hampden's Case of Ship-money, 1637-8. Another group of twenty-five volumes (Nos. 69—93) contains reports, somewhat imperfect, of the sittings of the House of Commons from Nov. 18th, 1606, to Oct. 8th, 1695. The originals of the 250 maps for the Down Survey by Sir W. Petty, representing the baronies of Ireland after the confiscations by Cromwell, about A.D. 1652 (Nos. 1, 2), should be of interest to Irishmen. Sidnam Poynes's narrative of the Thirty Years' War (55), a character of Queen Henrietta Maria (57), and a volume (94) including Pepys's account of Charles II.'s escape from Worcester (printed in 1765), and "Historic Notes" from 1641 to the coming of William of Orange, are other contemporary contributions to history. Several numbers concern heraldry and genealogy, four or five medical or chemical science, one of which is an early English translation of Guido de Chauliac's Latin work of 1363. No. 67 is the oldest, being a fragment of Ælfric's Saxon Grammar, of the eleventh century, and was collated by Professor Zupitza for his edition of Ælfric's Grammar and Glossary (*Sammlung englischer Denkmäler, in kritischen Ausgaben*, Berlin, 1880, vol. i.) No. 41, a MS. of the fourteenth century, contains several religious prose treatises and four pages of verse. Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, a paper MS. of the fifteenth century (No. 39), was quoted and noted by Gesenius in Herrig's *Archiv*. (tom. v., 2, p. 1), in 1849, and has recently been collated with Tyrwhitt's edition by Herr J. Halfmann, who will shortly publish the result. The original of Norden's *Speculum Northamptoniæ*, 1591 (No. 58), with two maps not found in the printed work of 1720, was described in the *BIBLIOGRAPHER* for December 1881. These notices have escaped

M. Raynaud, who says that "aucun de ces MSS. jusqu'ici n'avait été décrit." Students will however thank him not only for this handy list, but also for pointing out that the "Fonds Anglais" does not include those MS. volumes in the Bibliothèque Nationale of which a part only of the contents is English. We searched the catalogue in vain for the Old English Psalter of the Duc de Berry (lat. 8824), till we came upon this saving note. Why did not M. Raynaud make his useful work complete by including an appendix of references to all the English items in the department under his care?

L. TOULMIN SMITH.



## A TENTATIVE CATALOGUE OF OUR PRISON-LITERATURE, CHRONO- LOGICALLY ARRANGED.

BY W. CAREW HAZLITT.



THE object in this case having been literary rather than bibliographical, the titles have not been given at length. But a more extended description of nearly all the older publications will be found under their respective heads, in my *Handbook*, 1867, and my two series of *Bibliographical Collections*, 1876 and 1882.

1. The Tree of Commonwealth. By Edmund Dudley. Written in the Tower, 1509-18. First printed, 4to, 1869.
2. The Highway to the Spital House. By Robert Copland. In verse. 4to (about 1540).
3. The Act 22 Henry VIII. against Rogues and Vagabonds (1550-1). Renewed and enlarged, 14 and 18 Eliz. (1571-2 and 1575-6).
4. An Epistle to all the Faithful that be in Prison in England. By John Scory. 8vo, 1555.
- 4a. Certain Godly Verses, addressed by Laurence Saunders to his Prison-fellows in the Marshalsey. Printed with the letters of Ridley, etc., 1564, p. 215.
5. The Cruel Debtor. By W. Wager. In verses of 7 lines. 4to, 1566.

- 5a. The Lamentations of the Prisoners in Newgate and other Gaols. Registered in 1565-6.
6. Skelton's Merry Tales [Tale 14]. 8vo (1567).
7. Of the Ends and Confessions of two Prisoners lately pressed to Death in Newgate. 1569. A broadside.
- 7a. An Admonition to Cruel Jailors. A Ballad entered in 1569-70.
8. Counter-News, what talk Poor Prisoners use. A ballad registered in 1579.
9. A Poor Man's Petition in the behalf of Poor Prisoners. [? by John Pitts.] Registered in 1579.
- 9a. A New Order for Bankrupts. Entered 24 Aug. 1582.
10. A New Ballad of a Prisoner brought home in a Coffin to pay his Creditors. Registered in 1588-9.
11. The Black Dog of Newgate. By Luke Hutton. 4to (1596), 1612, 1638.
12. Luke Hutton's Lamentation. 1598. A broadside.
13. The Prisoners' Petition. [About 1600.] A broadside in the Huth Library.
14. The Dutch Courtezian. By John Marston. 4to, 1605. Reproduced with alterations, 4to, 1680.
15. The Prisoners' Conference. By Thomas Savile. 8vo, 1605.
16. Jest to make you Merry. By T. Decker and G. Wilkins. 4to, 1607.
17. The Several Apprehensions and Arraignments of Charles Courtney alias Hollis gent. and Clement Sly fencer, and their execution. Registered in 1611-12.
- 17a. A Pattern for Prisoners. [Another account of the Sly case.] Entered in 1611-12.
18. A Strange Horse Race. By T. Decker. 4to, 1613.
19. Abuses Stript and Whipt. By G. Wither. 8vo, 1613.
20. A Satire. By G. Wither. 8vo, 1614.
- 20a. The History of the World. By Sir W. Raleigh. Folio, 1614.
21. The Shepherd's Hunting. By G. Wither. 8vo, 1615.  
[Composed in the Marshalsea.]
22. The Petition of the Poor Prisoners in the Fleet. Registered in 1617.
23. The Compter's Commonwealth. By W. Fennor. 4to, 1617, 1619, 1629.
24. All Bills and Petitions for the Poor Prisoners of the Gatehouse in Westminster, Ludgate, Newgate, with the Comters in London, the Comter in Southwark, the Clink, the Marshalsea, the King's Bench, and White Lion. Entered 14 March, 1617-18.
25. Mynshull's Essays and Characters of a Prison and Prisoners. 4to, 1618 and 1638.
- 25a. A Description of Love, with the Cry of Ludgate, and the Song of the Beggar. 8vo, 1620.
26. The Petition of the Prisoners for Debt. 4to, 1622.
27. Taylor the Water-poet's Praise and Virtue of a Gaol and Gaolers. 8vo, 1623.
- 27a. The Counter-Scuffle, whereunto is added the Counter-Rat. By R. S. 4to, 1628. Often reprinted.
- 27b. Star Chamber Cases. 4to, 1630.
28. Brathwaite's Whimzies. 8vo, 1631.
29. Cranley's Amanda, or the Reformed Whore. 4to, 1635.
- 29a. Woodstreet Compter's Plea for its Prisoner. By Nathaniel Wickins. 4to, 1638.
30. The Rat-Trap [Newgate], or the Jesuits taken in their own Net. 4to, 1641.
- 30a. The Star Chamber Epitomized. 4to, 1641.
31. The Counter's Discourse, with its Varlet's Discovery. 4to, 1641.
32. Mount Orgueil, or Divine and Profitable Meditations. By W. Prynne. 4to, 1641.
33. A Copy of the Prisoners' Judgments condemned to die from Newgate. 4to, 1641.
34. Quartermayne's Conquest over Canterbury's Cruelty. 4to, 1642.
35. The Recantation of John Bond of St. John's College, Cambridge. 4to, 1642.
36. The Inhumanity of the King's Prison-keeper at Oxford. By John Chillenden. 4to, 1643.
37. The Humble Remonstrance and Complaint of many thousands of poor distressed Prisoners in the Prisons in and about London. 4to, 1643.
38. The Merchant Distressed. By W. Bagwell. 4to, 1644, 1645.
39. News from Smith the Oxford Jailor. 4to, 1645.

40. The Prisoner's Observation by Way of Complaint. By F. Mussell. 1647. A broadside.
41. Strange News from Newgate. 4to, 1647.
42. Mysteries Discovered, or, a Memorial Picture. By Paul Best. 4to, 1647.  
[Written in the Gatehouse.]
43. The Groans and Pangs of Tyburn. 4to, 1648.
44. A True and Perfect Relation of the Trial, etc., of the 24 Prisoners. 4to, 1649.
45. The Prisoner against the Prelate. By Sir T. Grantham. 8vo, 1650.
- 45a. The Poor Prisoners' Petition for Charity against Christmas. A broadside (about 1650).
46. Bailey's Herba Parietis. Folio, 1650 and 1679.
47. The Battle: 40 lines of verse. By H. Shirley, MS. Ashmole 38. The scene is laid in the Rules of the King's Bench.
- 47a. The Prisoners' Praises for their Deliverance from Colchester. By S. Fairclough. 4to, 1650.
48. The Declaration of Captain James Hind. 4to, 1651.  
[There are several other pieces on this subject.]
49. A List of the Prisoners of War, who are Officers in Commission, in custody of the Marshal-Général. 4to, 1651.
50. The Prince of Prigs' Revels. By J. S. 4to, 1651.
51. Lilburn's Upright Man's Vindication. 4to, 1653.
52. A Schedule or List of the Prisoners in the Fleet. 4to, 1653.
53. The Humble Petition of the Prisoners for Debt in the Upper Bench Prison (about 1653). A broadside.
54. The Oppressed Close Prisoner in Windsor Castle. By Christopher Feake. 4to, 1655.
55. Wil Bagnal's Ghost, or the Merry Devil of Gadmunton, in his Perambulation of the Prisons of London. By E. Gayton. 4to, 1655.
56. Authentic Memorials of Remarkable Occurrences. By Sir G. Soudes, etc. Reprinted from the originals (1655, etc.) at Evesham. 8vo.
57. The Walks of Islington and Hogsdon, with the humours of Woodstreet Counter. A Comedy, by Thomas Jordan. 4to, 1657.
- 57a. Ludgate, what it is, not what it was. By Marmaduke Johnson. 8vo, 1659.  
[Reprinted in Strype's *Stow*, 1720.]
58. A New Meeting of Ghosts at Tyburn. 4to, 1660.
59. The Prisoners' most mournful Cry. 4to, 1661.
50. A Triple Paradox. By G. Wither. 8vo, 1661.
61. An Improvement of Imprisonment. By G. Wither. 8vo, 1661.
62. The Prisoners' Plea. By G. Wither. 8vo, 1661.
63. A Proclamation in the name of the King of Kings. By G. Wither. 8vo, 1662.
64. Wither's Verses intended for the King's Majesty. 8vo, 1662.  
[Written in Newgate.]
65. The Humble Address of several close Prisoners in the Gatehouse, Westminster. 4to, 1662.  
[About this time many tracts written by Quakers appeared, indirectly illustrating this subject. They are, of course, enumerated in Mr. Smith's Bibliography.]
66. A New Droll, or the Counter-Scuffle. By T. Jordan. 4to, 1662.
67. Prison Meditations. By John Griffith. 1663.
68. Groans from Newgate, or, an Elegy on Edward Dun, Esq., the City's Common Hangman. 4to, 1663.
69. His Majesty's Commission for the Relief of poor distressed Prisoners. 4to, 1664.
70. Three Private Meditations. By G. Wither. 8vo, 1665 and 1666.
71. Brathwaite's Captive Captain. 8vo, 1665.
- 71a. The Humble Petition of the poor distressed Prisoners in the Counter at Bishopsgate. Christmas, 1666. A broadside.
72. Prison Meditations. By S. M. 12mo, 1666.
73. The Cries of the King's Bench. 4to, 1673.
74. Fragmenta Carceris, or the King's Bench Scuffle. By S. Speed. 4to, 1674 and 1675.

75. News from Tyburn. 4to, 1675.
76. Spiritual Directions for Prisons, Houses of Correction, etc. By E. Cressy, Ordinary of Newgate. 8vo, 1676.
77. Prison Piety, or Divine Meditations. By S. Speed. 8vo, 1677.
78. An Epistle to the Prisoners of this City and Nation. 1677.
79. The Confession and Execution of the Five Prisoners at Tyburn. 4to, 1677.
80. The Confession and Execution of the Five Prisoners at Tyburn, 6 Sept. 1678. 4to, 1678.
81. The Tyburn Ghost. 4to, 1678.
82. The Confession and Execution of the Two Prisoners at Tyburn. 4to, 1678.
83. The Behaviour, etc., of the Twelve Prisoners at Tyburn, 22 Jan. 1678<sup>8</sup>. 4to, 1679.
84. The Confession, etc., of the Prisoners at Tyburn, 7 March, 1678<sup>8</sup>. 4to, 1678<sup>8</sup>.
85. The Confession, etc., of the Prisoners at Tyburn. 4to, 1679.
86. The Confinement, a Poem. By J. C. 8vo, 1679.
87. Gemitus de Carcere Nantes. By G. Wither. 4to, 1684.
- 87a. A Narrative of the Cruelties and Abuses acted in the Prison of Newgate, Bristol. 4to (1684).
88. Miracle upon Miracle, or Great News from the King's Bench. [An Oate's piece.] 1687. A sheet.
89. Reasons offered in order to the passing an Act against Imprisonment by Arrests upon the writs of *Capias*, etc. Folio. [About 1688.]
90. Act of Privy Council [at Edinburgh], ordering Probation and Information to be sent in with Public Prisoners. 1688. A broadside.
91. A True Relation of the Cruelties and Barbarities of the French upon the English Prisoners of War. 4to, 1690.
92. The Gaolers' Extortion Exposed. 1690. A broadside.
93. The Cry of the Oppressed. By Moses Pitt. 12mo, 1691.
94. The Wild Irish Captain [D. Fitzgerald]. 4to, 1692.
95. A Certificate respecting Robert Blackburn's committal to Newgate for High Treason in 1696. A broadside (1696).
96. A Companion for Debtors and Prisoners. 8vo, 1699.
97. A Printed Form for releasing Prisoners confined for Debt in the King's Bench. 1699. A broadside.
98. The Mourning Poet, or, the Unknown Comforts of Imprisonment, calculated from the meridian of the Queen's Bench, the Marshalsea, and the Fleet. Folio, 1703.
99. The Whole Life of Mr. William Fuller. Written by himself in the Queen's Bench. 8vo, 1703.
100. Hell upon Earth, or, the most pleasant and delectable History of Whittington's College, otherwise (vulgarly) called Newgate. Folio, 1703.
101. A Word of Comfort to his Creditors. By John Dunton. 12mo, 1706.
102. The Ordinary of Newgate's Account of the Life of Captain James Coats. 8vo, 1707.
103. (a) The Miseries of the Marshalsea.  
(b) The Present State of the Prison at Ludgate.  
(c) A Design for the Relief of the Prisoners at the Compter.  
[See *Bibl. Heber.*, Part i., No. 4119.]
104. The Proceedings against Mr. William Grigg for High Treason. 1708. A broadside.
105. The Unreasonableness and Folly of Imprisoning for Debt. 8vo, 1711.
106. The Piercing Cry of Prisoners for Debt. 8vo, 1714.
107. Prison Thoughts. 8vo, 1715.
108. The Cries of the Poor Prisoners. 8vo, 1716.
109. The Preston Prisoners. 1716. A sheet ballad.
110. The Secret History of the Rebels in Newgate. 8vo, 1717.
111. The Life and Adventures of Jack Sheppard. 8vo, 1724.
- 111a. The History of the Bastille. 8vo, 1724.
112. The Prison-Breaker [Sheppard]. A farce. 8vo, 1725.
113. The Ordinary of Newgate's Account of the Prisoners executed at Tyburn, 24 May, 1725. Folio (1725).  
[Among them was Jonathan Wild.]
114. The Life of Mr. Jonathan Wild. 8vo, 1725.

115. *The Matchless Rogue, or, An Account of Tom Merryman, called Newgate Tom.* 8vo, 1725.
116. *An Order for discharging W. W. Longstaffe, now a Prisoner in Wood-street Counter.* 1725. A sheet.
117. *The Prisoners' Advocate.* 8vo, 1726.
118. *Observations on the Act to prevent frivolous and vexatious Arrests.* 8vo, 1726.
119. *Some Objections to the intended Relief of Prisoners.* 8vo, 1728.
120. *The Arbitrary Punishments and Cruel Tortures inflicted on Prisoners for Debt.* By W. R. 8vo, 1729. With descriptive cuts.
121. *The Prisons Opened.* A poem. 8vo, 1729.
122. *Reports from the Committee on the Fleet and Marshalsea Prisons.* 1729.
123. *Report and Proceedings of the Prisoners in the Fleet Prison, and on the Queen's Bench.* 1730.
124. *The Creditor's Advocate and Debtor's Friend.* 8vo, 1731.
125. *An Act for the Relief of Debtors in reference to Imprisonment.* Folio, Halifax, N.S., 1732.
126. *Concerning the Prisoners and Sick in the Prisons and Hospitals of Great Britain.* 8vo, 1736.
127. *A Speech on Gaol-archy.* 8vo (1737).
128. *The Life and Adventures of Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat [in the Bastille, etc.]* By Archibald Arbuthnot. 8vo, 1746.
129. *Memoirs of the Life of Lord Lovat.* 8vo, 1746.
130. *The Humours of the Fleet.* 8vo, 1749.
131. *The Bee Revived, or, the Prisoners' Magazine.* 12mo, 1750.
132. *The History of the Four Thief-takers.* 8vo, 1756.
133. *The Oppressed Captive, an Account of the Sufferings [in the Fleet] of Caius Silius Nugenius, alias Thomas Nugent, alias Thomas Plunket.* 8vo, 1757.
134. *The Newgate Calendar.* 6 vols. 8vo, 1764. Often reprinted and recast.
135. *The Tyburn Chronicle.* 4 vols. 8vo [1768].
136. *The Prisoner Released, a Sermon, by W. Dodd.* 8vo, 1772.
- 136a. *The Annals of Newgate, or, the Malefactors' Register.* By the Rev. Mr. Villette, Ordinary of Newgate. 4 vols. 8vo, 1776.
137. *Thoughts in Prison.* By W. Dodd. 8vo, 1777.
138. *The State of the Prisons in England and Wales.* By John Howard. 4to, 1777, 1780, 1792.
139. *The Old Bailey Chronicle.* 4 vols. 1783 or 1788.
140. *A Report of the Committee of Society for the Discharge and Relief of Persons imprisoned for Small Debts.* Folio, 1785.
141. *Barbarian Cruelty, or a Narrative of the Sufferings of British Captives belonging to the Inspector Privateer.* 8vo, 1788.
- 141a. *The History of the Bastille, with an Account of the Revolution in France, and an Appendix, containing an Inquiry into the History of the Prisoner with the Mask.* 8vo, 1790. With a plate.
142. *A List of the Prisoners to be tried at the General Gaol-delivery at Norwich.* 1793. A broadside.
143. *Criminal Chronology, or the New Newgate Calendar.* 4 vols. 8vo, 1811.
144. *York Gaol-Delivery Proceedings.* 8vo, 1813.
145. *The Terrific Register.* 2 vols. 8vo, 1825.
- 145a. *History of Fleet Marriages.* By J. S. Burn. 2nd ed. 8vo, 1834.
146. *Scenes and Stories by a Clergyman in Debt.* [Written in prison.] 3 vols. 8vo, 1835.
147. *The Fleet Papers.* 3 vols. 8vo, 1841-3.
148. *Rowcroft's Chronicles of the Fleet Prison.* 3 vols. 8vo, 1847.
149. *The Experiences of a Gaol Chaplain.* 3 vols. 8vo, 1847.
150. *John Howard and the Prison World of Europe.* By H. Dixon. 12mo, 1849.
151. *The London Prisons.* By H. Dixon. 12mo, 1850.
- 151a. *Chapters on Prisons and Prisoners.* By Joseph Kingsmill. 8vo, 1852.
152. *Revelations of Prison Life.* By G. Chesterton. 2 vols. 8vo, 1856.
153. *On the Repression of Crime.* By M. D. Hill. 8vo, 1857.
154. *Prison Books and their Authors.* By J. A. Langford. 12mo, 1861.

155. *Female Life in Prison*. By a Prison Matron. 2 vols. small 8vo, 1862.
156. *The Criminal Prisons of London and Scenes of Prison Life*. By H. Mayhew and John Binny. 8vo, 1862.
- 156a. *The History of Parish Registers*. By J. S. Burn. 8vo, 1862.
157. *Life among Convicts*. By Charles Gibson. 8vo, 1863.
158. *Memoir of the Rev. John Clay, Chaplain of Preston Gaol*. 8vo, 1863.
159. *Memoirs of Jane Cameron, Female Convict*. By a Prison Matron. 2 vols. 8vo, 1864.  
[By the author of *Female Life in Prison*, 155.]
- 159a. *The High Commission*. By J. S. Burn. 8vo, 1865.
160. *The Star Chamber*. By J. S. Burn. 8vo, 1870.
- 160a. *Her Majesty's Tower*. By H. Dixon. 4 vols. 8vo, 1869-71.
161. *Memorials of Millbank*. By Arthur Griffiths. 2 vols. small 8vo, 1875.
162. *The Chronicles of Newgate*. By A. Griffiths. 2 vols. 8vo, 1884.



## BELOE'S *SEXAGENARIAN*.

### PART I.



N the 17th of April, 1817, died the Rev. William Beloe, at the age of sixty-one, and shortly after his death appeared *The Sexagenarian; or the Recollections of a Literary Life*. This book, full of piquant gossip, was soon out of print, and in 1818 appeared a second edition with a few alterations. The Introduction was written by the Rev. Mr. Rennell, Vicar of Kensington, in whose parish Beloe died, (at his house in Kensington Square). The author left his manuscript ready for the press, so that the particulars in the first chapter respecting his death, etc., must be read with caution, as it was written by himself. Beloe had a wide circle of acquaintance, and much to tell that was well worth the telling, so that his *Life* keeps its position as one of the most entertaining books connected with our literary history. Lowndes the bibliographer con-

demns the *Sexagenarian* in no measured terms: he says, "These volumes for presumption, misstatement and malignity, have rarely been exceeded, or even equalled,"—but this opinion is absurdly exaggerated. The author was somewhat ill-natured, and his anecdotes must therefore be read with caution; but the statement made by Lowndes that much was suppressed in the second edition is not correct, for it will be found by comparing the two editions that little or no alteration was made.

The *Sexagenarian* cannot be read with much interest or profit without a key, as references are made on almost every page which require explanation. Keys have been printed in the *Notes and Queries*, and several annotated copies have come in the way of the writer of this article. He has also been greatly assisted by Mr. Frederick Norgate, whose father is mentioned by Beloe in his book. It has been thought that some reference to the allusions in the book would make this article more interesting to the reader than a bald key; and as there are still many passages that require explanation, we hope that some readers of the *BIBLIOGRAPHER* will be able to supply such of them as we are forced to pass over. In the following notes the second edition is used, but reference will be made to the first.

Chapter I.—Beloe speaks of his origin as humble. His father was a tradesman of Norwich, who died on May 4th, 1791. His mother died on January 24th, 1803.

Chapter II.—The remote province mentioned on page 10, where the author was sent to school, was Yorkshire, and the place was Hartforth, near Richmond. The master was the Rev. Matthew Raine, father of the more famous Matthew Raine, Master of the Charter House. The master's daughter, who encouraged Beloe's love of books, the female Mentor of Chapter III., was Miss Raine. The gentleman whose residence was a few miles from the school (p. 14), was the Rev. — Pyle.

Chapter IV.—The great dragon of learning, "My Master" of p. 22, was the Rev. Samuel Parr, LL.D.; and as we shall see farther on, Parr was far from pleased at the treatment he received from his sometime pupil.

Chapter V.—The society of which the author was a member was Benet College, Cambridge.

Chapter VI.—The two young men of higher worldly prospects but of humbler intellectual endowment were Jenks of Corpus, B.A. 1777, and Northey. The insincere young man (p. 34) was Taylor, B.A. 1777. The tutor mentioned on page 37, and again in Chapter VII., was the famous Professor Vince, Plumian Professor of Astronomy. He was not, as stated (p. 58), the son of a village blacksmith, but of a bricklayer. Dr. C. and Mrs. C. were the Rev. Dr. Cooper of Brooke, near Norwich, the father of the great surgeon Sir Astley Cooper, and Mrs. Maria Susanna Cooper, author of *Fane Shore to her Friends, a Poetic Episode*, 1776; *Fanny Meadows*; *The Exemplary Mother*, 1812, and other works of a moral character. The singular and eccentric character of page 40 was John Fransham of Norwich, and the moderator of p. 44, Dr. Seale. Beloe wrote several Harveian Orations for members of the College of Physicians, and the first he composed was the one delivered by Dr. David Pitcairne (p. 44). The Doctor gave him a silver inkstand for his composition. Peter Bilby was the name of the throwster (p. 46), who was a proficient in mathematics, and contributed to the *Ladies' Diary*.

Chapter VIII.—G. the son of a pork butcher was Gapp of Pembroke, 5th wrangler 1784. The common friend was the Rev. — Pyle mentioned on page 14. H. Dowsing, who was at the same college as Beloe, and took his degree of B.A. in the same year, viz. 1779, made a few annotations in a copy of the *Sexagenarian* to which the writer of this article has had access. He wrote on p. 51, against the reference to the chapel where a Mr. Robinson preached, "I have often accompanied Beloe to this chapel." Respecting the son of old Masters—H. Masters, B.A. 1780—he writes "I knew him well. He was an excellent historian. His person was remarkably thin and his hair very red." Another contemporary (p. 52) was one Gretton; and respecting the statement that Beloe went to his room to rouse him to exertion, Dowsing says, "I believe I went with Beloe at that time." The young man who was seduced by the notorious beldam

(the divorced Countess Grosvenor) was John Amyatt, Dowsing's cousin.

Chapter IX.—The young man of elegant person, manners, and accomplishments, was John Farhill, third wrangler in 1776; and the young lady of captivating manners (p. 57) Miss Boscawen. The lady became Mrs. C. Monro and the amiable mother of numerous children (p. 59). The wicked wag was Dr. Mansel, Bishop of Bristol.

Chapter X.—Mr. Pitt's tutor was Dr. Pretymann, afterwards Tomline, successively Bishop of Lincoln and Winchester. His father's residence was at Bury St. Edmunds. Pitt was anxious to obtain the archbishopric of Canterbury for him, but the King considered himself pledged to Dr. Manners Sutton, Bishop of Norwich (p. 67). It was in 1805 that this occurred. Sir Nathaniel Wraxall says that George III. replied to Pitt, "Don't press me further on the subject, for I am determined to confer it on Sutton, whom you brought under my eye when he was made Dean of Windsor at your recommendation, and it would be indecorous that we should be known to differ on this point."\* Pretymann was senior wrangler and first Smith's prizeman. The whimsical old gentleman (p. 68) was Tomline. The Bishop's brother, Rev. — Pretymann, obtained the chancellorship of Lincoln and a prebend in the Cathedral of Norwich (p. 69). Mr. Eldershaw should be Oldershaw as it stands in the first edition.

Chapter XI.—Mr. —, a native of Norfolk, was Joseph Smith, and his uncle the Rev. Dr. Smith, Master of Caius College (p. 12). Mr. — of the Treasury was Pitt, Dr. P—— Dr. Pretymann, and he who became secretary to Pitt was Joseph Smith. Mr. —, secretary to Pitt as governor of Walmer Castle, was Mr. Taylor, Miss C—— Miss Cocks, and Lord S—— Lord Somers.

Chapter XII.—The Bishop of — was Lincoln, and "the first and present Bishop of" [Quebec], was Dr. Jacob Mountain, who was admitted of Caius College, (B.A. 1774), and at length appointed curate of St. Andrew's, Norwich. When Dr. Pretymann became Bishop of Lincoln, Mr. Mountain was appointed his domestic chaplain. Pre-

\* See Wraxall's *Posthumous Memoirs*, ed. 1884, vol. iv., p. 410.

ferments followed : the livings were Buckden, Hunts, and Holbeach, Lincolnshire, and the stall Leighton Buzzard. The province (p. 76) was Nova Scotia, and Dr. Mountain was consecrated Bishop of Quebec on July 9, 1793. His *Poetical Reveries* was published in 1776. In the epigram on page 78, Norwich should fill the gap there left. Another bishop, p. 79, was Dr. Lort Mansel, Master of Trinity College and Bishop of Bristol, whose literary levities had already been alluded to on p. 59.

Chapter XIV.—Gilbert Wakefield. Wakefield aired his grievance against Beloe in his *Diatrise Extemporalis* (pp. 38-9). The learned judge mentioned on page 86 was Sir Archibald McDonald, and the anecdote (p. 87) he communicated to Alexander Chalmers in Thomas Payne's shop, at the Mew's Gate. The literary work (p. 88) for which Wakefield gave Beloe some memoranda, was the translation of Aulus Gellius, which was published in 1795. Mr. —, on page 89, is of course Beloe himself.

Chapter XV.—The "star" was Charles Burney, and the "young man of the college" George Booth. The man who deserved a tear of sympathy was Tyson, but whether his Christian name was Michael or Nicholas we are not sure. It is also said to have been Brundish of Caius.

Chapter XVI.—The remarks here respecting the bad handwriting are misleading, as Beloe did not write an illegible hand. A commentator has written against the note "Here the manuscript has such blots and erasures that many lines are totally illegible,"—"well they might be." The lovely young widow (p. 97) was Mrs. Ford; and again, on page 100, is an attack on Bishop Mansel for his amatory poetry. The last paragraph of this chapter refers to the well-known part Lord Malden played in bringing together the Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.) and the unfortunate "Perdita" Robinson.

Chapter XVII.—The young man of higher rank and connections than himself is marked in some copies as Thomas Adkin, but this was really the young man alluded to on page 104. The two young men of fortune mentioned on page 105 were Lord Grey and Samuel Whitbread. H. B. W.

(To be continued.)

## OLD BALLADS.

### PART II.



THE list of Ballads from the Registers of the Stationers' Company is here continued, from p. 35.

89. Awake out of your slumbre. John Alde, 1568-9 . . . . i. 382.
1. Ba[c]chus his Lecture, etc. Thomas Lambert, 1633 . . . . iv. 305.
2. Bachelors (The) feast. John Wright, junior, 1636 . . . . iv. 366.
3. Bachelors resolucon. John Wright, Grismond, etc., 1629 . . . . iv. 213.
4. Bachelours (The) desire. Ffrancis Smith. 1634 . . . . iv. 311.
5. Backes (The) complaint for the bellyes wronge. Cutbert Wright, 1622, iv. 74. 1623 . . . . iv. 101.
6. Ballad (A) against all suche as vainelee doo saye, All thinges in old tyme were at good staie, and nowe that the gospell is preached see all thinges are so deare yt is strange to see. Edward White, 1578 . . . . ii. 337.
7. Ballad (A) begynnynge O Man in desperation. Henry Carre, 1586. ii. 454.
8. Ballad (A) concerninge one hal[f] penny executed for felonie. Ric. Jones, 1579. ii. 353.
9. Ballad (A) concerninge ye plag[u]e at Norwich beinge a manner of ballat petition. R. Jones, 1579 . . ii. 357.
10. Ballad (A) declaringe the greate Covetuousnes and vnmercifull Dealinge of one Walter Gray sometyme Archebisshop of Yorke whoe havinge greate abundance of Corne suffred the needie in the tyme of famyne to die for wante of relief, And of the fearefull vengance of God pronounced againste him. Henrie Carre, 1581 . . . . ii. 398.
11. Ballad (A) declaringe the Treasonne conspired againste the kinge of Scottes. Yarrath James, 1581 . . . . ii. 393.

[Apparently the ballad described as *Earle Bodwell* in Bishop Percy's *Folio Manuscript* (vol. ii., p. 260), and as *The Murder of the King of Scots* in Percy's *Reliques* (vol. ii.,

- ed. 1876, p. 213), attributed to William Elderton by Payne Collier.]
12. Ballad (A) discribinge the same Cittie of Vienna together with the yearth quake. John Wolfe, 1590 . ii. 570.
  13. Ballad (A) in praise of the quenes shippes, begynnyng o ye Eliz. Jonas. [*i.e.* H.M.S. Elizabeth Jonas.] Edward Aldee, 1586 . ii. 453.
  14. Ballad (A) made vpon the late fighte at the Sea betwene 2 ships of Dunkerke, and a small ship of 80 Tonne apperteyninge to the E[a]rle of Cumberland, the 26 of July 1590. William Wrighte, 1590 . ii. 557.
  15. Ballad (A) of a Cosener at Antwerpe. Edward White, 1586 . ii. 455.
  16. Ballad (A) of Agnes Bankyn that was burned in Sainct Georges feild. Richard Jones, 1590 . ii. 542.
  17. Ballad (A) of [a] Lamentable Murther donne in Yorkeshire by a gent[leman] vpon 2 of his owne Children sore woundinge his Wyfe and Nurse. Thomas Pavyer, 1605. . iii. 295.
  18. Ballad (A) of a penyworth of witt. Edward White, 1586 . ii. 455.  
[“A Penyworth of Wyt” had been licensed to John Sampson in 1560-1. In the *Collection of Old Ballads*, 1723, vol. ii., p. 215, is “An Excellent Song, entituled a Pennyworth of Wit.”]
  19. Ballad (A) of A prieste and Jesuyte, begynninge A Romishe priest &c. Thomas Man, junior, 1604 . iii. 272.
  20. Ballad (A) of a strange and monstrous fishe seene in the sea on friday the 17 of february, 1603 [*i.e.* 1604]. William White, 1604 . iii. 263.
  21. Ballad (A) of a worme found in y<sup>e</sup> hole of a hors[e’s] hart &c., 1586. Edward White, 1586. See Stow’s *Annales*, 1202 . ii. 451.
  22. Ballad (A) of a yonge man that went a wooying &c. Thomas Gosson, 1591. ii. 576.  
“Cancelled out of the book, for the undecentnes of it in Diuerse verses.”—*Note in the Registers.*
  23. Ballad (A) of dearth, sodaine death, warres and other plagis whiche afflict the world. Henry Carre, 1586. ii. 454.
  24. Ballad (A) of Encoragement to English soldiours valyantly to behaue them selues in Defence of the true religion and their Countrey. John Wolf, 1588 . ii. 494.
  25. Ballad (A) of Gods Wrath shewed at Lyons in Fraunce vpon a College of Jesuytes in A stage play to the tune of “Essex good night.” Master Pavyer, 1607 . iii. 362.
  26. Ballad (A) of her maiesties Ridinge to her highe Court of parliamente. William Blakwall, 1589 . ii. 515.
  27. Ballad (A) of John Careles, &c. Edward White, 1586 . ii. 451.
  28. Ballad (A) of lightnyng and Thunder ouer Oxford. 5. Decembris 1596. Edward White, 1597 . iii. 77.
  29. Ballad (A) of many miracles donne by our saviour Jhesus Christ while he remained on the earthe perfect man? sune [miracles, or? sinne] only excepted. John Charlwood, 1578 . ii. 337.
  30. Ballad (A) of master Ffrauncis an Italian a Doctor of Lawe who denied the lord Jesus, &c. John Charlwood, 1587 . ii. 472.
  31. Ballad (A) of Richard Fferrys cominge to Bristowe on the third of Auguste 1590. Edward White, 1590 . ii. 557.
  32. Ballad (A) of thankes gyvinge vnto God, for his mercy toward hir maiestie begynnyng Reioyce England. Henry Kirkham, 1588 . ii. 502.
  33. Ballad (A) of the burning of Tyverton, the 5 of Auguste 1612. Master Pavier, 1612 . iii. 492.
  34. Ballad (A) of the Deliuery of 266 prasoners from the Turkes. John Aldee, 1579 . ii. 359.
  35. Ballad (A) of the frere and the boie. Edward White, 1586 . ii. 455.  
[“The Friar and the Boy” was printed by Wynkyn de Worde, reprinted by W. C. Hazlitt, *Early Popular Poetry*, vol. iii., pp. 54-81, then entered by Walley in 1557-8, and again by Alde in 1568-9. A complete copy is printed in Bishop Percy’s *Folio Manuscript*, “Loose and Humorous Songs,” p. 9.]
  36. Ballad (A) of the gatheringe together of Ravens at Windham in Norfolk. Thomas Scarlet, 1595 . iii. 51.
  37. Ballad (A) of the ioyfull entertainment of the wherry and iij wherryemen, viz.

- Richard Fferrys, Andrewe Hilles, and William Thomas, by the maiour, alder men, and citizens of Bristoll. 4to Augusti 1590. Henry Carre, 1590 . ii. 558.
38. Ballad (A) of the Lamentable lyfe and deathe of Roberte Sturman who suffered at Tyburne the 24th of Januarie [1594]. Abell Jeffes, 1594 . ii. 644.
39. Ballad (A) of the lamentacon of a modeste maiden beinge deceptfullie forsaken and vnworthelie reiected by hir vnconstant and faithles frende. Henry Carre, 1581. . ii. 398.
40. Ballad (A) of the life and deathe of Doctor Ffaustus the great Cunngerer. Ric. Jones, 1589 . ii. 516.
41. Ballad (A) of the Lord Sanquire, called Bloodshedd revenged. William Barley, 1612 . iii. 490.
42. Ballad (A) of the most happie Victory obtained over the Spaniardes and yeir [their] ouerthrowe in July last 1588. H. Carre, Thomas Orwyn, 1588 . ii. 505.
43. Ballad (A) of the Overthrowe of the Duke De M[a]lyne on the 4 of marche laste. William Wrighte, 1590. ii. 540.
44. Ballad (A) of the taking of Babilon. Master Butter and Master Bourne, 1639. iv. 469.
45. Ballad (A) of the trivmphes at the tilte and thanksgyvinge the xvijth of November 1594 for her maiesties xxxvij yeares Reigne. Edward White, 1594. ii. 664.
46. Ballad (A) of twooe murders, th[e] one committed in Boston, th[e] other in Spaldinge. Thomas Orwin, 1589. ii. 519.
47. Ballad (A) of William Clowdisley, never printed before. Edward White, 1586. ii. 455.  
[“The Ballad of Adam Bell, Clym of the Clough, and William of Clowdesley” was printed by Copland *circa* 1550, and entered by John King in 1557-8. See Percy’s *Reliques*, vol. 1., ed. 1876, p. 153. A still earlier edition has been attributed to Wynkyn de Worde by Mr. W. C. Hazlitt.]
48. Ballad (A) of iij women burnt in Jarsay and of the burninge of a child yssuinge from one of them as she was burninge. Edward White, 1586 . ii. 451.
49. Ballad (A) of vij dronkards whome the evill spirit procured to Death at Ravenspurch in Swaben. John Charlwood, 1579. ii. 354.
50. Ballad (A) Rebukinge the licencious livinge of Diverse lewde personnes *Intituled*, the grindinge in the myll. Henry Carre, 1850 . ii. 382.
51. Ballad (A) shewinge how a fond woman falsely accused her self to be the kinge of Spaines daughter and beinge founde a lyer was for the same whipped through London the xiiijth of December 1592 beinge known to be a butcher’s daughter of London. Edward White, 1592. ii. 624.
52. Ballad (A) shewinge the strange qualities of a yonge nagge called “Morocco.” Edward White, 1595 . iii. 53.  
[This relates to Banks’s famous performing horse, which is so frequently referred to in the literature of the time.]
53. Ballad (A) shewinge the treason lately wrought against the Ffrenche Kinge who was by A Jesuite of yo[u]nge yeares suddenlie wounded in the face who had thought to haue murdered him. Thomas Millington, 1594 . ii. 668.
54. Ballad, (A) songe amonges ye souldiors. Henry Carre, 1579 . ii. 358.
55. Ballad (A) vpon the deathe of a yonge man who was soddenly slayne by lightninge at Waltham, on whitsundaye last past [7. June] 1590, with other strange thinges which happened on that Daye. William Wrighte, 1590 . ii. 551.
56. Ballad (A) wherein is Declared the greate goodnes of God in preservinge our gracious souereigne ladie from soe manye conspiracies, etc. Henry Carre, 1589 . ii. 514.
57. Ballad (A) wherein is shewed a knacke howe to knowe an honest man from a knaue. John Danter, 1594 . ii. 664.
58. Ballad (A) wherein twoo lovers exclaime against fortune for the losse of their ladyes with the ladies comfortable answer. Henry Carre, 1590. ii. 544.
59. Ballad (A) which Dothe plainelie vnfolde. The grief and vexacon that comes by a Scolde. John Wolf, 1588. iii. 509.
60. Balladd (A) vpon the desperat life of

- one Andrew Cannon. Thomas Scarlett, 1590 . . . . . ii. 558.
61. Ballade (A) of the strange whippes whiche the Spanyardes had prepared [for] the Englishemen and women. Thomas Orwyn, 1588 . . . . . ii. 498.  
[Refers to the Spanish Armada.]
62. Ballat (A) begynnyng O Jolly Shepherd on Sionhill. Henry Carre, 1586. ii. 454.
63. Ballat (A) betwixte a souldiour and an aged man. Ric. Jones, 1579. ii. 358.
64. Ballat (A) of brittishe Sidanen applied by a courtier to y<sup>e</sup> praise of y<sup>e</sup> Quene. Richard Jones, 1579 . . . . . ii. 358.
65. Ballat (A) of Fitzmorris. Ric. Jones, 1579 . . . . . ii. 359.
66. Ballat (A) of one bewaylinge his wicked Lyfe, with a caveat or warninge to all yonge men. Edward White, 1578. ii. 328.
67. Ballat (A) of the Peoples Reioycinge for the late orders appointed by her maiestie for their Relief. Ric. Jones, 1587 . . . . . ii. 463.
68. Ballat (A) of the strange child in Italie. Henry Kyrkham, 1578-9 . . . . . ii. 347.  
[A ballad written by John Juxon.]
69. Ballat (A) of Tyborne tydinges of Watt Foole and his fellos of the lamentable end they made at the galloes. Ric. Jones, 1581 . . . . . ii. 396.  
[Collier attributes this to Elderton on the strength of an insertion in the margin. See his *Registers* of the Stationers' Company, ii. 147.]
70. Ballat (A) of y<sup>e</sup> iij welles in Warrwickshire. John Aldee, 1579 . . . . . ii. 358.
71. Ballat (A) that warnes you your synne to Repent and still to Remember the day of judgement. John Aldee, 1580 . . . . . ii. 366.
72. Ballat (A) wherein ye maie see y<sup>e</sup> hartie sorowe of Thomas Appletree. Jhon Aldee, 1579 . . . . . ii. 358.  
[Thomas Appletree fired a harquebus on the Thames when the Queen was between Deptford and Greenwich, and wounded one of the watermen. The Queen pardoned him at the moment he was about to suffer. See Stow's *Annales*, 1162.]
73. Ballat (A) of the warres of the Lowe Countryes. John White, 1614 . . . . . iii. 555.
74. Ballet (A) vppon the Lamentable Murthers of Sir John Ffytz executed vppon himself and others. Thomas Pavyer, 1605 . . . . . iii. 299.
75. Ballett (A) Declaringe the arraignment and Execucon of the Traytors late[ly] executed at Worcester. William Whyte, 1606 . . . . . iii. 319.
76. Ballett (A) declaringe the fearfull and true prodigie which happened the second of June laste [1605] being sunday at Carlstadt in Germanie in the Kingdome of Croetia. George Vincent, William Blackwall, 1606 . . . . . iii. 314.
77. Ballett [A] ex[h]ortinge All Christians to amendement of levyng. John Tysdayle, 1562-3 . . . . . i. 214.
78. Ballett for my solas. John Wallye and Mistress Toye, 1557-8 . . . . . i. 76.
79. Ballett (A) made by one beyinge greatly impoverysshed by the Viage prepared to Terra Floryday. Alexandre Lacye, 1564 . . . . . i. 263.  
[Florida was conquered by the Spaniards in 1539, and the settlement was fully established in 1565.]
80. Ballett (A) of the Murther of A boy of 3 yeres of Age whose sister had her tong also cut out and yet speaketh. William Fearbrand, 1606 . . . . . iii. 330.
81. Ballett (A) of Sodom and Gomore. Henry Kyrkham, 1570-1 . . . . . i. 439.  
[This may be a reprint of *The Terryble Destruction of Sodom and Gomora*, licensed to Alexander Lacy in 1568-9. Collier says that Lacy sometimes printed for Kirkham.]
82. Ballett (A) of the Bachelor. J. Wally, 1561-2 . . . . . i. 175.  
[Collier quotes a MS. ballad in his possession commencing  
"Hough for the batchelor ! merry doth he live."  
which he supposes to be the same as the one here registered. See his *Extracts from the Registers*, vol. i., p. 43.]
83. Ballett (The) of the ffire in Shoreditch. Thomas Pavier, 1606 . . . . . iii. 310.
84. Ballett (A) of the manner of the killing of the serpent in Sussex. Henrye Gosson, 1614 . . . . . iii. 553.
85. Ballett (A) of the Mustring of Soulgiers in all sheires. Henrie Gosson, 1614. . . . . iii. 553.
86. Balloe my Babe. Marger[et] Trundle. 1627 . . . . . iv. 181.  
[Mr. Chappell has traced back the ballad of

- Baloo* to the reign of Elizabeth. It is printed in Percy's *Reliques*, vol. ii., as "Lady Anne Bothwell's Complaint." See ed. 1876, p. 209.
87. Bartholomew (A) fairing. Richard Harper, 1639 . . . iv. 480.
88. Barthol[o]mew fare [? fair]. Ffrancis Groue, 1638 . . . iv. 428.
89. Bartholomewe Baylye, etc., late hanged at Sainct Thomas Watering [in London] etc. Edward White, 1587 . ii. 465.  
[Stow (*Annales* 1241) refers to the execution of this man, although he does not mention his name.]
90. Bateman [The Lord Bateman?]. Master Pavier, Wright, etc., 1624 . iv. 131.
91. Battaile (The) of A. B. C. Edward White, 1586 . . . ii. 451.
92. Battell (A) betwene the myce and the ffrougges. Thomas E[a]st, 1568-9. i. 386.  
[Apparently a translation from Homer. The ballad is not known to be in existence.]
93. Be mery good Jone [Joan]. William Redle and Rycharde Laute, 1558-9. i. 96.
94. Be mery in God saynte Pawle sayth playne. John Charlewod, 1565. i. 269.
95. Be patient in trouble. John Wright, Junior, 1636. . . iv. 366.
96. Beauties Barre where th[e] auctor stooode. H. Carre, 1580 . . . ii. 376.
97. B[e]che his ghoste, complayninge on y<sup>e</sup> wofull murder committed on him and Thomas Winchester his servaunt. Thomas Millington, Thomas Gosson, and Thomas Da[w]son, 1594 . ii. 658.
98. Before my face the picture. Master Pavier, Wright, etc., 1624 . iv. 131.
99. Beholde the glasse of yonge servynge men. John Harryson, 1558-9 . i. 101.
100. Beholdyng bothe the stay and state of man kynde. John Charlewod, 1562-3. i. 213.
101. Bell (The) mannes good morrowe. Edward White, 1580 . . . ii. 382.
102. Bell (The) mans alarum. Thomas Orwin, 1589 . . . ii. 534.
103. Bellin Duns Confession, etc. John Danter . . . ii. 656.
104. Bellona's encouragement. Richard Harper, 1640 . . . iv. 509.
105. Belman (A) for England, etc. Edward Aldee, 1586 . . . ii. 461.
106. Besieginge (The) (*of Shartres?*) John Wolf, 1591 . . . ii. 581.
107. Beste be truste. Thomas Colwell, 1569-70 . . . i. 408.
108. Betwene a Ryche farmer and his Doughther. John Wallye and Mistress Toye, 1557-8 . . . i. 75.
109. Betwene a Spanishe gent[leman] and an English gentlewoman. Edward Aldee, 1586 . . . ii. 450.  
[This may have some connection with the famous *Spanish Lady's Love*, but that ballad is usually supposed to have related a circumstance which occurred ten years later than the above.]
110. Betwene Conforte and povertie. John Wolf, 1588 . . . ii. 485.
111. Betwene Death and youghte. John Cherlewood, 1563-4 . . . i. 237.
112. Betwene honeste and knavery, etc. Hewgh Shyngleton, 1565-6 . i. 296.
113. Betwene ould Jack a Napes and yonge Jack a Napes. Edward Venge, 1590. ii. 555.
114. Betwene pers (Pers?). W. Greffeth, 1570-1 . . . i. 438.
115. Betwixt life and death : the tune "haue with you he cuntrey." Stephan Peele, 1593 . . . ii. 636.
116. Bill (The) of ffare. Ffrancis Groue, 1637. iv. 394.
117. Birds of a feather will hould together. Ffrancis Coles, 1640 . . . iv. 500.
118. Blacksmithes (The) praise. John Oakes, 1635 . . . iv. 335.
119. Blamyng Dame nature. Alexandre Lacye, 1563-4 . . . i. 236.
120. Blanche a Broome. Richard Jones, 1580 . . . ii. 381.
121. Blasinge torch, bothe partes. Master Pavier, Wright, etc., 1624 . iv. 131.
122. Blessed ar[e] thay yat Dye in the Lorde. Thomas Hackett, 1560-1 . . . i. 154.
123. Blessinges (The) of God to his saintes and servantes. Edward White, 1586. ii. 451.
124. Blew Capp. Thomas Lambert, 1634. iv. 315.

125. Blewe starche and potinge stickes. William Wright, 1590 . . . ii. 553.
126. Blind beggar [? of Bednal Green]. Master Pavier, Wright, etc. 1624. . . iv. 131.
127. Blinde (The) harper, &c. Owyn Rogers, 1564 . . . i. 260.
128. Bloody (A) prospect. John Wright and the rest of the ballad Partners, 1634 . . . iv. 323.
129. Bloody (The) Warres of Ireland, &c. John Wright, Henry Gosson, 1608. . . iii. 387.
130. Blynd (The) eates many a fly. John Wright, 1627 . . . iv. 176.
131. Blynde (The) harpers with the Answer. Lucas Haryson, 1565-6 . i. 294.
132. Bold (The) beggar. John Wright, Grismond, etc., 1629 . . . iv. 213.
133. Brag is a good dog. Francis Coules, 1630 . . . iv. 236.
134. Brasen (The) age. Henry Gosson, 1621 . . . iv. 61.
135. Braue Bristowes renowne, an Incouragement to all English Soldiers. Richard Harper, 1640 . . . iv. 521.
136. Braue (A) encouragement made by A soldier when he went into Ireland, wherein he harteneth his fellowe soldiers to be Couragious againste their enemies. Henry Carre, 1583 . . . ii. 424.
137. Braue (A) shauer. John Wright, and the rest of the ballad Partners, 1634. . . iv. 323.
138. Brave (A) encouragement for Englishe Chivalrye, &c. Richard Jones, 1590. . . ii. 548.
139. Brayneles (Ye) blessinge of the bull, &c. Lacy, 1570-1 . . . i. 436.  
[This relates to the Pope's Bull, about which several ballads were written and printed. John Felton was executed for fixing the Bull on the gate of the Bishop of London's palace.]
140. Breffe (A) [A]brygement of maryage and so what Jogges the Wyves geves on the elbowe. Thomas Colwell, 1565-6. . . i. 294.
141. Brid[e]s ([The]) buriall. Master Pavier, Wright, etc., 1624 . . . iv. 132.  
[See *post*, "Brydes Buryall."]
142. Brides ([The]) Good morrowe. Master Pavier, Wright, etc., 1624 . . . iv. 132.
143. Brief (A) discourse of ffoure cruell murders, &c. Thomas Nelson, 1584. . . ii. 436.
144. Briefe (A) Rehersall of the bloodie Battell fought in Barbary. Edward White, 1578-9 . . . ii. 347.  
[The battle was fought on the 4th August, 1578.]
145. Bristo[w]e for me, &c. Thomas Lambert, 1634 . . . iv. 324.
146. Brittaines generall teares shedd for y<sup>e</sup> greate losse it hadd by the death of the righte noble and worthy Robert E[a]rle of Salisbury lord high treasurer of England. Raffe Blore, 1612. . . iii. 486.
147. Brittaines valour. Master Mathews, 1634 . . . iv. 312.
148. Brydes (Y<sup>e</sup>) buryall. William White, 1603 . . . iii. 237.  
[Printed in Percy's *Reliques*, vol. iii., ed. 1877, p. 148.]
149. Buriall (The) of Sir Phillip Sydney. William Bartlet, 1587 . . . ii. 464.
150. Burninge (The) of the Towne of Tiverton. Thomas Purfoot, senior, Thomas Purfoot, junior, 1598 . . . iii. 113.
151. Burnynge (The) of Anne Bruen. John Wolf, 1592 . . . ii. 616.
152. Buy a good bargaine of tongues. Henry Gosson, 1622 . . . iv. 74.
153. Buy Bromes buye. William Gryffyth, 1563-4 . . . i. 238.
154. Byrche and grene hollye. Thomas Colwell, 1562-3 . . . i. 210.
155. Byrth (The) of Christe. Rychard Johns, 1569-70 . . . i. 402.
- (To be continued.)

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 REVIEWS.
 

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*The Pied Piper of Hamelin.* By ROBERT BROWNING.  
London: Robt. Dunthorne, 1884.

In an age of dainty booklets this is about the daintiest we have seen, and we are not surprised to hear that the great poet whose famous work is so charmingly produced is very pleased with it. It is not easy to give our readers an idea of this little gem, for it must be seen to be understood. Mr. W. H. Hooper has illuminated the poem, and has given illus-

trative flourishes at the end of each line to represent the subject of the line: thus, in some lines the rats are seen running along merrily, and in others these same rats are seen in the Weser. The Chiswick press has done its part of the work with the usual skill displayed there. The poem is printed in this form to accompany Mr. Macbeth's etchings after the late C. J. Pinwell's drawings illustrating its subject. It may be well to mention here that the July number of the *Folk-Lore Journal* contains an article by Miss Emma Buckheim on the origin of the story of the Piper.

*Transactions of the Royal Historical Society*, New Series, vol. ii., part i. London: Longmans, Green and Co., 1884. 8vo.

This part is peculiarly interesting as containing the last contribution to literature of the late Sir Bartle Frere, which is an "Historical Sketch of South Africa." Mr. H. E. Malden contributes a paper "Notes on the Local Progress of Protestantism in England in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries," which is accompanied by a shaded map of England. The author makes an interesting comparison of the effects of the Catholicism and Protestantism of the country on the progress of the Civil War. Mr. Oscar Browning has a valuable paper on "The Triple Alliance of 1788," a subject which has not hitherto received the attention it deserves.

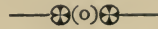
*A Hand-List of the Drawings and Engravings illustrative of the Life of Shakespeare, preserved at Hollingbury Copse, near Brighton, that quaint wigwam on the Sussex Downs which has the honour of sheltering more rarities connected with the personal and literary history of the Great Dramatist than are elsewhere to be found south of the Metropolis.* Brighton, For private circulation only, 1884. 8vo.

This is one of those valuable privately printed volumes which Mr. Halliwell Philipps is so good as to distribute among his friends, and it is certainly not the least interesting of the series. The contents are most important: one of the first articles we notice is Norden's original manuscript plan of Middlesex, which is on a much larger scale than, and has numerous variations from, the published engraving of 1593; but the gem of the collection is an original proof of the Droeshout portrait, 1623, "before it was altered by an inferior hand into the vitiated form in which it has been so long familiar to the public." The collector has prefixed a pleasant preface, in which he points out the chief objects in the collection. Here is a copy of the first edition of Dugdale's *Warwickshire*, 1656, which had belonged to Richard Greene of Lichfield, who had illustrated it with original drawings made by himself and others between the years 1760 and 1769. This contains the earliest representation of the birth-place known to exist. This collection is not a haphazard series of views, etc., but the result of a wisely planned and generously carried-out scheme of illustrating the Life of Shakespeare by representations of every morsel that could be found of his own contemporary England—that is to say, of every object that he himself was likely to have seen. Mr. Halliwell Philipps writes: "Deeply impressed by the rapidity with which these vestiges were disappearing, I engaged

Mr. J. T. Blight, F.S.A., a very accomplished draughtsman, to make sketches in furtherance of this design during the years from 1862 to 1868. Not only was every corner of Stratford-on-Avon and its neighbourhood explored, but we followed as far as we could the routes known to have been taken by the poet in his various journeys, anxiously searching for remains that could be positively assigned to his own times, and carefully excluding those which had passed through the hands of the modern restorer. A considerable proportion of the sketches then made are of objects that have since been either modernized or destroyed." The author asks to be informed of any old views of Stratford and its neighbourhood not mentioned in this list.

*Catalogue of Works on European Philology: Dictionaries and Grammars of the Minor Languages of Europe.* Offered for cash by BERNARD QUARTICH. June 1884. 8vo.

The catalogue is divided under the following four headings: 1, Polyglotts and Comparative Philology; 2, Non-Aryan Languages; 3, Aryan Languages; 4, Appendix of Anthropology and Ethnography. It contains a complete list of Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte's Philological Works and Tracts. The English language is deferred for a special catalogue.



## NOTES AND NEWS.



A CATALOGUE of the library of M. Salomon Hirzel, consisting exclusively of works relating to Goethe, is about to be published in Leipzig.

THE legend of the Wandering Jew, with a complete bibliography of the literature relating thereto, has been published at Leipzig, by L. Neubaur.

M. CHARAVAY has lately put up to auction an unedited correspondence and MSS. of the Countess de Genlis. These various documents have been purchased for 1,840 francs.

MR. JOHN JACOB ASTOR has recently presented to the Astor Library ten works, comprising sixteen volumes, for which, it is said, he paid about \$30,000. They are: (1) An Evangelistarium, or Lessons from the Gospels for Sundays and holy days throughout the year, written in Latin, on vellum, about the year 870. It cost \$5,000. (2) One of the eight perfect copies of Wycliffe's New Testament, the first translation into English which the Reformer made, written on vellum about the year 1390, and bearing the autograph of Richard III. It cost \$5,000. (3) An illuminated missal according to the use of Sarum, of the year 1440 or thereabouts. (4) 'Durandi Rationale Divinorum Officiorum,' printed by Fust and Schoeffer in 1459. (5) A copy of the Vulgate, printed by Fust and Schoeffer in 1462. It cost \$9,000. (6) 'Biblia Sacra Polyglotta'—the Complutensian Polyglot Bible, in six volumes, and dated 1514. (7) An imperfect copy of Tyndale's Pentateuch of 1530. (8) A copy

of the first printed English Bible—Miles Coverdale's translation,—published in 1535. Imperfect, but in good condition. (9) A Latin Bible, printed in Paris in 1558, which owes its value to the fact that it belonged to the Grolier collection. It cost \$900. (10) A copy of the Eliot Bible of 1661-3. If the Astor Library is not all that some wish to see it, the fact can hardly be attributed to illiberality on the part of the family whose name it bears.

THE last number of the *Library Chronicle* contains an interesting paper on Humphrey Wanley.

AT the recent sale of the library of M. Lambert-Lassus the following were among the prices realized :—*Horæ*, 4to, binding 16th century, a vellum MS. of the end of 15th century, 2,380 francs.—*Heures de la Vierge*, vellum MS. 15th century, 545 francs.—Molière, *Œuvres*, Paris, 1734, 6 vols. 4to, 505 francs.—Chastillon, *Topographie française*, Paris, Louys Boisvin, 1655, folio, 2,555 francs.

UNDER the title of *Collectors' Marks* Mr. Louis Fagan, of the Print Department of the British Museum, has published a catalogue of 668 marks or seals employed by collectors to establish their right of property in their collections; each mark is given in facsimile.

A DECREE of March 21st last prescribed that the service of "archives départementales, communales, et hospitalières," and the service of inspection belonging thereto, should be separated from the office of Minister of Public Instruction and the Fine Arts. In consequence of this decision M. Baudrillard, member of the Institute, inspector-general of libraries, has been nominated inspector-general of libraries and archives; MM. Servois and Lacombe, inspectors-general of archives, have been nominated inspectors-general of libraries and archives; and M. Ulysse Robert, inspector-general of popular and academic libraries, is nominated inspector-general of libraries and archives.

ONE of the most important sales of the season in Paris was undoubtedly that of the library of the Comte Roger (du Nord), which took place at the Hotel Drouot, from April 28th to May 6th. The sum realized was 89,576 francs; but although this scarcely answered anticipations, some remarkable prices were obtained. *Biblia Sacra*, an edition of the Vulgate printed at Paris by Antonius Vitre, 1652, 8 vols. in 10, 12mo, bound by Padeloup. Longepierre's copy, with his mark on the back of the volumes; from the collections of Didot, Pixérécourt, and Pichon, —7,900 francs.—*Novum Jesu Christi D. N. Testamentum græce et latine*, Lugduni, apud de Harsy, 1599, small 12mo. Copy with the arms of Henri IV., —1,550 francs.—A copy of the "Imitation of Christ" printed at Rouen, 1653-54, 2 vols. 12mo, 200 francs.—*Œuvres morales et mêlées du Plutarque*, Paris, Vascosan, 1572, 2 vols. folio, binding of sixteenth century by one of the Eves—2,999 francs.—Montaigne's *Essays*, fifth edition, 1588, 4to, bound by Padeloup, 1,010 francs.—La Rochefoucauld's *Réflexions*, original edition, 1665, small 12mo, bound by Trautz-Bauzonnet,—275 francs.—*Le Livre des*

*Marchans fort utile à toutes gens*, 1534, s. l., Neufchâtel, Pierre de Vingle, small 8vo, bound by Thibaron-Joly [a violent satire against the Church of Rome], 1,666 francs.—Calvin, *Traitté des Scandales qui empeschent aujourd'hui beaucoup de gens de venir à la pure doctrine de l'Evangile*, s. l. 1565, small 8vo, bound by Trautz-Bauzonnet, 501 francs.—The original edition (1688) of *Les Caractères de Théophraste*, 275 francs; and original edition (1687) of Fénelon, *L'Éducation des Filles*, 202 francs.—Villon's Works, 1532, 985 francs.—The Funeral Orations of Bossuet, with his arms, obtained good prices. The *Théâtre de P. Corneille*, Paris, 1706, 10 vols., 12mo, copy with arms of Mme de Chamillart, and formerly in the libraries of Soleinne and Brunet, fetched 5,100 francs.—Bossuet's Discourse of Universal History (with his arms), 2,600 francs. Another copy (with arms of Prince of Savoy), 2,180 francs.—Bossuet's History of the Variations of the Protestant Churches (with his arms), 5,110 francs.—*Mémoires de Commynes*, Leyde, chez les Elzevier, 1648, small 12mo, bound by Trautz-Bauzonnet, 1,250 francs.—Journals of the reigns of Henri III. and Henri IV., 9 vols., bound by Derôme, De Bure's copy, 1,555 francs.—Fléchier, *Histoire du Cardinal Ximénis*, Paris, 1693, bound by Du Seuil, original edition, copy on large paper, with arms of Bossuet, from De Bure's collection, 2,650 francs.

M. SOMMERVOGEL, of the Society of Jesus, will shortly issue a *Dictionary of Anonymous and Pseudonymous Works*, published by members of the Order since its foundation until the present day. The work, which will be in 2 vols. 8vo, double columns, will be published by Palmé.

A PORTION of Brinkman's *Netherlands Bibliography* is announced as ready for publication. The catalogue comprises all books, engravings, and maps that have appeared during the period 1850—1882.

THERE are more translations of Molière in Holland than in any other country. From 1670 to 1869 there have been published 122 translations. A list of them appeared recently in the publication *Het Toneel*.

IN James Freeman Clarke's *Ideas of the Apostle Paul translated into their Modern Equivalents* (Osgood), there is a bibliography of the more important works upon St. Paul and his writings.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY of works on California, comprising over 4,000 titles of books, pamphlets, printed documents, articles and manuscripts, forms a chapter in Bancroft's *History of California* (A. L. Bancroft & Co.). The author says:—"It is something more than a mere list of the works consulted and epitomized in this part of my history, being practically a complete catalogue of all existing material pertaining to California down to the epoch of the discovery of gold and of all historical material to a later period. As it stands, the list is more complete than any other within my knowledge relating to any State or Territory of our Union, or, indeed, to any other country in the world."

THE persecution of journalists and booksellers during the Reign of Terror is the subject of the first article in the June number of *Le Livre*. Carlyle has

made the French Revolution so familiar to English readers, that this tragic story of the execution of Jean Joseph Girouard, the printer of the *Gazette de Paris*, is almost equally interesting to us as to Frenchmen. A list of works condemned by the revolutionary tribunals as "contre-révolutionnaires" is given; these works were burned by the public executioner. The accusations and judgments plainly show how impossible was escape from the position of 'suspect' in that dreadful time. The writer contrasts the treatment of libellous authors in the Bastille under the monarchy with the persecution of journalists under the magniloquent revolutionary formula. There is an article on changes of taste in books in France, dealing with the discredit into which books written in Latin have fallen. This is followed by notes on Phil-hellenic bibliography. There is a beautiful illustration in this number, "Couverture d'Evangélaire exécutée en argent repoussé; ciselé et doré par le frère Hugo de l'Abbaye d'Oignies": the work is an instance of the patient industry and skill which were sometimes developed in the cloisters.

WITH reference to the note in our last number (p. 53) on Thackeray's engagement to write for the American paper *The Corsair*, attention has been drawn in a subsequent number of *The Critic and Good Literature* to the probable connection of this experience of Thackeray's with an episode in his novel of *Philip*. The occasion is where Philip's "conscientious" father writes to him to lay before him the flattering offer "from my friend the editor of the new journal here, called *The Gazette of the Upper Ten Thousand*." It was Willis, one of the editors of *The Corsair*, who gave currency to the phrase "The Upper Ten Thousand." But it is to be hoped that Thackeray's experience did not altogether parallel that of Philip, whose father pocketed the cash.

THE office of *The Publishers' Weekly* will publish at once an interesting little volume entitled "*A Modern Proteus*; or a list of books published under more than one title," compiled by James Lyman Whitney of the Boston Public Library. The volume is based upon a paper read by Mr. Whitney before the meeting of the American Library Association at Buffalo, last August, which has since then been considerably enlarged. Apart from its interest as a contribution to the "curiosities of literature," it is of decided value to the bookseller and bibliographer.

AN anonymous writer to *The Publishers' Weekly* makes the following inquiry:—"Among other interesting relics deposited in the corner-stone of the new St. James's Church at Lenox Hill was the poet Halleck's copy of the *Book of Common Prayer*, presented by his biographer, who is a member of the vestry. It was an octavo volume of 224 pages, bound in full calf, marble edges, and was published in 1819—the year that *Fanny* appeared—by W. B. Gilley, No. 92, Broadway, New York. Can you tell anything of this person, whose name I have not met with before, among American publishers? Irving and Halleck, it may be added, frequently attended the old church erected in 1810, when spending Sundays at Mr. Astor's country-seat near Hell Gate."

THE American Tract Society held their fifty-ninth anniversary meeting lately. The work of the Society

is estimated in enormous figures. The new publications of the year have been 93 in number. Most of these are in English; but there are six in German, two in Spanish, one in Italian, and one in the Mortlock language, Micronesia. These 93 new publications make a total of 6730 pages. Besides these, numerous editions of the standard publications on the catalogue have been printed as required. The whole number of volumes, new and old, issued at the Tract House during the year is 279,250—considerably greater than last year; of tracts, card-packages, and wall-rolls, 5,295,397; making a total of 73,566,000 pages. Several editions of volumes and maps, in *foreign languages*, have been printed during the year and shipped to foreign mission stations; and seventeen new publications have been added to the number printed at those stations by the Society's aid,—the total now being 4357. Nearly 14,000,000 pages had been sent abroad through foreign missionaries and seamen; nearly 1,500,000 pages had been distributed upon the American inland lakes and water-courses and to the army and navy. Nearly 4,000,000 pages had been given among the inmates of asylums, hospitals, and prisons, in educational institutions, mission Sabbath-schools, and to the emigrants at Castle Garden and elsewhere. The Society had employed 163 colporteurs, distributed in thirty-four States and Territories of the United States and in Ontario. They had made 155,225 family visits. The donations and legacies had been \$102,869.24, which with sales, rents, and a balance on hand from 1883, amounted to \$357,470.02. The Treasurer's report showed a balance on hand at present of \$3387.17.

M. HÖPLI, bookseller, Milan, is about to acquire the library of Dr. Scartazini, composed exclusively of works relating to Dante. The catalogue will shortly appear.

A RECENT publication in Belgium is a general catalogue of the existing Belgian book-trade, or alphabetical collection of the catalogues of booksellers and publishers in Belgium. Preceding this there is a detailed alphabetical table of the names of authors,

THERE is a bibliography of the principal English works treating of the literature of Scandinavia, in *The History of the Literature of the Scandinavian North*, by J. W. Horn, which has been translated and recently published in Chicago.

IN America Messrs. Leavitt & Co. sold recently the library of Mr. Charles Thurber, of Germantown, Pa., with addenda including a selection of early-printed books in fine bindings, from the collection of Mr. S. P. Avery, and missals and other manuscripts and books from the libraries of "royal and distinguished persons." An interesting feature of the sale will be the confidential correspondence of Andrew Jackson and Major Wm. B. Lewis, and a remarkable map made by Washington three months before his death.

THE sale of the Farnum library has been postponed until the autumn on account of the death of the owner. Another important library to be sold by Leavitt & Co. in the fall is that of the late Royal Woodward, of Albany, comprising 15,000 volumes.

CARLYLE'S birthplace at Ecclefechan has been purchased by members of his family, who have had it repaired and filled with relics of the philosopher. They propose to open the place to visitors.

M. SERGE POLTORATZKY died at Neuilly (Seine) on 18th January last, aged eighty-one. A distinguished Russian nobleman, he devoted himself entirely to books and literature, and was honorary librarian of the Imperial Public Library of St. Petersburg. He had books in all the cities in which he had more or less sojourned, but his fortune, often drained by his liberality, did not permit him to gather them together, and he abandoned them philosophically. His great learning and vast memory supplied their place. In his country-seat near Moscow he formed a library of 25,000 vols.; he generously made a gift of this to the town of Moscow, his birthplace. All his bibliographical works have been collected in eight cases, and, thanks to the intervention of the ambassador, the Russian government will receive them, and, it is said, will print a certain portion of them. This will be a fortunate thing for book-lovers.

THE *Library Chronicle* contains on a fly-leaf a list of the contents of what the editor calls the "leading periodicals." There cannot be two opinions of the great value of such a list, if well carried out. At present it certainly contains the *Fortnightly Review*, but is chiefly made up of the ordinary sixpenny monthlies which are seen upon every stall and contain little more than novels.

IN the *Bulletin du Bibliophile* there is a note on the Ossuna Library, which has not yet been actually disposed of. The founder of the library was the celebrated Gaspar Tellez Giron, Duke of Ossuna, who was governor of Milan 1670-74, and afterwards viceroy of Naples. Several of the Petrarch MSS. in the library were collected by him in the monasteries of Milan. A well known story is associated with this bibliophile. He visited a prison one day, and demanded of each prisoner the cause of his detention. By the replies he received they were all so many saints, victims of calumny and judicial errors. Only one avowed frankly that he deserved his punishment, and that he had been leniently dealt with. "Discharge this rogue," said the Duke: "his society will contaminate all the honest men here!" The library has gone on increasing since his time, and now contains 35,000 vols., and 7,000 MSS. Among its remarkable items are: the authentic text of the *Roman de la Rose*; a copy of the Journal of Christopher Columbus, written by Las Cases; copies of pieces (not printed) of Lope de Vega and Calderon; a Dante and a Petrarch ornamented with miniatures; the MSS. of Petrarch collected in Milan alluded to above, and the greater part of the Italian and Spanish books of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The German Government have offered 200,000 francs for the *Roman de la Rose* alone. It is said that the Spanish Government are to be the purchasers of the rest of the collection.

At the sale of the library of Count Clement de Ris the following were the chief prices realized:—*Hore Beate Marie Virginis secundum usum Romanum* (Marque de Simon Vostre), (almanac 1512-30)—1,280 francs. And—*Hore in laudem Beatissime Virginis*

*Marie: secundum consuetudinem Ecclesie Parisiensis*. Printed in 1527 by "maistre Simon du bois imprimeur pour maistre Geofroy Tori de bourges,"—1,220 francs.

THE February part of the Supplement for 1884 to *Meyer's Konversations-Lexikon* contains articles useful to the bibliographer on Danish and German literature of the past year. That on English literature for 1882-83, by Dr. Eugene Oswald, is, however, more noticeable, giving a classified view of all the principal works that have appeared in those years, with their authors, often throwing in a characteristic word for the latter. We do not know where else we might find such a useful guide in small compass to the literary activity of the past year.

M. DUNOD, one of the principal publishers of scientific and engineering works in Paris, died June 14th, aged fifty-four. He had received the cross of the Legion of Honour in 1878.

THE sixth portion of the library of Mons. Amboise Firmin-Didot, which was sold from the 10th to the 14th of June, fetched over £4,900. The amount realized by six portions of the library has been nearly £150,000.

AN interesting exhibition was opened in Orleans on 21st May, of specimens from the departmental archives or from particular collections: such are the Charter of the foundation of the University, 1312; the Statutes given by Clement V., 1307; a letter from Van Gisen, etc. MM. de Molandon, Farry, and Herluison exhibited some curious books: the *Pyrrhus d'Anglebournies* (1517); the *Coutumes d'Orléans* (1583); some Protestant books, etc.

M. V. SCHÆLCHER, who, as mentioned last month, has given his library to Martinique, and his collection of sculptures to Guadeloupe, has now offered to the library of the School of Fine Arts his collection of engravings. Nearly 7,500 engravings are represented in this collection by their most remarkable works, and the value of the gift has been estimated at 200,000 francs. The engravings will be placed in a special room, which will bear the name of the donor.

By an order dated 1st May, Pope Leo XIII. promulgated a special regulation for the Vatican Archives, and instituted a school of palæography and comparative history. His Holiness has entrusted the execution of his intention to Cardinal Hergenroether, archivist of the Holy See, to whom he addressed a letter, in which he refers to the steps already taken to open the archives to public use, and explains the present step as a further development in the same direction. The school of palæography and comparative history will be opened in the immediate neighbourhood of the Archives.

THERE is a note in *Polybiblion* on the library of the Baron James de Rothschild. The collection is one of the most valuable ever possessed by a private individual. A catalogue is being printed. Ancient French poetry occupies a large space in the library.

THE *Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* for May opens with an article on Discussions in the House of Deputies upon Prussian Libraries. The next paper is on the Copenhagen University Library in 1728, by E. Verner. There is a notice of the late Dr. Carl

Gustav Löwe, librarian of the Göttingen University, with a bibliography, by A. Wilmanns (Göttingen). A list of recent publications on bibliography and library affairs is a valuable feature in the magazine.

THERE can be no doubt about the value of such a work as the *Notice sur Pierre Milhard*, recently published by M. Ant. de Lantenay. Milhard was prior of Saint-Dode in 1593, and died 1627. Concerning his works the author of a history of Gascony said that they were scattered all over France, and yet in all the bibliographical and bibliographical collections from Moréri to Brunet no mention is made of him. M. Lantenay gives a complete bibliography of Milhard; and when the compilers of the continuation of the *Histoire Littéraire de la France* arrive at the first years of the sixteenth century they will find the notice of Milhard ready to hand.

THE sale of the library of M. J. Renard of Lyons took place on May 12th, and realized 42,000 francs. The following were the chief items: *Plus excellens Bastimens en France*, by J. Androuet du Cerceau, Paris, 1576-79, 850 francs; *La Danse aux Aveugles* (about 1500), 810 francs; copy of the Works of Racine, formerly belonging to the celebrated tragedian Rachel, 1805 francs.

ANOTHER process of reproduction by which photography is applied to the purposes of the printing press has been invented, and a company has been formed to work it. Wonderful descriptions of the results of the process have been given, but nothing very definite has been said as to how the results are obtained. It is reported that six of the illustrated papers and journals of Germany, one of these being *Kunst und Gewerbe*, have adopted Herr Meissenbach's invention, and that a special number of *L'Illustration* was devoted to the chief pictures of the Paris Salon reproduced by this process. Blocks, it is affirmed, can often be produced within six hours.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### EDWARD COCKER. (VI. 25.)

ON page 29 the earliest Dublin edition of the *Arithmetick* mentioned is that of 1751, but one called "the thirty-first edition, carefully corrected with additions," was published in 1735. The following is the imprint: "London Printed; and Dublin Reprinted by and for S. Fuller at the Globe in Meath Street 1735."

THE following advertisement is taken from *The News*, Thursday, September 29, 1664:—

"These are to give notice that Mr. Edward Cocker, whose works have made him famous, begins this Michaelmas terme to teach a publick school for writing and arithmetick on reasonable termes, at his house on the south side of St. Pauls Church over against Pauls Chain, where youths for more expedition may be boarded."

The date, and the reference to previous works, is of interest—as is also the fact that Cocker set up a

boarding-school. Shortly afterwards the same paper contained an advertisement of one of his engraved works (*The News*, Thursday November 10th, 1664):—

"*Daniel's Copy Book*, or a compendium of the usuall Hands and Characters of 24 Nations, with Sundry Pourtraitures, Figures, and Flourishes, beyond any thing that has been formerly performed in this Kingdome. Written and invented by Rich. Daniel, Gent., and engraven by Edw. Cocker. Sold by Mat. Collins and Fran. Cossinet, at the 3 Black Birds in Canon Street, and at the Anchor and Mariner in Tower Street." E. S.

### THE A. B. C. AND CATECHISM.

(I. 133, 189; II. 133.)

As a further contribution to this question I should like to call attention to the fact that Richard Lant was licensed by the Stationers' Company "to prynte the A.B.C. in Engleshe" in 1558-9. (See Mr. Arber's reprint of the *Registers*, i. 96.) Other entries in this year are:—"lycensed John Tysdayle to prynte a[n] abc in laten for Rycharde Jugge, John Judson, and Anthony Smythe." [This is the first instance in the *Registers* of one printer printing for another.] (*Registers* i. 95); and—under the heading of "Fynes for defeates for pryntynge withoute lycense,"—"John Tysdayle for pryntynge withoute lycenses the A.B.C. and a nother suchy lyke for bothe he ys fyned iiij<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>." (*Registers* i. 100). Later than this, Thomas Purfoot was licensed, in 1561 2, to print "the A.B.C. for children." (*Registers*, I. 182). These editions are not mentioned by Mr. Bradshaw in his paper on the subject reprinted in the *BIBLIOGRAPHER* (II. 133).

R. B. P.

## LIBRARIES.

*Aston (Manor of): Sixth Annual Report of Free Libraries Committee.*—This library was open 307 days during the year, and the total of issues from the Lending department amounted to 69,247, being a daily average of 225. There are 5,624 vols. in this department, and 3,403 in the Reference department. The total of issues for reference were 11,041. The financial statement shows an excess of expenditure over income of £24 4s. 4d.

*Brussels: La Bibliothèque Royale.*—A report addressed to the Minister of the Interior by the chief librarian, M. L. Alvin, exhibits the position of the Royal Library in 1882. During that year, only 165 fresh volumes were acquired, but many of them are said to be of great value. The increase in the collection of engravings was 584 pieces, and the numismatic branch was further enriched by an addition of 467 coins. The MS. department has furnished, as usual, a large number of photographic reproductions. Several of these have been published, and the library preserves the stereotype plates as well as two copies of each. The work of the historical catalogue of MSS. is nearly finished. The Translation-Bureau, created by royal decree in 1879, had for its object to

collect the publications designed to make known the state and the most recent progress of the sciences, the fine arts, and legislation in foreign countries, and to organise a reading room in connection therewith. A committee was charged to select the translators, subject to the approbation of the minister, and to give its opinion upon the choice of books, periodicals, and publications for translation. The work-room annexed to the translation-bureau has been open since December 1880. During the year 1882, 109 brochures or documents have been analysed or translated.

Several attempts to adapt the electric light to the library proved unsuccessful, and the administration determined to recur to the use of gas, thus enabling them to reopen the library in the evenings.

The sum voted in the budget of 1882 was 60,000 francs : of which 36,600 francs was devoted to fresh acquisitions, and 23,000 francs to maintenance. In the chapter of the Report entitled "*Desiderata de la Bibliothèque Royale*," M. Alvin remarks that the expenses of the *personnel*, which consists of 28 persons, absorbs the greater part of the sum which has accrued to the budget of the library since 1840. The subscriptions to periodicals and reviews carry away a considerable portion of the credit set apart for acquisitions. In the existing state of the library's resources it is impossible to take part in the great sales. M. Alvin notices that in France the vote for the National Library is 608,000 francs, besides 50,000 francs for the catalogue ; while the sum assigned for acquisitions is 238,000 francs ; and the vote was increased by 50,000 francs in 1878. The position of the British Museum is stated in francs in contrast to these cases. The last budget reached 2,797,000 francs, of which 633,875 francs were for acquisitions, 1,523,450 francs for administration, 384,500 francs for binding and catalogues, without counting particular donations which constitute a part of its revenue, and private bounties.

*Halle University.*—This library, which contains 40,000 vols., has the most complete collection of periodicals, German and foreign. By exchange or purchase 32 series of periodicals have been completed. The library is in relations for exchange with 282 societies and learned institutions.

*Handsworth Public Library.*—According to the annual report for the year ended 25th March, 1884, the lending library now contains 6006 vols., the reference library 849 vols. and 144 pamphlets. The number of works issued to borrowers during the year was 40,699—a decrease of 1,110. These figures, however, include a large decrease in the use of the works of fiction, and an increase of 1,288 in the other classes of literature : while the new rule, allowing the retention of scientific works for fourteen instead of seven days, also affects the total of the volumes used. One of the questions which the committee have considered is the establishment of a branch library at Perry Bar.

*Italy: University Libraries.*—On 28th February last the Chamber of Deputies approved a new law of public instruction, some of the articles of which apply specially to the university libraries. To give more autonomy to the universities, the Government places under their direction the university museums, cabinets, and libraries. The administrative council of each university will be charged with the care of

the documents ; this council will have the right to fix the rules and usage of the library, and to appoint employés.

*Nottingham: Annual Report of the University College, and Free Library Committee, 1883-4.*—The work of the second Session of the College is recorded with much satisfaction. After the flush of commencement there is frequently a decline, and the second year of an undertaking is generally a crucial one. The fact, therefore, of 1,500 persons having joined the College classes during the year, must be taken as a very hopeful sign. The great event of the year in the College was the foundation of the Mechanical Technical Schools, chiefly by aid of Mr. Councillor Jacoby's generous donation of £800.

The Library now contains 38,830 vols., an addition of 8,689 since the last Report. There were 233, 239 issues during the year, being an average of 893 vols. *per diem*. The number of visits to the library was estimated at 750,000. Out of 10,000 persons entitled to borrow books, 4,076 were registered during the year. The ladies' reading room had an average attendance of 120 per day. The report further states that "a branch reading room has been opened in Mayfield Grove in the meadows ; the Bulwell delivery has developed into a permanent lending library, and the children's library has proved successful." A new edition of the catalogue of the principal lending library is out of print.

*Stuttgart, Royal Library.*—Dr. Schott, librarian of this library, has published, in the *Schwäbischer Merkur* (Aug. 4th, and Sept. 30th, 1883), two interesting articles, one on the new building destined to replace the old library, the other on the public library of Stuttgart in 1783.

The following Booksellers' Catalogues have been received :—

Avery (Edward), 18, Carlisle Street, Soho Square ; Cohn (Albert), Berlin ; Downing (William), 74, New Street, Birmingham ; Jarvis (J. W.), and Son, 28, King William Street ; Farrar and Fenton, 8, John Street, Adelphi ; Leighton (J. & J.), 40, Brewer Street, Golden Square ; Lowe (Charles), Broad Street Corner, Birmingham ; Macmillan and Bowes, Cambridge ; Murray (Frank), 26, Strand, Derby ; Paterson (William), 67, Princes Street, Edinburgh ; Reeves and Turner, 196, Strand, W.C. (No. 846 contains an interesting list of old periodicals) ; Robson and Kerslake, 43, Cranbourne Street ; Rooney (M. W.), 37, Rathgar Avenue, Dublin ; Salkeld (John), 314, Clapham Road, S.W. ; Smith (W. H.) and Son, 186, Strand ; Stibbs (E. W.), 32, Museum Street ; Thorpe (James), 53, Ship Street, Brighton.

The following interesting Catalogues of important sales have been received from Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge :—

Dramatic Library of Frederick Latreille, June 30th ; Library of Dutton Cook, July 1st ; Choice and Precious Books, Illuminated Manuscripts, and Romances of Chivalry removed from the Chateau de \* \* \* July 9th ; Valuable Books returned from the Sales of the Beckford and Hamilton Libraries, July 8th ; First Portion of the Library of James Crossley, July 21st to 28th.



THE  
BIBLIOGRAPHER.

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SEPTEMBER, 1884.



BISHOP MOORE, "THE FATHER OF  
BLACK-LETTER COLLECTORS."

BY THE REV. CECIL MOORE, M.A.

PART II.

**D**R. SAMUEL CLARKE, writing in 1715 in a Preface to Bishop Moore's *Sermons*, tells us "that the late Right Reverend Father in God, John, Lord Bishop of Ely, was a Person of such Exemplary Piety and Virtue; so deservedly famed through all Parts of the Learned World, for his Extensive Knowledge, and Accurate Judgment: so stedy (*sic*) in his Adherence to the real Interest of his Country, through all Changes of Times; and Eminent in his Zeal for promoting, upon all Occasions, the true Spirit of the Protestant Religion: So Judicious, Laborious, and Constant a Preacher, both before and after his Advancement to the Episcopal Dignity; and particularly so Exact and Skilful a Determiner of Practical cases and Questions in Divinity: that the World had reason to expect from him many Excellent and Useful Works: had not his continued Application to the Duties of his Episcopal Function; his perpetual Readiness to collect with much Time and Care, out of his Immense Library, Materials for Learned Men who were writing upon all Sorts of useful Subjects; and his unwearied Pains in relieving both the Temporal and Spiritual Wants of the Poor, who perpetually applied to him from all Parts; left him little, very little Time for his own Private Studies.

"The Sermons now Printed Together in  
VOL. VI.—No. IV.

One Volume (which he was preparing to Augment with some new Discourses a little before his Death, but had not Time to finish them,) were Published by the Author singly upon particular occasions; containing in them, throughout, a most excellent Spirit of Piety, and the Truest and most Clear Notions concerning the Great Ends and Designs of the Gospel. They were All received in the World with Great Approbation; and Some of them very quickly passed through many Editions: Particularly That concerning Religious Melancholy, which is known to have afforded much Comfort and Relief to many Weak Minds, at the same time that it is highly Satisfactory to the most Learned and Judicious."

The first sermon in the volume was preached on May 28th, 1682, before the Lord Mayor, Sir John Moore, and is dedicated to him.\* Sermon V. was preached on the 28th of June, 1691, at St. Andrew's, Holborn, "when he took his Leave of that Parish." It is an admirable sermon on Galatians vi. 7, and not the enormous length of most of these discourses. The sermon Of Religious Melancholy, alluded to by Clarke, was preached before the Queen at Whitehall, March 6th, 1691-2, on Psalm xlii. 6. It consists of thirty pages octavo, and must have considerably exceeded the time which her present Majesty's chaplains know well is their utmost limit, and even then that they are expected to *lean to mercy's side*.

Moore preached before the King at St. James's, on April 16th, 1696, a thanksgiving sermon "for King William's Deliverance from the Assassination." The remainder are sermons before the House of Lords in Westminster Abbey, and sermons in the Chapels Royal. In the University Library are four MS. Books of Sermons, which though undoubtedly written in Moore's handwriting, have by some wiseacre been attributed to Isaac Barrow, in the following MS. note—"Hic liber, ut ex manu videtur, fuit viri doctissimi Isaaci Barrow." One sermon seems to have been a special favourite with the

\* Sir John Moore has been called Bishop Moore's *cousin*. He was descended from the Leicestershire family settled at Appleby, and was a very remote relation of the Bishop's. He was Master of the Grocers' Company, and is conspicuous in Baron Heath's History of that Guild as a Benefactor. His nephew and heir bought Kentwell Hall, Suffolk, 1717.

Bishop, as it was preached *twelve* times. The text is Joshua xxiv. 15. All the sermons are beautifully written, while the numerous notes from Philosophers, the Fathers and old divines, show the labour bestowed by their writer, and the richness of the sources upon which he drew. Notes for sermons, extracts in Hebrew, several Latin verses, and some notes in shorthand, are also in these old volumes, and will repay the research of the curious. Dr. Stoughton, however, remarks that Moore "was one of a considerable number who gain a reputation amongst friends for ability to do what they never accomplish." This is in allusion to Dr. Clarke's regret that the Bishop was so occupied with the duties of his office and the help he gave to others, that he had little time for his own private studies. More important and more unjust is Dr. Stoughton's continuation of the attack, upon one whom he designates as belonging "to the class of Cambridge theologians probably." For although the diaries show the scrupulous care with which the Bishop *paid* for his books, (and it is interesting to note the prices given for many of them), yet Dr. Stoughton is content to repeat the old calumny, which has been truly described by Bishop Burnet as an "envious stigma," viz., that Bishop Moore was also one of a still greater number "in whom the love of books weakens regard for the rights of property;" for according to a critic (Gough) less friendly to his reputation (than Clarke), Moore "indulged an avarice in that respect," which "carried him a step beyond the sin of coveting."

Bishop Burnet, says Dibdin, thus describes Moore's fine Library when he was Bishop of Ely, to which See he was translated July 31st, 1707, on the death of Bishop Patrick. "This noble record was lent me by my reverend and learned brother, Dr. Moore, Bishop of Ely, who has gathered together a most valuable treasure, both of printed books and manuscripts, beyond what one can think that the life and labour of one man could have compassed; and which he is as ready to communicate as he has been careful to collect it" (*History of Reformation*, vol. iii., p. 46). "It seems hard," writes Dibdin, "to reconcile this testimony of Burnet with the late Mr. Gough's declaration, that "The Bishop col-

lected his Library by plundering those of the clergy in his diocese; some he paid with sermons or more modern books; others only with *quid illiterati cum libris*."\* The charge is both cruel and unjust. It is one of those pieces of gossip based upon some one man's casual remark, which gets repeated, and, once in print, is readily accepted as the literal truth. One precious copy of Cicero, mentioned above as sent to Holland to Grævius, never found its way back either to the Bishop or to Cambridge; but Grævius has never been pilloried as a thief in consequence; and no one in his senses would ever wish to do so. The real fact is, the Bishop delighted not only in collecting books, but of course both lent and borrowed them. Thus in the Bishop's Diary, under the date April 14th, 1703, we find John Ernest Grabe borrows the first volume of the Antwerp Bibel, with the assurance that this and other valuable works shall be restored "without any damage at demand"; while Alexander Cunningham writes from The Hague, 22nd Feb. 1709, to borrow books from the Bishop of Ely, "who is very ready to lend books to those who are upon any public service." The charge of not returning books, however, is we fear common against all great book collectors,—not that they intend keeping them, but that they cannot make up their minds to return them *yet*.

At his death the Bishop left, we are told, codices in folio 6,725; in quarto 8,200; in octavo 14,040; manuscripts 1,790; making a total of 30,756. This Library was offered in 1714 to Lord Oxford for £8,000; "and how that distinguished and truly noble collector could have declined the purchase of such exquisite treasures," Dibdin is at a loss to understand. The reason, however, why Lord Oxford declined was that the Bishop insisted on being paid the money in his lifetime, though Lord Oxford was not to have the books till the Bishop's death. "But a public-spirited character," writes Dibdin, "was not wanting to prevent the irreparable dispersion of such book-gems, and that patriotic character was George I., who gave 6,000 guineas for them, and presented them to the public library of the University of Cambridge;—making the Library there

\* *Bibliomania*, p. 318 note.

equal to the famous one at the sister University."

"These are imperial works, and worthy kings!"

"And here," adds the same writer, "the almost unrivalled *Bibliotheca Moriana* yet quietly and securely reposes." It fills the rooms on the north and west sides of the court, over the Philosophy and Divinity schools, and is arranged in twenty-six classes. But for some years after the Bishop's death, claimants appeared, and several of the books and manuscripts had to be returned to the Bodleian or to private individuals, who had *lent* them to the Bishop. The imputation that the Bishop intended to retain them had he lived, was never hinted at by those who came to claim them, and in all cases where the rightful ownership was established, the property was restored, as it would undoubtedly have been given back had the Bishop received longer warning of his approaching end. Of the Bishop's impartiality and justice we may now give an interesting instance.

As Bishop of Ely he was *ex officio* Visitor of Trinity College, Cambridge; he was the friend of Dr. Bentley, the Master, and had often stayed with him at the Master's Lodge, but nevertheless when called upon to become his judge, he made no scruple except so far as to direct that the accusation should come before him in the form of a petition addressed to himself by name as Visitor under the Statutes.\*

At one of the hearings during the trial, when the Master of Trinity was present, Bishop Moore expressed an opinion unfavourable to him. This unexpected shock was too much even for the firm mind and strong nerves of Dr. Bentley, who fainted away in the court. The trial continued six weeks, and Bishop Moore, after consulting his assessors, ordered a sentence of deprivation to be prepared, which was found amongst the Bishop's papers after his death; but it is doubted whether he intended it to be executed until all milder methods of reconciliation had failed. The long sittings in the Hall of Ely House were the cause of the Bishop's last illness and death. He caught cold, and a severe and rapid illness ensued, which terminated fatally on July 31st, 1714 (the

\* Dr. Monk's *Life of Bentley*.

anniversary of his translation from the See of Norwich to that of Ely), before he could pronounce judgment in this long-protracted cause. The King shortly after his accession, hearing the determination of the University of Cambridge to uphold the title of the House of Hanover upon Church of England principles, immediately decided upon the noble exercise of royal munificence to which we have alluded. Dr. Monk tells us that it was at the suggestion of Lord Viscount Townshend that the King bought the Library of the late Bishop Moore, one of the best in the kingdom, for 6,000 guineas, valuable not only for its extent (being about 30,000 volumes), but for the rarity of its treasures both printed and manuscript. He declares that it is the greatest benefaction which Cambridge had ever yet received; a statement which requires no modification whatever. Mr. John Bagford seems to have been equally impressed by the magnitude of the collection, for writing of libraries in private hands, he says, "The Right Rev. the Bishop of Norwich (Moore) hath a large and most incomparable library. There are vast quantities both of printed books and MSS. in all faculties. There is a great variety of MSS. admirable both for antiquity and fair writing. A Capgrave the finest in England: there is but one more, and that is in Bene't College Lib. in Camb.; with many others of great value, too long to insert. He hath many of the old printed books at the first beginning of printing. That at Mentz 1460, and others printed at Rome, and several other cities in Italy, Germany, France, and Holland before 1500. Those printed in England by the first printers, at Oxford, St. Albans, Westminster, by Caxton, Wynken de Worde, Pynson, etc., the greatest collection of any in England. Other books printed on vellum, and curiously illuminated, so as to pass for MSS., a fine Pliny and Livy, in two vols., both printed on vellum, and many such like. Abundance of exemplars of books printed by the famous printers of the Aldi, Junti, Gryphius, Vasconianus, Stephens, Elzevirs, etc. It were heartily to be wished that his Lordship's catalogue were printed, for I believe it would be the best that ever appeared, I mean in England."\*

\* From Mr. John Bagford's Collections in the British Museum.

A long list of the Bishop's early printed books, enriched with notes by scholars, is included in Bernard's *Catalogi Manuscriptorum Angliæ et Hiberniæ*. (Oxon, 1697, folio.)

An unpublished letter of the Bishop's, dated February 19th, 1696, alludes to the list of his MSS. which Bernard included in his great catalogue printed at Oxford in 1697; for, writing to Strype to procure Dr. Lightfoot's MS. notes of the Assembly of Divines, the Bishop says:—

"DEAR SIR,—You judge truly that a long time I have been desirous of your good company, and very welcome you will be when you appear. I was in good hope of Dr. Lightfoot's MSS., and am still so much the more desirous of it, because it yet may have a place in my Catalogue to be printed at Oxford. It is strange this young man should have so little regard to his promise when I am ready to further gratify him than you promised if the MSS. did deserve it, and should be ready to do him any good office that came in my way, which surely may be an equalent (*sic*) to this favour.

"I am, dear Sir,

"Y<sup>r</sup>. very affectionate

"Broth<sup>r</sup> & Ser<sup>t</sup>,

"J. NORWICH.

"Feb. 19th, '96."

Yet Dibdin, writing in 1811, laments that his love of truth and bibliography compel him to add, with a sorrowful heart, that not only is there no printed catalogue of Bishop Moore's entire library, but even the FINE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY remains unpublished in print! \*

In Hearne's *Remains* is the following record of a visit from our collector to the Bodleian. "August 22, 1707. The Right Reverend Dr. John Moore, lately Bishop of Norwich, now Bishop of Ely, coming this day to y<sup>e</sup> Publick Library, and, amongst other things, talking of Indices Expurgatorii, I brought down to his Lordship this book. He look'd it over very curiously, and read the two preceding memorandums, after which he told me that he had in his study an Index Expurgatorius printed at Madrid before this, but that the letter was much worse, and that

\* *Bibliomania*, p. 319, note.

the book in other respects was not so beautiful." \*

The gift of the Bishop's Library by George I. gave rise to the two oft-quoted and generally *mis-quoted* epigrams. A troop of dragoons was dispatched by the Ministry to quell some disturbances at Oxford at the same time that the Bishop of Ely's Library reached Cambridge, Dr. Trapp, the first Professor of Poetry at Oxford (some say his successor, Warton), wrote the following doggerel on the twofold event. We quote the version here given from a MS. of Mr. Rouse, nearly one hundred years old, and which we believe is the original:—

OXFORD.

"Contrary methods justly GEORGE applies  
To govern his two Universities;  
To Oxford sent a troop of horse;—for why?  
That learned body wanted *Loyalty*.  
To Cambridge he sent books, as well discerning  
How much that loyal body wanted learning."

The reply from Cambridge is attributed to Sir William Browne, the physician, and is said to have been (alas for his other literary efforts!) the best thing that ever came from his pen. It is said to have extorted praise even from Johnson in favour of a Cambridge man. We quote again what we believe to be the original, which will compare favourably with that given by Noble quoted in our note.†

"THE ANSWER OF CAMBRIDGE.

Contrary methods justly GEORGE applies  
To govern his two Universities.  
And so to Oxford sent a troop of horse,  
For *Tories* hold no *argument* but *force*.  
To Cambridge ELY's learned troops are sent,  
For *Whigs* admit no *force* but *argument*."

\* *Remains of Thomas Hearne* (ed. Bliss, 1869), vol. i., p. 14, note 2.

† Noble's *Continuation of Granger* gives the following version:

"OXFORD.

The King observing with judicious eyes  
The state of both his Universities,  
To one he sent a regiment;—for why?  
That *learned body* wanted *loyalty*.  
To th' other books he gave, as well discerning  
How much that *loyal body* wanted *learning*.

"CAMBRIDGE.

The King to Oxford sent his troop of horse,  
For *Tories* own no *argument* but *force*.  
With equal care to Cambridge books he sent,  
For *Whigs* allow no *force* but *argument*.

The Bishop's Library was soon and eagerly searched on its arrival at Cambridge. A letter from Mr. Taylor, Librarian of Cambridge, dated July 31st, 1732, in reference to the authorship of the *Whole Duty of Man*, quotes a note, found amongst the late Bishop of Ely's (Dr. Moore's) MSS., while Dibdin gives an amusing account of the congenial hours spent (A.D. 1808), holding the most precious part of Bishop Moore's collection in his hands, ever and anon being eyed sharply by his Cambridge friend, who "entertained a laudable distrust of a keen book-hunter from a rival University! I thank my good genius," he adds, "that I returned as I entered, with clean hands!"

We have little further to add. Of the private life of the Bishop little can now be ever known; of his public life we have only occasional notes. He was, however, one of the eleven bishops in the House of Lords who, when the Bill for security of the Church of England was read, assented to a clause in it to take off the sacramental test, which was dissented to by York, Chester, London, Rochester, Saint Asaph, and Durham. In politics a Whig, he was still mild and moderate, and one on whose advice Queen Anne largely relied in her ecclesiastical appointments. As a contributor to many valuable works, the Bishop acted with unselfishness and modesty. His own reputation might have been far greater as a writer, both profound and accurate, had he not been so ready to aid any author, engaged in valuable work. To these he pointed out a multitude of celebrated authors, and Clarke's *Cæsar* and Wilkins' *Ecclesiastes*, and Burnet's *Reformation* owe much of their value and many of their references to one who was ever ready to help on good work, wherever it was being done, himself content to remain in the background and the shade. Yet such literary gifts as he did make to the world were largely appreciated; a second edition of his *Sermons*, in two volumes 8vo, following in 1724\* the first

\* The second volume contains the following:—"To the READER. The sermons collected in the former volume, were all published singly, upon particular Occasions, by the Author in his Life-time. Those contained in this second volume, were none of them ever before printed.

"The Author had signified his Intention of publishing some Discourses of this kind, himself; but

one-volume edition of 1715-16.\* These sermons were held in such high estimation that they were translated into Dutch and printed at Delft. To these sermons, as to Dibdin's enlarged edition of the *Typographical Antiquities* by Joseph Ames (1810-19), are prefixed portraits of the Bishop: † in the former he appears in the full-bottomed periwig so dear to the Court of Queen Anne (M. Vdr. Gucht, Sculp.), but the best picture is that in Lambeth Palace by Sir Godfrey Kneller, copies of which are in the University Library, on the staircase, in the Master's Lodge at Clare, and in the Bishop's dining-room in the Palace at Ely. The original of these was painted when he was Bishop of Norwich. A much later, and in some respects more striking and luminous, portrait than the replicas of Kneller's work, is that in the Combination Room at Clare. This *may be* the work of Kersseboom, who painted several of the Bishop's children. By his second marriage, with Lady Browne, widow of Sir Richard Browne, Bart., Bishop Moore left three sons, Daniel, Bailiff of Darlington by patent 1710, who died Consul at Zante; William; ‡ and Charles of the Inner Temple, Justice of the Peace, Steward was prevented by Death. 'Tis probable, that many of these collected in the present Volume, are the same that he designed to make publick.

"They are all written upon Plain and Practical Subjects, in an easy and unaffected Style, suited to the meanest Capacities; full of a true Spirit of Piety, fitted to promote the Practise of Virtue and a Good Life; and may therefore be very useful to be read in Families. S. CLARKE."

This two-volume edition was "Printed for J. PEMBERTON, at the *Golden Buck* against St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet Street."

\* In his dedication of the first of these sermons to Sir John Moore, the Bishop writes of "the Heats, Bitterness, and Noise, with which men manage their disputes about (Christ's) Holy Religion;" "as if," continues the Bishop, "the character of a true Christian was to be taken rather from the Contentiousness of his Spirit, and his Skill in Controversy, than the Purity of his Mind and Conversation."

† In the *Typographical Antiquities* the portrait is by Hodgetts. There is another engraving of Dr. Moore by R. White *ad vivum*, as Bishop of Norwich, and also a fine mezzotint. This plate is in two states, first as EPISCOPUS NORVICENSIS, etc., with the following written beneath:—"G. Kneller S. R. Imp: et Angl: Eques Aur: pinx: W. Faithorne fecit. Cum Privilegio Regis. Sold by E. Cooper, at y<sup>e</sup> 2 Pidgeons in Bedford Street," and in the second the plate is altered to ELIENSIS.

‡ Supposed to have died in New York.

of Darlington 1733, Bailiff of Darlington by patent 1736.

The burial of Bishop Moore took place August 5th, 1714, in Ely Cathedral, his remains resting at the east end of the Cathedral, immediately behind the reredos. His monument is now in the south aisle of the choir, against the back-screen erected to mask the stalls; and we may well close this brief history of a useful, sympathetic, and unblemished life in the words of his epitaph:—

“Here lies the Right Reverend Father in Christ JOHN MOORE, Bishop first of Norwich, then of this Diocese, in life and character a noble pattern for imitation. For in the daily intercourse of life there showed itself gravity though veiled in kindness, and authority united with the most polished affability. In preaching he was unwearied, and with powers well suited for stirring up the mind to piety, in the explanation of the most difficult matters most accurate; ever intent on adding glory to, as well as preserving, the Church: towards his friends untiring in the constant performance of his duties; towards his country he showed such loyalty and zeal, that whatever were the circumstances, or the times, he consistently advanced the plans which had the public weal and true liberty in view. The poverty of the poor he relieved by his wealth; their sickness by his unrivalled medical knowledge. Among the learned in political science he was noted for foresight and his knowledge of the good and just; among men of letters so highly was he held in repute that for many years there was nothing of great mark published to which his well-stored Library (now by Royal munificence an ornament to the University of Cambridge) did not furnish some of the materials. Died July 31st, 1714. Aged 67.”

Such is the almost literal translation of the Latin original,\* which we have reason to believe is the work of Dr. Samuel Clarke, as also the following Elegiacs, to which we append a free translation into heroic couplets:—

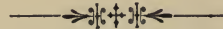
“Jam licet improba mors satiet se Corpore Moori  
Præsulis et Medici; sed nec inultus obit.  
Mortis enim laqueis multorum Corpora solvit.  
Quorum animis Cæli spemque fidemque dedit.

\* Cf. Bentham's *Ely*, and Blomfield's *History of Norfolk* (vol. iii., p. 592).

Dumque pijs studijs aditum patefecit ad astra.  
Arte suâ longam fecit ad astra viam.  
At, Tibi, dum Cordi est alienæ Cura Salutis,  
Occidis heu! vitæ prodigus ipse tuæ;  
Curâsti bene, ne tecum tua Fama periret,  
Cum tot adhuc vivunt munere, Moore, tui.”

“Though now the prey of Death Moore's body lies,  
Not unavenged the Doctor-Prelate dies.  
From snares of Death men's bodies he would save,  
While to their souls sure hope of Heaven he gave.  
By zeal devout disclosed the heavenly way,  
Yet by his art prolonged man's earthly stay.  
But oh, while dear to thee men's lives have grown,  
Reckless of self, Moore, thou hast spent thine own.  
Well hast thou ordered that thy fame should live,  
Since by thy gift so many still survive.”

Such, though very imperfect, is what we believe to be the true outline and the not over-coloured portraiture of the Father of Black-Letter Collectors. Will any read such testimonies as Samuel Clarke's, Bishop Burnet's and Hoadly's, and still believe Cole, Gough, Stoughton, *et hoc genus omne*, that bibliomania and kleptomania were so inseparable in “good” Bishop Moore's case, that he was not only the greatest book collector of his age, but also a most unworthy prelate and accomplished thief? We have at least arrived at a more charitable and, we believe, more just conclusion ourselves, and can but trust that as “he gave his honours to the world again, his blessed part to Heaven,” so now he “RESTS IN PEACE.”



## LEIPZIG BOOK FAIR AND THE GERMAN BOOK TRADE.

BY LEONARD A. WHEATLEY.



THE Book Trade of Germany differs from both that of England and that of France not only in its extent but also in its character; for while with few exceptions the books of this country appear in London, and while the majority of French books are issued in Paris, there is hardly a town of importance in Germany that does not contain several publishers. However, though Germany has no centre of production, it has a centre of distribution, and from Leipzig books of the weight of over 7000

tons are sent out annually. In this town is kept a stock of the publications of over 1430 German publishers, and the business is carried on by means of 131 commission agents, who represent 5400 booksellers. Here is held annually the Easter fair, which is largely attended, and where business is transacted to an amount exceeding a million pounds sterling.

The important position now held by Leipzig had formerly belonged to Frankfurt, but the arbitrary actions of the Imperial Council had driven away most of the publishers from that town;\* while the more liberal arrangements of the Saxon government attracted them to Leipzig, and its fairs were much attended.† Fairs were held at Michaelmas and Easter, and for a short period at the opening of the new year, but eventually the Easter fair was the only one to which the booksellers repaired.

The publishers of Leipzig, who were increasing in number and importance, felt the demand of the Council for three copies of every book brought to the Frankfurt fair too great an imposition, and stayed away, and only three of them attended it in 1728.‡

In 1764 the booksellers of North Germany decided that they would visit Leipzig alone, and in the following year the first union of booksellers was formed, which in 1825 became the "Börsenverein" (Exchange Union), and which held its first annual meeting April 23rd, 1826, with 258 members and a property of less than twenty-five pounds. The necessity of a union for mutual protection arose from all the various states having their own privileges and only defending the copyright of their own countrymen. The booksellers of Leipzig have a union of their own; in 1811 they elected deputies who acted as a committee, presented petitions to government and made treaties with it. This arrangement was continued until 1830, when a firmer organisation being thought necessary, the

Leipzig-Verein was founded, and held its first meeting February 25th, 1833. It was this Society which originated, in 1834, the *Börsenblatt*, the organ of the trade, which contains a list of new books and advertisements of publications; for the first three years it appeared only once a week, then in 1837 twice (though daily during the fair), from 1852 to 1865 three days, and since then it has been published daily. It is incumbent on all publishers to send a copy of every work as it appears to the Hinrichs-Buchhandlung on sight, and two days after its title appears in the *Börsenblatt*. From this a monthly list is made up; there are also quarterly and half-yearly catalogues published,\* and every five or six years there appears a volume of Heinsius', of Kayser's, or of Hinrichs' Catalogue.

Friedrich Perthes, who considered that the "book trade was the best means of uniting Germany,"† insisted upon the importance of the booksellers meeting annually; and a meeting-place being decided upon, the foundation stone of the Booksellers' Exchange was laid in October 1834, and the building, which was finished in 1836, has since then been the scene of the annual gathering for the settlement of accounts. A banquet also takes place annually, on the fourth Sunday after Easter, in the "Crystal Palace," and here for the last few years has been held an exhibition of the novelties of the year. This year the exhibition was intended to be of more importance than usual, and special attention was directed to a full display of the graphic arts, which have helped to make the books of to-day so peculiarly attractive. Framed engravings, photographs, autotypes and maps hung on the walls, while three long tables were covered with books. One great attraction of the exhibition was a collection of early printed books from Holland and Germany (one of them being a copy of the

\* Vide "Feyerabend," BIBLIOGRAPHER, Vol. II., page 5.

† In the Archives of the Börsenverein is a fair catalogue of 1603; those for 1750 to 1850 were published at Easter and Michaelmas by Weidmann; for 1851 and 1852 by Wigand, and for 1853 to 1856 by Avenarius, after which they were discontinued.

‡ Archiv. f. Gesch. d. deutschen Buchhandels, vol. viii., page 109.

§ Ibid., page 113.

\* The half-yearly catalogues were commenced in 1798, and the 172nd part has just appeared. The quarterly, which began in 1846, has reached its thirty-eighth volume. Monthly were published by Kümmel in Halle from 1823 to 1834, and by Brockhaus in Leipzig from 1836 to 1842, and from 1856 till the present day. Since 1842 Heinrichs issue a weekly list also.

† Archiv. f. Gesch. d. deutschen Buchhandels, vii., p. 244.

Mazarin Bible) sent by Councillor Klemm from his museum in Dresden; the new editions of Brockhaus' *Conversations-Lexicon* and of Herzog's *Theol. Real-Encyclopädie*, classical works from Teubner, and medical works from Hirschwald were to be seen, as also Robert's beautifully illustrated book of birds, *Gefiederte Freunde*, the art publications of Ackermann, of Seemann, and of Cassells.

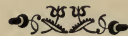
As a permanent memento of the exhibition a handsome catalogue in quarto has been prepared by Herrn Liebeskind,\* which contains, besides a beautifully printed list of the exhibits, a collection of artistic advertisements which form two-thirds of the volume. One is naturally tempted to compare this catalogue with that issued by the Paris "Cercle" in 1881;† however, it would be hardly fair to do so, as this latter was principally devoted to art both ancient and modern. Though we miss the photogravure of Goupil, we have a beautiful specimen of "Lichtdruck," by Römmler and Jonas; and the specimens of the new process of photographing on metal (Meisenbach's Patent) exhibited by the Autotype Company of Munich are an improvement on the Guillo-type. The catalogue commences with an introduction by Councillor Klemm explaining that his object in instituting a comparison between the early printed books of Holland and Germany was to dispel the Coster Legend, as the earliest book known to be printed in Haarlem is dated 1483, and is a very poor production, while an edition of the works of Thomas à Kempis was printed at Utrecht in 1472, and several other towns had books printed in them before Haarlem. It was also easy to see that, although Holland had produced superior block-books, its printed works were inferior to those of Germany, the progress in the art being much more rapid in the latter country. A list of these volumes, which with a few modern works on the question amount to 100, is followed by the catalogue proper, arranged in alphabetical order of exhibitors—first the German, then the Italian, French, Dutch, Russian, English‡

\* *Katalog des Ostermess-Ausstellung d. Börsenvereins d. deutschen Buchhändler*, 4to, Leipzig, 1884.

† BIBLIOGRAPHER, I., page 49.

‡ We regret that Cassells' is the only firm here mentioned, the works of the other publishers having arrived too late for insertion.

and American. The first advertisement is that of Gaillard in Berlin, showing specimens of his new process of phototype and autotype clichés, produced by means of granulated and toned paper; specimens of a similar process under the name of *Heliotypie* come from Angerer and Göschl in Vienna, but the palm must be given to the portrait and landscape which are transferred from the photograph direct on to the metal by the Munich Autotype Company (Meisenbach's patent). Loes in Leipzig has here some zinc etchings; three firms send specimens of *Lichtdruck* (printed by the lithographic press), which bring out clearly the minutest details, as is seen in the beautiful plate by Römmler and Jonas. Here is to be seen a portrait by Strauch showing that the art of steel engraving is not yet dead, as also some lithographs by Hildesheimer. Fine specimens of type—Russian, Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, Cuneiform, Hieroglyphic, etc.—are furnished by Breitskopf and Härtel, while the German and Roman type exhibited by Drugulin leave nothing to be desired. However, where there is so much worthy of commendation, it seems invidious to single out special firms; and when we add that the whole volume is beautifully printed on fine paper and strongly bound, it will be seen that it is a work worth possessing and preserving.



## BELOE'S SEXAGENARIAN.

### PART II.



CHAPTER XVIII.—"A Fellow Collegian, of the same standing" (p. 108) was the Rev. William D'Oyley, of Hemphall, B.A. 1778, who died in August 1814. His life is given in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, July 1817, p. 93. With regard to the statement that "the sum of forty pounds was to cover the whole of his year's expences and he never exceeded it" (p. 109), a commentator writes, "Carpendale of St. John's, a contemporary of D'Oyley's, had no more." A writer ("Q") in *Notes and Queries* says that the money which he collected for the "local improvement" (p. 110), chiefly in pence, was

invested and allowed to accumulate until the year 1840, when the improvement was at length effected—viz., the widening of *Brigg's Lane*, one of the most important entrances into the market-place, which was until then barely wide enough for one waggon to pass through at a time (2nd S., x. 34). "A contemporary of a different society" (p. 110) was Charles Shaw, who married Helena, daughter and heiress of John Lefevre of Heckfield, Hants, and took her name in addition to his own. He was M.P. for Reading and father of Viscount Eversley. He died 27th April, 1823.

Chapter XIX.—"Another of their contemporaries" (p. 113) was Joseph Porter of Streatham (of Corpus Christi College, B.A. 1778). "The Provincial town" was Canterbury. "One fellow collegian in particular" (p. 115) was H. Dowsing (B.A. 1779), from whose annotated copy we have already quoted. "Another individual of very superior talent" (p. 116) was Thomas Mantell (B.A. 1777), and his medical friend (p. 117) Dr. Pitcairn.

Chapter XX.—"A very respectable fellow of one of the minor colleges" (p. 118) was Samuel May of Pembroke, and the one "who arrived at the most exalted station to which the profession on which he entered could possibly lead" (p. 119) was Charles Manners Sutton, Archbishop of Canterbury. Here again the allusion to the badness of the manuscript is of no value, as the manuscript was prepared for the press by Beloe himself. "He is not yet a judge" (p. 121) was Serjeant Lens of St. John's College, 4th Wrangler 1779. He was offered a judgeship more than once, but declined the honour.

Chapter XXI.—"The man of whom a concise account is now about to be given" was a Mr. Poole; "a very great man" (p. 125) was the Right Hon. William Windham. "An old general officer" (p. 129) was General Money who was then living at Crown Point, near Norwich, where the accident described in the text occurred.

Chapter XXII.—In the first edition there are two chapters 21, and the following chapters are all one behind. "Another considerable person" (p. 130) was Bishop Marsh.

Chapter XXIII.—"The surviving brother"

(p. 138) was Charles Abbott, afterwards Lord Colchester; and "a very great man" the Duke of Leeds.

Chapter XXIV.—"An individual whose fortunes indeed were very different" was the Rev. J. Brand, and "a town of considerable eminence"—Norwich. "A nephew of the celebrated Dr. Price" (p. 142) was the Rev. George Morgan, minister at the Octagon Chapel in Norwich. The "mortified and discomfited author" was the Rev. J. Brand. "A family of rank" (p. 144) was the family of Sir William Jerningham, father of Lord Stafford. "The literary journal" was the *British Critic*, and the conductor was Beloe himself.

Chapter XXV.—"The Abbé's two sisters" were the Misses Brand, and H. Dowsing wrote "I have met them at a friend's house in Lynn." The book referred to on page 151 was *Plays and Poems*, 1798, by Miss Hare. This lady married Sir Thomas Beevor (p. 151). "The judge who presided" was Sir John Nichols.

Chapter XXVI.—The dissenting minister who became a churchman and studied for the law was Robert Alderson, of the Octagon Chapel, Norwich, and afterwards Recorder of Norwich, Ipswich and Yarmouth. He married Miss Hurry of Yarmouth, and was father of Sir Edward Hall Alderson, Baron of the Exchequer. The witness mentioned on page 155, whom Alderson addressed with the remark "Why, Friend, you do not seem to remember anything," was Edward Taylor, Gresham Professor of Music. The answer—"Yes, I do, I very well remember your being a Presbyterian parson," was very likely to discompose the barrister.

Chapter XXVII.—The "brother barrister" was Ch. Cooper, and the "respectable practitioner in a county town" William Foster of Norwich. The "individual of high rank and influence" (p. 159) was the Hon. Henry Hobart, M.P., and the appointment Cooper obtained was in the Stamp Office at Norwich. The pauper was named Tilney, and the estate was Oby, in Norfolk.

Chapter XXVIII.—The personage with whom the *Sexagenarian* formed an intimacy (p. 164) was the Rev. Mr. Pryse.

Chapter XXIX.—Beloe was assistant to Dr. Parr at Stanmore, and he lost no oppor-

tunity in this book of expressing his dislike of his former chief. The lady alluded to as "Laura" (p. 170) was Miss Rix, daughter of Mr. Rix, Town Clerk of London, afterwards Mrs. Beloe.

Chapter XXX.—Henry Headley, the poet, was educated at Norwich under Parr. His father was Vicar of North Walsham. The "lovely and accomplished woman" to whom he was attached (p. 174) was Miss Susan Withers, afterwards married to Benjamin Dowson of Geldestone. Headley's worthless wife after his death married a man named Colombine (p. 177).

Chapter XXXI.—The "schoolfellow" was the Rev. Thomas Monro, and the periodical work he superintended was entitled *Olla Podrida*, 1787-8. The prélate who contributed most largely after Monro was Bishop Horne. The original volume which he subsequently published was entitled *Essays on Various Subjects*, 1790. He was also author of *Philoctetes in Lemnos, a Tragedy*, 1795. The nobleman mentioned on page 182 was Lord Maynard, and the living which he presented to Monro was that of Easton Magna, Essex. "Another schoolfellow" (p. 183) was Henry Alexander. The "near relation" (p. 186) was the Earl of Caledon, in the Peerage of Ireland, and the "high and splendid situation" the Government of the Cape of Good Hope, of which place the Earl was the first Governor.

Chapter XXXII.—The son of a peasant (a weaver) in Gloucestershire who afterwards obtained an extraordinary reputation was the Rev. Joseph White, D.D., Regius Professor of Hebrew at Oxford.

Chapter XXXIII.—Beloe was appointed Master of Emmanuel Hospital, Westminster, and the journey was from \* \* \* \* (Norwich) to London.

Chapter XXXIV.—The extensive work here alluded to is Beloe's translation of Herodotus, published in 1799. The "crabbed sort of composition in dead language" was Parr's celebrated Preface to Bellendenus, which Beloe translated and published in 1788. This gained him Porson's friendship. \* \* \* \* (p. 201) was Dr. Maltby. Porson's sister was Mrs. Hawes, of Coltishall in Norfolk, wife of Siday Hawes, a brewer. Woodrow kept the village school at Bacton, in

Norfolk (p. 202), and the squire of the parish (p. 203) was Mr. Norris.

Chapter XXXV.—Mr. H. was Mr. Hewitt, rector of Bacton. The statement on p. 205 that Porson's father and mother were totally destitute of any education, is strangely inconsistent with what Beloe says respecting the mother on the next page, that she had a taste for poetry and was familiar with the writings of Shakespeare. This last statement is true, and the first incorrect. Hellenophilus is Dr. Maltby. Porson's wife did not die in April 1796, but in April 1797, as stated by Maltby (see *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1797, p. 438). The enquiring friend (p. 207) was Thomas Starling Norgate. Mrs. H. (p. 208) is Mrs. Hawes. With regard to the remark "No man was ever less assailable by flattery or disliked it more," Mr. Dowsing has written—"Was this the case with Beloe?" Mr. H. was Mr. Hewitt, previously referred to. As to Mrs. Mary Turner (p. 209), Dowsing has written "I knew her well," and as to the mention of her home he says "I never heard that Mrs. Mary Turner had an establishment of her own. She boarded during many years at a Haberdasher's house in Norwich."

Chapter XXXVI.—The Greek Professor (p. 212) was James Lambert of Trinity, and the "amiable and learned ——" Dr. Raine. The Cathedral Library (p. 217) was that of Lincoln, and the private collection Earl Spencer's.

Chapter XXXVII.—The lady who was partial to Porson's society (p. 225) was Miss Trefusis.

Chapter XXXVIII.—"Another friend in Westminster" was Beloe himself, as is seen by pun from Homer of *βηλου*. As to Bennet Langton having been corrupted by Dr. Johnson into keeping late hours, it may be noted that the Doctor said a man was a scoundrel who went to bed before twelve o'clock. An intimate friend of the Professor (p. 230) was Beloe himself, and Porson's Greek Epitaph has been translated thus—

"Pass not, whoe'er thou art, this marble by,  
Nor smile with scorn, tho' here a spaniel lie.  
My master mourn'd my loss, and plac'd me here  
To prove his sorrow and his love sincere."

Mr. \* \* \* (p. 231) was Isaac Disraeli, and the occurrence was at the table of Tommy Hill, in Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, when

Kemble, Du Bois, Fillingham, and Perry were present. Disraeli afterwards retorted in his novel *Flim Flams*. A gentleman who had showed a kindness to Porson in his young days (p. 232) was Mr. Ewen of Norwich. The remark on p. 233 as to Mr. Ewen's never forgiving Porson's neglect is marked by an annotator as "untrue." Mrs. Ann Turner (p. 233): here there is a mistake of the name Ann for Mary (see p. 209). Sir G. B. (p. 233) was Sir George Baker, M.D., Bart.

Chapter XXXIX.—The eldest son of Mrs. Hawes (p. 242), S. Hawes, did not stay long in Buenos Ayres. He returned to Coltishall, and for some time carried on the brewery and farm. He married Barbara, 2nd daughter of T. S. Norgate, and died in January 1864.

Chapter XL.—\*\*\*\* was Dr. Matthew Raine, of the Charterhouse. His father was the Rev. Mr. Raine, master of the school at Hartforth, near Gilling. Lord \*\*\* was Lord Percy, afterwards Duke of Northumberland, and Lord — the Earl of Bute.

Chapter XLI.—J\*\*\*\*\* G\*\*\*\*\* was Joseph Gerald (see Parr's Correspondence (*Works*, vol. viii., p. 207). The Historian of Hindostan (p. 260) was the Rev. Thomas Maurice.

Chapter XLII. relates to Horace Walpole. Dr. Parr wrote the dedication to the translation of Aulus Gellius which Lord Orford refused. Lord O. (p. 269) is printed Lord Orford in the first edition.

Chapter XLIII.—T—m was Twickenham, and Mr. K— John Kemble, who lived at that time in Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury. The Rev. Mr. L\*\*\*\*\* was Lysons.

Chapter XLIV.—Mr. C\*\*\* was Cracherode, and Lord O. (p. 282) Lord Orford. Sir Robert Walpole's seat at Houghton is referred to on p. 287, and the allusion to the North Pole is explained by the fact that the picture gallery was sold to the Empress Catherine of Russia.

Chapter XLV.—Lord \*\*\* is printed Lord Loughborough in the first edition. This character is interesting as being different from the one generally drawn of that celebrated lawyer. The *opus magnum* (p. 295) was the *British Critic*. The translator of Æschylus was Robert Potter. S— (p. 299) was Scarning.

Chapter XLVI.—The Physicians mentioned on p. 306 are Drs. Heberden, W. Pitcairn, and Monro, Sir George Baker, Drs. Willis, D. Pitcairn, Baillie, Ash, Sir Astley Cooper, and Sir Everard Home. Query who was J. H.? Probably John Hunter. Sir G. B. might be Sir Gilbert Blane. The P—s were the Pitcairns. Falconer, the author of the *Shipwreck*, was also on board the *Aurora*. Dowsing writes that David Pitcairn, a member of Benet College (p. 309) was a fellow commoner in his time.

*To be continued.*

## CENSURED CAMBRIDGE SERMONS.

By W. H. OLDING, LL.B.

### PART II.



THE decade of 1570 was little turned when William Chark, Fellow of Peterhouse, in a Latin sermon delivered, to be precise, on the 3rd December 1572, asserted that the dignities or states of bishops, popes and other mighty ecclesiastics were introduced into the Church by Satan, and that all ministers of the Church should be equal. For these heretical doctrines he was summoned by the Vice-Chancellor, required to make recantation, and on refusal was, as the "*De Concionibus*" directs, expelled from his college and banished from the University. The same year, and indeed somewhat earlier in it, John Browning, a Fellow of another college, Trinity, was summoned before the Vice-Chancellor for preaching doctrines tending to the anathematised views of that "first antipope" Novatus—refusing to re-admit apostates to the communion of the Church. He was prohibited from preaching till the matter should be investigated; contemned the prohibition; was sent to prison for the contempt, and, on other pretexts, shortly deprived of his fellowship. The misdeeds of Brown about the same period were more akin to those of Chark. His misfortune was, however, less; for though he preached two sermons, as Strype in his *Life of Parker* tells, tending to the corrupting of Wolfgang Musculus's reasons "for the regiment now

used in the Church of England in creating ministers," no accuser could be found to urge his punishment, and the heads of colleges were satisfied with a lame recantation.

Passing by Milayn, a Fellow of Christ's College, who fell under the terms of the statute in October 1573, we come to John Smith, M.A., and the year 1585. On the 21st February, Smith was asked questions upon the doctrine he confessed he had preached—"that plays on Saturday and Sunday at night were breaches of the Christian Sabbath: on Sunday, for that they were at it before the sun was set: on Saturday, for disabling their bodies for the Sabbath duties." In his answers, however, Smith evinced the logical capacity his mode of maintaining the obnoxious tenet would lead us to expect, and the Vice-Chancellor found that they fairly agreed.

Some variety in the cause of University displeasure was introduced about this time by a more pointed and personal sermon of Charles Chadwick, M.A., Fellow of Emmanuel College. He seems to have been peculiarly irritated by the non-residence of some University members, and particularly of the governors of colleges, whom he went so far as to call "murderers of many thousands." This could not be brooked. He was summoned before the Vice-Chancellor and five Doctors, styled "justiciarii dominæ reginæ," and dealt with as pleased them. The personalities of Cuthbert Bambridge were of a more insidious character. In preaching he had used the phrase—"If you mind indeed to awake." The comment is curious—"As though he had irreverently reflected upon the sleepiness of the doctors at sermons." Certain it is that both he and Francis Johnson, like himself a Fellow of Christ's, were in 1588 sent, as preachers against the Episcopal government of the Church of England, to prison—though in their future fortunes it was rather Bambridge who was comparable to the chief butler of Joseph's days, and Johnson to the chief baker.

The case of William Baret or Barrett was in some respects peculiar. He was a Fellow of Gonville and Caius. On the 29th April, 1595, he preached in Latin at St. Mary's for his B.D. The sermon was strongly anti-calvinistic. He was reasoned with, "was

laboured with to be won from his errors, and to make a quiet end by voluntary publick satisfaction." Seeming to submit, a recantation was prepared. He was ordered to deliver it from St. Mary's (where he had published his errors) openly in the face of the University. On the 10th May he obeyed; but not, says one chronicler, "to the listeners' pleasure"; nor, says another, "with the expected remorse." The fact was that at the end of the reading he added, "*Hæc dixi*"—interpreted to mean that the recantation was not cordial. The severity his contemptuous conduct would have incurred was mitigated by the intervention of Archbishop Whitgift, and a second recantation was read. But the storm was such that Barrett found it expedient to get beyond sea,—and indeed the moment of his departure was well timed, as an order to prevent it was already issued. He is said to have become a papist, to have then returned to England, and have led a layman's life till death. But Barrett's case was not disposed of with Barrett himself. For the Archbishops of Canterbury and York having prepared nine heads on the points he had touched on, Dr. Pierre Baro, the Margaret Professor, preached against them on 12th January, 1596. He was prohibited from preaching on the "Lambeth Articles," and proceeded with "other his exercises." But there was much petty tyranny to withstand. Already had there been controversy between him and Laurence Chadderton, Master of Emanuel, for opinions vented by Baro in his *Commentary on Jonah* and treatise *De Fide*; and though Baro had then procured that Chadderton should be called into the consistory before the Vice-Chancellor, he had had reason to understand something of the bitterness of a controversial opponent, and was wise.

Disregarding the case of Lovel of Christ's, we enter upon a new century with that of Nicholas Rush, Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge. On the 10th September, 1609, Rush preached at St. Mary's. He was shortly summoned before the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Jegen, and charged with "many uncharitable speeches uttered in his funeral oration in Christ's colledge, tending to the disgrace and discredit of Mr. Doctor Barwell deceased." He was ordered and refused to deliver up

the sermon; and was confined for contumacy till it should be produced. After further contumacious behaviour he was suspended from all his degrees, and prohibited from praying or preaching within the University. He was not yet humbled; and seeing that it was alleged he had used such expressions as "gorbellyd clergye," and "devilish parasyts in flatteringe and attributyng over much to some in higher place," it is no longer surprising to find he was on the 8th January following "utterly precluded and shut out of the sayd Universitye and Christ's college."

In 1610-11 new circumstances were made the occasion of University interference, and what these were we shall not do better than tell in the words of the excellent Fuller:—

"About this time William Amese (Ames), Fellow of Christ's College in Cambridge, on St. Thomas's day, had, to use his own expression, 'the place of a watchman for an hour in the tower of the University'; and took occasion to inveigh against the liberty taken at that time, especially in such Colleges who had *lords of misrule*, a pagan relic, which, he said, as Polydore Virgil observeth, 'remaineth only in England.' Hence he proceeded to condemn all playings at cards and dice, affirming that the latter in all ages was accounted the device of the devil; that as God invented the one-and-twenty letters whereof He made the Bible, the devil, saith an author [Antonius], found out the one-and-twenty pricks of the dice; that canon law forbade the use thereof, seeing *inventio diaboli nullâ consuetudine potest validari*. His sermon gave much offence to many of his auditors, and rather because in him there was a concurrence of much nonconformity, insomuch that, to prevent an expulsion from Dr. Cary, the Master, he fairly forsook the College, which proved unto him neither loss nor disgrace, being not long after, by the States of Friesland, chosen Professor in their University."

The sermon referred to by Fuller was no doubt the immediate cause of Dr. Ames's treatment. But the evil was of growth. He had been instructed by William Perkins, and had imbibed his puritan principles; and he was only abandoned after the Master of his College had without success sought to

overcome his scruples against the wearing of the surplice. That the Master was without success one is not disposed to wonder at, when his original argument is considered: it consisted in quoting the text "Put on the armour of light" and interpreting it as injunctive of the white gown.

What theological whims were at any given time uppermost in the mind of James I. were not easily known. Accordingly Edward Symson, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, in preaching a sermon before the King at Royston, 1617, did not conceive he argued amiss in drawing from his text—"That which is born of the flesh is flesh"—the doctrine that "the commission of any great sin doth extinguish the grace of God's Spirit for the time in a man." But further, he would have it that Paul in Rom. vii. "spake not of himself as an apostate and unregenerate, but *sub statu legis*." Now, Arminius had lately been blamed for extracting such views out of the works of Faustus Socinus. The King accordingly directed that two Cambridge Professors should make their exegesis: the result, of course, was that Rom. vii. was to be understood of a regenerate man. Mr. Symson was enjoined a public recantation before the King, and performed it; "nor doth such a palinody sound anything to his disgrace, having St. Augustine himself for his precedent, modestly retracting what formerly he had erroneously written therein." So much for the anti-Arminianism of the King; but the year had not passed before a public edict had issued ordering Dr. Mocket's *Doctrina et Politia Ecclesie Anglicanae*, because it favoured the Calvinists, to be burned.

Two years later the King was called in to settle another Cambridge dispute. Mr. John Preston, Fellow of Queen's, was suspected of an inclination to nonconformity. It was rumoured that he intended to preach in the afternoon in Botolph's Church—the sermon at St. Mary's being (as we have seen since 1603, and especially since 1616, it was necessary it should be) duly concluded. However, Dr. Newcomb, "commissary to the Chancellor of Ely, offended with the pressing of the people, enjoined that service should be said without sermon. In opposition whereunto a sermon was made without service; whereon large complaints to Lan-

celot Adams, bishop of Ely, and in fine, to the King himself. Hereupon Mr. Preston was enjoined to make what his foes called a *recantation*, his friends a *declaration* sermon; therein so warily expressing his allowance of the liturgy, and set forms of prayer, that he neither displeased his own party, nor gave his enemies any great advantage." But if with some it proved ill-advised to go from St. Mary's to strange houses of worship, with others it proved as ill-advised to go from strange houses to St. Mary's. Thus, in 1632, Mr. Bernard, lecturer at St. Sepulchre's, London, preached at St. Mary's from 1 Sam. iv. 21, in the afternoon of 6th May. His teaching was distasteful to the prevalent party, for he held that God's ordinances, when blended with innovations of men, are not God's ordinances; that none can be saved living and dying in the doctrine of Rome; that treason is not limited to what affects the blood royal, but by depriving it of God's ordinances may be against a nation,—a sort of doctrines that was turning the writings of Prynne and Bastwick and Burton into bonfires. So Dr. Cumber, the Vice-Chancellor, got Laud to bring Mr. Bernard before the Court of High Commission. He was tendered a recantation: but, though professing sorrow for any unbecoming expressions, he would not make it, and was sent to the new prison, where he died, and as some say, was miserably abused, to the shortening of his life, by the keepers.

Five years later occurred a case throwing some light on the view in which the practice of confession to priests was at that time regarded. Sylvester Adams, M.A. of Peterhouse, had gone dangerously near the doctrine that "the confession of all knowne sins unto a priest is the only ordinary revealed meanes for salvation." In its breadth this was not to be accepted; but there was much discussion between some of the heads and the Vice-Chancellor on the issue to which casuistry could plane down the words,—whether or no particular confession is contrary to the doctrine of the Church of England. The dissensions, however, did not save the preacher. Against the maintainer of so illiberal a doctrine, the *tant pour tant* theory could (if it can ever) be rightly employed. So he suffered the penalty of the statute of Elizabeth, and was banished from the

University. Unhappily, Puritanism was no guarantee for increased liberty in the expression of thought. The hangman's hands were still diligent, and must now destroy what the Commonwealth should disapprove. And again had a Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge to regret the change, during his day, in the temper of the times; for Dr. Ralph Brownrigg, Bishop of Exeter, Master of Catherine Hall, and Vice-Chancellor, and "a most zealous favourer of the Church of England," had preached the inauguration sermon of the King "touching schism," and its many passages distasteful to the parliament-men procured his banishment from the University, and dismissal from the mastership of the free grammar school of the town. The rapid governmental changes that succeeded in the next half-century had too their corresponding academic changes. Whether the prevalent authority would have a subscription to the Covenant, or whether its abjuration, the result was alike—expulsion. The Catholicism of Chancellor Gardiner was hated,—he was confined in the Tower. The Episcopalians became dissentients; Vice-Chancellor Holdsworth, Dr. Beale, Dr. Sterne were imprisoned; Drs. Cosins, Paske, Lany, removed from their colleges. Puritanism lost its ascendancy; the opinions of Dr. Anthony Tuckney, Dr. Dell, Dr. Sadler, Mr. Holdcroft, even the naturalist Ray, were "*contra Religionem receptam et stabilitam*." Never was mistress more rigorous in following, cut and colour, the dress of Dame Fashion, than has been Religion in aping the garb of the State; and no matter the paint-pot out of which the State daubs the Church, its brush must be flung bespattering education—tinting and tainting the fair canvas of knowledge.

William Whiston, the celebrated editor of *Josephus*, succeeded Sir Isaac Newton in the Lucasian Professorship of Mathematics in 1703. In 1708 he preached in St. Clement's, in the town of Cambridge; and according to subsequent depositions, affirmed that—"there was but one God, and that God the Father only was that one God . . . that the Son was indeed exalted above all creatures, and made a partaker of many divine excellencies, and as such He was to be worshipped with a sort of degree of Divine Worship." He supported this affirmation by a second,

equally hazardous—that the fathers of the first three centuries had not acknowledged God the Son to be God *ab æterno*. This Arianism—though Whiston himself always said he was no Arian, except in so far as he was a Eusebian, holding the Divinity of Christ, but holding at the same time that “the Father is greater than He”—brought the mathematician before the Vice-Chancellor’s Court. He was summoned on Sunday, the 22nd October, 1710, to appear the next day in answer to accusations based on the sermon of 1708, on the published volume *Sermons and Essays upon several Subjects*, and on words “spoken in coffee-houses in a Unitarian sense.” A paper of doctrines was drawn up which “Wicked Will” was required to renounce; he protested against the refusal to allow “conference and examination,” but refused the recantation; and notwithstanding that Queen Anne’s general pardon of the 19th April, 1709, compelled his judges to found their sentence on merely one man’s inconclusive evidence, he was declared guilty and expelled the University. He made an effort to retain his professorship, by appointing Mr. Christopher Hussey, Fellow of Trinity, his deputy reader; but in the following year the post was declared vacant, and put in the hands of Mr. Nicholas Saunderson, famous as ‘the blind mathematician.’ In after life, it is a noticeable coincidence that Whiston was opposed by a man whose sermons had been given to the flames under order of the House of Lords in the very year of his disgrace—the notorious Sacheverell. For that High Church divine having regained favour, took occasion to set on foot a system of petty persecution against the mathematician, who somewhat stoutly persisted in maintaining his right as a parishioner to attend service at St. Andrew’s, Holborn, to which Sacheverell was now preferred, and to hear himself made the subject of attack and abuse.\*

In 1738 Duckett declared himself to be an atheist. The state of present public opinion with relation to the action such a confession makes incumbent on society is such that it would be superfluous to describe

the course pursued. The same must be said with regard to the case of Waller of Trinity, who fourteen years later was accused by Zachary Brooke, Fellow of St. John’s, of being the author of “a prophane and blasphemous libel, entitled ‘David’s Prophecy.’” There is greater pleasure in referring to the conduct of the Fellows of Clare Hall with regard to their Senior Fellow, John Berridge, in the year 1755. The influence of the Wesleys had travelled from Oxford to Cambridge; but at Cambridge there was as yet no party ready to support such methodistic views as those to which Mr. Berridge gave expression in occasionally preaching at St. Mary’s. He was not, however, without secret admirers, and the unobjectionable course was accordingly taken of presenting the heterodox gentleman with the college living of Everton, Bedfordshire, and thus of at once consulting his interests and freeing themselves of his presence. That there was something eccentric in him will probably be judged from the wording of his epitaph—said to have been composed, with the exception of the final figures, by himself.

“Here lie the remains of John Berridge, late Vicar of Everton, and an itinerant servant of Jesus Christ, who loved his Master and his work; and after running on His errands many years, was caught up to wait on Him above. Reader! art thou born again? (No salvation without a new birth.) I was born in sin, February 1716; remained ignorant of my fallen state till 1730; lived proudly on faith and works for salvation till 1754; admitted to Everton vicarage, 1755; fled to Jesus for refuge, 1756; fell asleep in Christ, January 22, 1793.”

William Freund was the son of a tradesman and sometime mayor of Canterbury. In process of time he was made a Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge. He became the author of *Peace and Union, recommended to the associated bodies of Republicans and anti-Republicans* (1793). In this work he advocated views, confirmed by oral discourse, that touched, and it was thought dangerously touched, religion, law, and Parliament. “An alliance between church and state,” he affirmed, “is a fiction which could not be realized in this country, without subjecting the abettors of it to the penalties of high treason.

\* The difficulties the Houses of Convocation manufactured out of Whiston’s doctrines hardly need repetition now. Burnet has fairly stated them.

We might as well talk of an alliance between army and state." Indeed, he went so far as to hold that the "Church of England is a political institution," and wound up his observations tending to "peace and union" by urging that the liturgy should be revised. In law he found obscurity of language, would have abolished entails, and have amended the poor and game laws. Among parliamentary reforms he placed the shortening of the duration of parliaments, the increase of votes in boroughs, and the extension of the right of suffrage to copyholders. To such extreme radicalism the University could not consent. The Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Isaac Milner, in especial, thought, in the terms of the statute, that "religion as established by public authority in this realm, and also all ecclesiastical ranks and dignities, are impugned."

Freund accordingly was summoned to appear before him: and his prosecution was vigorously pursued by a knot of Doctors and Masters of Arts, who from their number became known as "the twenty-seven," or more pithily "the cubicks." Eight days were consumed in disputes *de lana caprina*, and the penalty of the statute was then put in force. Mr. Freund objected to the constitution of the court, and appealed to the court of King's Bench. That tribunal, however, held that there was a visitor, and that it was within his jurisdiction to consider the case. But Freund publishing an account of his misfortunes, was content with an appeal to the public, followed up by a work of which we have without stint availed ourselves,—*Sequel to the Account of the Proceedings in the University of Cambridge against the author of a pamphlet entitled 'Peace and Union,' etc.* (London, 1795).


And here we may pause. The catalogue is sufficiently melancholy and long; and the limits we have traced for ourselves happily permit us to pass over many a name that has yet attained a prominence which would need recognition in any chronicle of the disputes religion and politics have engendered in the University. From the days of Edward III., when the scholar William de Wyvelingham and the chancellor Henry de Harvedon so embittered their controversies

that each was consigned to a prison,—when the action of the commissioners appointed in 1410 to visit the Colleges led to the ousting of Lollards—when Thomas Baker proved a stubborn nonjuror, and Samuel Collins a refractory puritan—when Woolston reflected on belief in miracles, and was prosecuted and imprisoned—when Dr. Jebb proved most Socinian—when Robert Tyrwhitt became the champion of abolition of subscription—when Charles Parish raised his voice against the Act of Celibacy—or when Bentley showed in somewhat different spheres his controversial powers,—till the present century, when Doctors Marsh and Milner debated hotly whether the Bibles that missionaries carried should be bound with copies of the liturgy or no, has Cambridge vied with its sister University in wrangling and adjudging penalties to those who, whether themselves wranglous or whether conscious of power in what seemed a truth and desirous of liberty of speech, were yet alike in this—in being out-partisaned. Cambridge, indeed, would not seem, like Oxford, to have given over the books of its unappreciated teachers to the hands of the Marshal and the fire of the Schools-court; nor to have carried out its condemnations to the present day with such marked importance as attaches to the cases of Dr. Hampden and the late Dr. Ward. Neither has it nor has Oxford ever run into the rioting destruction of the evidences of wisdom and of diligence that Paris and most foreign universities have thought consistent with their dignity. But its censures have been numerous enough to enable those that will to learn that thought is much the fool of fashion, not indeed in the imperishable lines that groove its boundaries in all sound minds, but in the mode it chooses as its exponent, and in the breadth that circumstances and personal conditions give or do not give it. But circumstances and personal conditions are the coloured fragments of a kaleidoscope—ever changing; and if the censures of three hundred years should make us recognise that in this very change, this very multitude of fragments, beauty lies, then bibliography may claim in one instance more to have inculcated tolerance.

## SOME NOTICES OF THE GENEVAN BIBLE.

BY THE REV. NICHOLAS POCKOCK.

SUPPLEMENT.

 HERE yet remains one curious point to be noticed in order to complete our historical and bibliographical notices of the Genevan Bible. We have described the Genevan New Testament of 1557, which was the precursor of the Bible first published in 1560. (See the BIBLIOGRAPHER for July 1882, p. 40.) Upon looking through the notes and marginal references of this edition, or in the "facsimile reprint" issued by Bagster in 1842, which exactly represents the original, it will be seen that the "Annotations," as Whittingham calls them, of the harder passages, marked by the letters of the alphabet, <sup>a</sup>, <sup>b</sup>, <sup>c</sup>, etc., a new alphabet beginning with each chapter, are always on the outer margin of the page, and that no other notes or references of any kind appear in this margin, and that they are all printed in a Roman type somewhat smaller than that used in the text. Whittingham in his preface calls the readers' attention to these, and then explains the different classes of notes and references which appear in the inner margin of the book. These are of three kinds. Those with the mark (") denote "something which may serve to the edification of the Reader where the place is not greatly hard," or else such "commonplaces as may cause him better to take heed to the doctrine." A second kind is denoted by the double comma (") pointing out "divers readings according to divers Greek copies which stand but in one word." A third, marked by an asterisk (\*), denotes either quotations or places where "the books do alter in the sentence." These are all in the inner margin—the text itself being of very narrow dimensions, about half the width of the page. It may be noticed that these notes are also in the same small Roman type as those of the outer margin, the "cotations" as Whittingham calls them, or as we should say Scripture references, being in italic type and referring to chapters of the Old Testament, not divided according

to verses, but, as had been usual up to that time, by capital letters A, B, C, etc., here represented by smaller letters a, b, c, etc., placed at equal intervals along the margins of each chapter. It is noticeable also that the asterisk is only placed in the text and not repeated in the margin, and is never used except for Scripture parallel passages till the verso of fol. 213. Between this place and the recto of fol. 223 there occur nine asterisks placed in the margin as well as in the text, calling attention to some notes which are printed in a large italic type, much larger than that used in the rest of the work for the Scripture references and arguments of the chapters, and having prefixed to them in all cases the letters *Al*, appearing to indicate that in the editor's view these marginal alterations, or additions as they generally are, are entitled to be considered as of nearly equal authority with the text. Four of these occur in the 14th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, three in the 15th, one in the 16th, and one in the 19th, after which there are no more notes printed in this form. They are as follows.

At the end of the 7th verse of the 14th chapter there are added the words: "*insomuch that all the people were moved at the doctrine.*"

"*So bothe Paul and Barnabas remayned at Lystra.*"

In the middle of the 10th verse we have the following addition: "*I say to thee, in the Name of the Lord Iesus Christe, Stand, etc.*" Between the 18th and 19th verses there is the following addition: "*but that they shulde go every mā home. And whiles they taried and taught ther came, etc.*"

In the middle of the 19th verse there is substituted for the words \* whether they had persuaded the people \*, which are marked at beginning and end with the asterisk, the following: "*And disputing boldly, persuaded the people to forsake them, for (sayd they) they say nothing true but lie in all things.*" In the 15th chapter there is added in the middle of the 29th verse, "*and whatsoever ye wolde not that men sholde do unto you, do not to others,*" and at the end of the 34th verse there is an addition of the words "*And only Iudas went.*" Also in the 37th verse, in place of the expression "gave counsel to take with them John," the words "*wolde take John etc.*"

are suggested. Again, in the 16th chapter, ver. 35, in place of "the Rulers sent the sergeants," we have "*The Rulers assembled together in the market, and remembring the earthquake that was, they feared and sent, etc.*" Lastly, in the 19th chapter, at the end of the 9th verse, are added the words "*from fivie a clocke vnto ten.*"

Now, these variations and additions, with the exception of the words "*but that they shulde go every mā home,*" and the insertion in the middle of ver. 19, may be found in the celebrated *Codex Bezae*, usually designated by the letter (D). But it is certain that Whittingham had never seen this Codex, which, if Beza told the truth, he brought away five years later, in 1562, from the monastery of S. Irenæus at Lyons, and afterwards in 1582 presented to the University Library at Cambridge. The great probability is that Whittingham used the splendid edition of the Greek Testament published by Robert Stephens at Paris in 1550, which contained between three and four hundred variations from a MS. which he calls (B') and which is unquestionably identical with (D). The only surprising part of the matter is that Whittingham should have selected these eight passages from the Acts and omitted to notice many other variations of at least equal importance, which appear from the same source in Stephens' margin. It is most remarkable that out of several hundred interpolations eight only should have been noticed, and these only in the Acts of the Apostles. Neither is the difficulty at all removed by comparing this part of Whittingham's volume with the same portion of the New Testament as it appeared in the Genevan Bible of 1560. For not only have the translators adopted all these additions and alterations, but have added others which seem to have come from the same source; and it must be remembered that most of these various readings exist in no other MSS. of any importance excepting *Beza's Codex*—and there appears no other method by which either Whittingham or his successors in the work could have been acquainted with these variations except by reference to Stephens' folio of 1550.

The additions made by the translators of the edition of 1560 are four in the Acts, begin-

ning with one at chap. x. ver. 48, where in the middle of the verse, after the words "the Lord," "*Jesus Christ*" is added in the same large italic type with the mark ||, which type and mark are uniformly used for all these additional marginal notes in 1560. In the following chapter, after the words "who was I, that I colde let God" there is the addition "*Not to giue them the holie Gost.*" Again, in the 16th chapter, ver. 7, after "*ye Spirit,*" occurs the addition "*of Jesus.*" Lastly, at the end of the 23rd verse of the 20th chapter the words "*In Ierusalem*" are given in the margin.

In subsequent parts of the volume there are four more marginal annotations of this class.

The first of these occurs at 1 Cor. xv. 55, where the margin interchanges the words *sting* and *victorie* thus:—

"O death where is thy victorie? O grave where is thy sting?"

This is introduced with the same mark as the other variations, but is printed in very minute italic type, to save room in the margin, which is somewhat crowded at this part; but in the first English folio of 1576 it is printed in its proper large italic letters.

The next is at the end of Gal. iv. 31, where we have the addition of "*By the libertie wherewith Christ hathe made vs fre.*"

Then at 1 John ii. 23 there is the addition "*But he that cōfesseth the Sone hathe also the Father*"—words equivalent to the passage introduced into the Authorized Version in italics—which ought either to have been omitted altogether or printed in the same type as the rest of the verse, as it departs from the usual rule of italic in this version.

We may remark here that this verse has MS. authority which is quite overwhelming, and ought therefore to be in the text.

Lastly, in the epistle of St. Jude, in the middle of the 16th verse, there are added the words "*In vngodlines and iniquitie,*" for which there does not appear to be any MS. authority whatever, as far as appears from Scrivener's edition of the *Codex Unguensis* and Tregelles' Greek New Testament.

It is of course quite possible that these marginal references may have been introduced after direct consultation with Beza, who is known to have been consulted, as was also Calvin, as appears from the *Troubles of Frankfurt*, p. cxcii, where the following occurs:—

"The Ministers off Geneva in an Epistle whiche they wrote, before the newe Testament haue this wordes. There is nothinge more requisite to attaine the right and absolute knowledge off the doctrine of saluation, whereby to resist all herisie and falsehod, then to haue the texte off the Scriptures faithfully and truly translated, the consideration whereoff moued them with one assent, as they saie in that Epistle, to seprate two off their brethern, to witt, Caluin and Beza eftsonnes to peruse the same notwithstandinge their former trauells."

It may be observed, in this relation that all the passages we have referred to, with the exception of the last, are noted and commented on, in the editions of Beza's Greek Testament, the first of which appeared in 1565. We have noticed that in the first English folio of 1576 these passages all appear in the same type as in that of 1560. They were copied also subsequently into the other editions of the Genevan Bible, which are executed with great fidelity, the only apparent difference being that in the quartos, beginning with 1579, they are printed in the same black-letter type as the text is—in this respect differing from all the other notes and references in the margin. It is of course quite possible that these notes may have been placed in the margin after direct communication with Beza, who is known to have been frequently at Geneva whilst he was Professor of Greek at Lausanne, and took up his abode there in the year 1559—so that perhaps he may have directly influenced the addition of such of these notes as do not appear in the New Testament of June 1557.


Dr. Eadie has in his valuable work on the English Bible given several instances of the influence of Beza's Latin translation on the translators both of 1557 and 1560. One of the most remarkable of these may be referred to here as a specimen. Beza had inserted the words *qui dicerent* in Gal. i. 23, placing them in italics to show that they were an addition, not in the original text; and Whittingham adopted it in his version, which is "But they heard only *some say*," etc. This was followed in the edition of 1560, as well as by Laurence Tomson in his revised version of 1576. It is perhaps doubtful whether they were not influenced by the

French version which had preceded theirs, which was: "*Mais ils auoyent seulement oui dire.*"

It is not to our present point, but perhaps may be worth mentioning here, that their translation of the word rendered *colony* in the Authorized Version in Acts xvi. 12 is a city "*whose inhabitants came from Rome to dwell there.*" Up to that time the word had been usually rendered "*a free city,*" and even in 1582 the Rheims version, for want of an English equivalent, rendered it by the Latin word *Colonia*. Laurence Tomson, in 1576, had followed the Genevan version and the Bishops' Bible, after having in earlier editions translated "*a free citie,*" retained it to the last of 1602. The French had used the word *Colonie*, but Luther had rendered it *Freystadt*, which has since been altered into *Colonie*. The word had, however, become naturalized in English before the adoption of it by the translators of the Authorized Version of 1611. The earliest instance of the use of the word quoted by Johnson in his Dictionary is that in Spenser's *Ireland*: "To these new inhabitants and colonies he gave the same law under which they were born and bred." This work, though not in print till long afterwards, was written some time between 1581 and 1596. The other words derived from *colony* are of course of later date, some of them very considerably later.

## THE LIBRARY OF WIMBORNE MINSTER.

BY H. R. PLOMER.

N the eastern tower of Wimborne Minster, in Dorsetshire, in a small room formerly used as the treasury-house, is a chained library.

Church libraries are now rare, most of those that once existed having been destroyed during the troublous times that have swept over the Church, or been allowed by the clergy in charge of them to fall into ruin and decay. Thus a special interest attaches to that at Wimborne, which is one of the finest in the kingdom.

The volumes, numbering some 240, are ranged on shelves round the sides of the room, with their backs turned inwards, each book being attached to the shelf by a small chain fastened to an iron rod. A desk and stool were provided for the student, who was obliged to move them to that part of the room where the volume stood which he wished to consult.

This library, according to Hutchins, the great Dorsetshire historian, was founded in 1686. He speaks thus of it :—

"However conspicuous this library, the greatest part of the books of which were the gift of the Rev. W. Stone, . . . it is so much neglected as to possess no tolerable catalogue. As the number of books does not appear to exceed 200, the leisure of those of the Wimborne clergy (who have not the cure of souls) might easily supply the defect."

In *Notes and Queries* (3rd Ser., vol. vii.) a writer gives a somewhat different account as to the donor or donors of the books. Speaking generally of the library, he says :—

"The vestry (?) of Wimborne Minster contains a chained library, which now consists of 240 volumes. Its chains have not saved it from the despoiler, for 25 vols. are missing of those which were catalogued in 1765. The principal donors to the library are the Rev. T. Anstey (1697) and the Rev. Samuel Conant. Nearly all the books were printed between 1520 and 1710."

The Rev. W. Stone and the Rev. T. Anstey were rectors in the same year 1661, as appears by the account-books of the minster; but the Rev. S. Conant died and was buried in the church in the year 1668, long before the foundation of the library, unless indeed Hutchins was mistaken in the date, and for 1686 should have written 1668.

The library contains many fine old books. The oldest is a manuscript volume of prayers, written by the monks in the year 1343. The initial letters have all been omitted, evidently for the purpose of being illuminated at some future time. Amongst the others is a Breeches Bible, bound in wood and dated A.D. 1595; most of the works of the old fathers; several well-known commentaries; a copy of Camden's *Life of Elizabeth* and of Barnes' *Life of Edward the Third*; Chamberlayn's *State of England*, dated 1670; Walton's

Polyglott Bible; and Sir Walter Raleigh's *History of the World*, dated 1614—a work said to have been written during his imprisonment.

Several pages of this book have been burnt, and tradition has made Matthew Prior the poet, the culprit; the story being that whilst reading in the library by the aid of a candle, he fell asleep over this volume and the candle committed the ravages. Judging from the appearance of the holes, it is much more likely that they were made, as suggested by another writer in *Notes and Queries*, with a red-hot poker. By whatever mischance the accident occurred, the destroyed part of each page has been neatly patched and the text restored,—a work also attributed to Matthew Prior.

Here also is a fine old copy of the *Whole Duty of Man*, bearing date 1702. It was long the custom in the minster to read one of the homilies from this famous work every morning in place of a sermon.

Another curiosity here exhibited is an old brass of the sixteenth century. It formerly marked the spot in the chancel of the minster where it is supposed that the Saxon king Ethelred was buried, after the battle of Merton, A.D. 871. This brass was for a long time lost, and was at length discovered hidden between the pages of one of the books in the library. The brass now marking the spot of the king's resting-place is of much more modern date.



## OLD BALLADS.

### PART III.

1. Call (A) to Repentance to all true  
Englishe h[e]artes. John Danter, 1594.  
ii. 656.
2. Callin o custure me. J. Aldee. ii. 407.  
[The Irish air "Callino castore me" is mentioned in Clement Robinson's *Handful of Pleasant Delights*, 1584, and Pistol (*King Henry V.*, Act iv., sc. 4, l. 4) alludes to it under the form "Calmie custure me." The air is given in Chappell's *Popular Music* ii. 793.]
3. Callino Shryll over Gaddeshill. Ric.  
Jones, 1586. . . . ii. 457.

[This ballad may also have a Shakespearian interest in connection with Gadshill.]

4. Callynge (A) to Remembraunce of Godes mercye. Alexandre Lacye, 1567-8. i. 359.
5. Captayne Jennings his songe, whiche he made in the Marshalsey and songe a little before his death. Richard Jones, 1611 . . . . . iii. 456.
6. Care Causethe Men to Crye, newly altered. Heugh Shyngleton. 1562-3. i. 204.  
 ["If care do cause men cry" etc., was printed by Tottell among the poems of Lord Surrey.]
7. Cater (the) bralles bothe Wytty and Mery. Thomas Colwell, 1565-6. i. 298.  
 [The Brawls (*bransle*) was a favourite dance, and double brawls are also mentioned. In the *Handful of Pleasant Devices*, 1584, is "The Historie of Diana and Acteon—to the Quarter Braules."]
8. Caveat (A) for Christians. John Charwood, 1588 . . . . . ii. 494.
9. Caveat (A) for England by the Example of Cockham Hill in Kent in the parishe of Westram in Kent. Thomas Millington, 1597 . . . . . iii. 78.  
 [Cockham Hill is still famous as providing one of the finest views in Kent.]
10. Caveat (A) for Parents, etc. Edward Blackmore, 1633 . . . . . iv. 291.
11. Caveat (A) to all yo[u]nge men. Yarrath James, 1581 . . . . . ii. 389.
12. Cavyat (A) for occupyers. John Alde, 1569-70 . . . . . i. 416.
13. Certen goode aduertisementes to be obserued with Diligence in this life before we departe hence. Thomas Nelson, 1586 . . . . . ii. 446.
14. Chast[e] (The) Bachelors advice. John Wright, junior, 1636 . . . . . iv. 366.
15. Chast[e] (The) batchelours advice. John Wright, junior, 1635 . . . . . iv. 334.
16. Chaste (the) lyf of Joseph. Rychard Jonnes, 1568-9 . . . . . i. 386.
17. Chast[e] (The) Maiden, etc. Thomas Lambert, 1639 . . . . . iv. 493.
18. Cheldryns thoughtes. Thomas Colwell, 1562-3 . . . . . i. 210.
19. Chevie Chase. Master Pavier, Wright, etc., 1624 . . . . . iv. 131.  
 [A very late entry of a very early ballad.]
20. Chirpinge (The) larke. Master Pavier, Wright, etc., 1624 . . . . . iv. 132.
21. Choice of Inventions etc. Ffrancis Coules, 1632 . . . . . iv. 268.
22. Chosynge of love and lovely thynges. William Gryffyth, 1563-4 . . . . . i. 238.
23. Christall (A) looking glasse. Henry Gosson, 1639 . . . . . iv. 457.
24. Christes commynge to Judgemente. Edward White, 1586 . . . . . ii. 451.
25. Christian (A) conference betwene Christe and a synner. Thomas Nelson, 1586. ii. 458.
26. Christian (A) coniecture of the newe blasinge starre. Richard Jones, 1577-8. ii. 323.
27. Christian (The) Marriner. Simon Stafford, 1604 . . . . . iii. 271.
28. Christian's A. B. C. Master Pavier, Wright, etc., 1624 . . . . . iv. 132.
29. Christinmas (A) Warmynge for hym yat intendeth to Ryde and make meryabrode with his ffryndes, etc. John Alde, 1567-8 . . . . . i. 358.
30. Christmas (A) Caroll. Abel Geffes, 1593 . . . . . ii. 637.
31. Christmas Delightes. John Wolf, 1593. ii. 641.
32. Christ's comfort to a sinfull Soule, etc. Thomas Lambert, 1633 . . . . . iv. 309.
33. Christ's teares ouer Jerusalem. Master Pavier, Wright, etc., 1624 . . . . . iv. 131.
34. Churchyardes ffaryre Well. Edward Russell, 1565-6 . . . . . i. 308.  
 [An undated copy printed by Griffith is reprinted in "Old Ballads from Early Printed Copies," 1840, p. 107. The full title is—"A Farewell cauld Churchyards Rounge, From the Courte to the cuntry ground."]
35. Churchyardes Wellcome home. Rycharde Jonnes, 1565-6 . . . . . i. 309.  
 [Thomas Churchyard began his career in the service of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, but after the death of that worthy his life was a troubled one. He is believed to have died in 1604, at a great age.]
36. Citties (The) Citation to repentance, with a friendlye admonition to the Countrye. Master Edward White, 1603 . . . . . iii. 245.
37. Clarke ([? The]) of Bodnam. Master Pavier, Wright, etc., 1624 . . . . . iv. 131.

38. Clere (The) and crespall skynne, etc. Thomas Colwell, 1568-9 . . . i. 388.
39. Clinton's lamentacyon. Thomas Purfote, Thomas Nelson, 1583 . . . ii. 427.  
[Clinton was a rover, who, with Walton *alias* Purser, Arnold and eight others, being taken on the seas, was executed at Wapping on 30th August, 1583. See Collier's *Registers*, vol. ii. p. 183.]
40. Clymsoll's Recantacion. John Wright, Junior, 1639 . . . iv. 450.
41. Coaches (The) ouerthrow. Ffrancis Groue, 1636 . . . iv. 355.  
[A copy of this ballad is in the Roxburghe collection (i. 546). See Chappell's edition, iii. 333.]
42. Cogging Watt. John Wright, and the rest of the Partners in Ballads, 1633. . . iv. 299.
43. Cold and vnkoth blowes of the lady Jane of Westmorland. Edward White, 1586 . . . ii. 451.  
[A ballad written by Lady Jane.]
44. Collier's (A) cavet to his friend to perswade, to shewe the like follie his fancie hath made. Richard Christian, 1591. . . ii. 578.
45. Collins and the Devill. Edward Blackmore, 1632 . . . iv. 289.
46. Come and see a Midsomer groate. Francis Coles, 1639 . . . iv. 493.
47. Come Dycken my Daddes sonne. Wyl-liam Griffeth, 1565-6 . . . i. 301.
48. Come mery home John. Heugh Shyngleton, 1561-2 . . . i. 178.
49. Comendacion (The) of Ale. Richard Harper, 1639 . . . iv. 494.
50. Comfortable (A) answer to the lamentation of a synner. John Alde, 1566-7. . . i. 341.
51. Comfortable (The) dreame of a young man, etc. Ffrancis Coles, 1640. iv. 500.
52. Comly, the, behavvour for ladyes and gent(le)women. Rychard Jonnes, 1570-1. . . i. 442.
53. Comme after, comme after etc. Ric. Jones, 1584 . . . ii. 434.
54. Comme from the plaie, comme from the playe: the house will fall so people saye; the earth quakes lett vs hast[e] awaye. H. Carre, 1580 . . . ii. 368.
55. Comme treppe yt Thom from Courte to Carte. Wylliam Griffith, 1566-7. . . i. 338.
56. Commons (The) crye of England against the queenes maiesties enemyes. Roberte Robinson, 1586 . . . ii. 460.
57. Communicacon (The) of Maydes dryinge of Clothes at the garden. Thomas Pavyer, 1607 . . . iii. 364.
58. Communycation (A) betwene a yonge man and a mayde Who greatly Lamenteth the losse of hyr lover. Rychard Scerle, 1565-6 . . . i. 304.
59. Commyssion (A) vnto all those whose wyves be thayre Masters, etc. Alexandre Lacye, 1564-5 . . . i. 269.
60. Comonycation (The) betwene the hus-bounde and the wyf and Dys-commodityes of Maryage. John Alde, 1566-7. i. 338.
61. Comparison (A) made vpon the life of Man. John Wright, and the rest of the ballad Partners, 1634 . . . iv. 323.
62. Compendious (A) dittie of a Christians life. Edward Aldee, 1586 . . . ii. 453.
63. Complaint (The) of a sinfull soule, etc. Yarrat James, 1586 . . . ii. 450.
64. Complaint (The) of Germany. Thomas Lambert, 1638 . . . iv. 408.
65. Complaint (The) of Mistris Arden. John Wright, and the rest of the Partners in Ballads, 1633 . . . iv. 299.
66. Complaint (the) of pouertie for Lacke of frendship. Jhon Charwood, 1578. . . ii. 339.
67. Complaint (The) of the poore of the weste cuntrey against the covetousness of farmers and mealemen. Yarrat James, 1586 . . . ii. 450.
68. Complaint (The) of the prodigall child. Henry Carre, 1586 . . . ii. 454.
69. Complainte (A) of people againste y<sup>e</sup> world and y<sup>e</sup> worldes reply against y<sup>e</sup> people. Jhon Hunter, 1578-9. ii. 348.
70. Complaynt (A) againste Death for takinge away the highe and hopeful Prince Henry of great Brittainye with the manner of his funerall. William Barley, 1612. . . iii. 507.  
[Henry Prince of Wales died on the 6th of November, 1612.]

71. Complaynt (the) of a lover. Roberte Hackforth, 1569-70. . . . i. 401.
72. Complaynte (the) of a lover beyng vexed with payne, etc. Thomas Colwell, 1564-5 . . . . i. 271.
73. Complaynte (the) of a Mayde in London Declarynge hyr trubbles to over pass (i.e. to exceed) the (ap) pryntes life (,) and affyrmyng the same by hyr Vngentle Rewardes. Thomas Colwell, 1563-4. . . . i. 235.
74. Complaynte (A) of a papest that lately hath sowen sedicious lyes, etc. John Alde, 1565-6 . . . . i. 313.
75. Complaynte (the) of a Servyngeman of his Dyscesse in Age, etc. Thomas Colwell, 1564-5 . . . . i. 272.
76. Complaynte (the) of a synner vexed with payne. Rycharde Applay, 1562-3. . . . i. 205.  
[Probably connected with the "Complaynte of a lover being vexed with payne." See *ante*. Collier says that a ballad with this title by W. Birch is extant. See his *Registers*, i. 67.]
77. Complaynte (the) of a Wedowe that now Weded ys, with a warnynge to women to tyke hede of this, etc. Thomas Colwell, 1564-5 . . . . i. 272.
78. Complaynte (the) of Adam our greate graunde flayther, etc. John Alde, 1567-8. . . . i. 362.
79. Complaynte (the) of an apprentice which Dayly was shente, etc. Alexandre Lacy, 1563-4 . . . . i. 234.
80. Complaynte (the) of Joseppus, etc. Thomas Colwell, 1568-9 . . . . i. 378.
81. Complaynte (A) of the Wicked enymes of Christe. William Pekerynge, 1564. . . . i. 262.
82. Compleat (A) Gentlewoman. John Wright, and the rest of the Partners in Ballads, 1633 . . . . iv. 299.
83. Concerninge the murder of the late Kinge of Scottes. Thomas Gosson, 1579. . . . ii. 349.  
[This ballad on the death of Darnley is attributed to Henry Chettle. For ballad on "The murder of the King of Scott" see Percy's *Reliques*, vol. ii., ed. 1876, p. 213.]
84. Confession (The) of 9 Rovers. Clinton and Purser beinge chief. Henry Carre, 1586 . . . . ii. 454.  
[See *ante*, under *Clinton*.]
85. Conflict (The) between Sathan and y<sup>e</sup> penitent sinner. John Danter, 1592. . . . ii. 617.
86. Confusion (the) of y<sup>e</sup> Rebelles with a songe of thanks for the same. John Alde, 1569-70 . . . . i. 405.
87. Conning (The) cosening age. John Wright, Grismond, etc. 1629. iv. 213.
88. Conscience[s] Crye to all estates in sellinge of broom. John Danter, 1592. . . . ii. 617.
89. Constant (A) Couple. John Wright and the rest of the Partners in Ballads, 1633. . . . iv. 299.
90. Constant (The) Lover who his affection etc. Henry Gosson, 1638 . . . . iv. 403.
91. Constant (The) lovers exhortation to his ladie. Edward White, 1586 . . . . ii. 451.
92. Constant (A) Wife, a kind wife, a loving wife and a fyne wife. Ffrancis Coules, 1631 . . . . iv. 260.
93. Constant (The) wife of Sussex. Henry Gosson and Ffrancis Coules, 1632. . . . iv. 278.
94. Contented (A) Couple. Ffrancis Smith, 1635 . . . . iv. 334.
95. Conycatching (The) ffryer. Francis Grove, 1629 . . . . iv. 216.
96. Coolinge (The) of curst Kate. Thomas Gosson and Josephe Hunte, 1594. . . . ii. 662.
97. Couckold (A) by Consent. Henry Gosson, 1640 . . . . iv. 495.
98. Coullins Conceits. Master Pavier, Wright, etc., 1624 . . . . iv. 132.
99. Count Mansfeildes landing. John Wright, and others, 1625 . . . . iv. 144.
100. Counter newes what talk poore prisoners vse. John Aldee, 1579 . . . . ii. 361.
101. Country (The) hath no Pere newly moralysed. John Tysdayle, 1561-2. . . . i. 181.
102. Country (The) man's Care away. Ffrancis Coules, 1631 . . . . iv. 254.
103. Countrye (The) hath no pere a. William Pekerynge, 1564 . . . . i. 262.  
[This ballad must have been printed before, as it was moralized in 1561-2. See above. In the moral-play of *The Three Ladies of London*, 1584, 1592, a stanza of the ballad is introduced.]

104. Countryman's (The) Life. Ffrancis Smith, 1635 . . . iv. 334.
105. Courageous (A) exetation (? exhortation) to the englesshe men. John Alde, 1562-3 . . . i. 215.  
[This may have some reference to the voyage of Stucley to Terra Florida.]
106. Courteous (The) Sheapardesse. Ffrancis Groue, 1639 . . . iv. 476.
107. Courtiour (The) and the Carter. Nycholas Wyer, 1565-6 . . . i. 310.
108. Courte (The) nole. Thomas Colwell, 1563-4 . . . i. 237.  
[A courtnole was a courtier.]
109. Coy (The) maiden's care sent to her kind companions. John Danter, 1592. ii. 617.
110. Cripple ([The]) of Cornewell. Master Pavier, Wright, etc., 1624 . . . iv. 132.
111. Cristall (A) glasse gyven on Saynt Valyntine's Day. John Alde, 1568-9. i. 386.
112. Croskaies [Cross keys] and Myters comme downe. Edward White, 1581. ii. 391.
113. Crowe (The) shee sittes vpon the wall: Please One and please all. Henry Kyrkham, 1592 . . . ii. 602.
114. Cruell (The) assaulte of Cupydes forte. Thomas Purfoote, 1565-6 . . . i. 303.
115. Cruell (The) Burninge of iij women and a yo[u]nge Childe, etc. Symon Stafford, 1605 . . . iii. 279.
116. Cruell (Y<sup>e</sup>) Counsell corrupt(et)h a godly mynde. Rychard Scerle, 1565-6. i. 305.
117. Cruell (The) handlinge of one Nicholas Burton merchant tailour of London by the bloddy Spaniardes in the Cittye of Cyvill [*i.e.* Seville], whoe was there burned for the testimony of Jesus Christ. John Danter, 1594 . . . ii. 657.
118. Cruell (The) hard ffortune of Will: Jack: and Tom. Nathaniell Browne, 1631 . . . iv. 262.
119. Cruell (The) Mother. Ffrancis Groue, 1638 . . . iv. 448.
120. Crueltie (The) of y<sup>e</sup> Spaniardes toward th[e] Indians. Edward Aldee, 1586. ii. 450.
121. Crueltye (The) of fortayne, I weepe for Woo and I dye for payne. Rychard Hudson, 1565-6 . . . i. 293.  
["The Sorowfull Sonet made by Mr. George Mannington at Cambridge Castle," in the *Handful of Pleasant Delights*, 1584, opens with the line—  
"I waile in woe, I plunge in paine."]
122. Crye (The) of the Cuntry visited with y<sup>e</sup> plag[u]. Master Pavier, 1604. iii. 273.
123. Cuckolds all a row. Ffrancis Groue, 1637 . . . iv. 385.
124. Cuckolds Haven. Ffrancis Groue, 1638. iv. 406.
125. Cun[n]ing (The) Beggar of the North. John Wright, and the rest of the ballad Partners, 1634 . . . iv. 323.
126. Cunning (The) Cozening Bachelor. Thomas Lambert, 1638 . . . iv. 413.
127. Cunning (The) Night walker. John Wright, and the rest of the ballad Partners, 1634 . . . iv. 323.
128. Cunning (A) whore ouerwacht. Francis Coules, 1630 . . . iv. 236.
129. Cuntreymans (The) sorrowe to see the tearme kepte at Sainct Albons. Thomas Creede, 1593 . . . ii. 396.
130. Cuntrymans (The) welcomme to Barth[olo]me[w] fayre. John Danter, 1594 . . . ii. 655.
131. Cuntrymens (The) Report of the vsage of them at Sainct Albons Terme. John Danter, 1593 . . . ii. 640.
132. Cupid turned out of service. Thomas Lambert, 1633 . . . iv. 306.
133. Cupides Councillor. John Wright, Junior, 1637 . . . iv. 384.
134. Cupids cruell torment or I laid me downe to sleepe, etc. Edward Blackmore, 1633 . . . iv. 293.
135. Cupids Whirligig, etc. Thomas Lambert, 1633 . . . iv. 309.
136. Cure (A) for a Malancholly mind. John Wright, and the rest of the ballad Partners, 1634 . . . iv. 323.
137. Cure my Nodde. John Wright, Junior, 1636 . . . iv. 366.
138. Curious (The) Bachelor. Ffrancis Groue, 1638 . . . iv. 448.

139. Curious (A) Creature. John Wright,  
Grismond, etc., 1629 . . . iv. 213.
140. Curry (A) combe for a gal[le]d Jade.  
Francis Coules, 1630 . . . iv. 236.
141. Cutt (the) pursses. Wylliam Howe,  
1567-8 . . . i. 364.
142. Cuttinge George, and his hostis.  
Thomas Gosson, 1595 . . . ii. 671.
1. Dainty (A) new ditty nere sung with a  
fidle, etc. Henry Gosson and Ffrancis  
Coules, 1632 . . . iv. 278.
2. Dainty (A) new ditty of the Saylor and  
his Loue. John Wright, Junior, 1637.  
iv. 389.
3. Damned (The) soules complaint. Edward  
White, 1586 . . . ii. 451.
4. Danderly Dyscasse. Alexandre Lacy,  
1565-6 . . . i. 302.
5. Danger (The) of Sailers and their troubles  
turmoile and paine, etc. J. Aldee,  
1582 . . . ii. 407.
6. Daniell of Deuonshire his progresse to  
London. Thomas Lambert, 1635.  
iv. 331.
7. Daperest (the) Country man that came to  
the Courte to wooy. Thomas Colwell,  
1562-3 . . . i. 211.
8. Daughter rebukes her mother. Francis  
Groves, 1629 . . . iv. 216.
9. Daunce, Daunce, Daunce, merry Daunce,  
comme on and daunce with Beggery.  
Edward White, 1580 . . . ii. 376.
10. David and Bethsheba. Master Pavier,  
Wright, etc., 1624 . . . iv. 131.
11. Daye (The) of the lorde ys at hande.  
John Wallye, and Mistress Toye, 1557-8.  
i. 75.
12. Daylie (The) exercise of y<sup>e</sup> comen sort  
of men. Edward Aldee, 1586 . . . ii. 450.
13. Dayly (The) progresse, etc. John  
Wright, and the rest of the Partners in  
Ballads, 1633 . . . iv. 299.
14. Dead (The) woman reuiued. Francis  
Coules, 1631 . . . iv. 260.
15. Dear loue regard my greife. Master  
Pavier, Wright, etc., 1624 . . . iv. 132.
16. Death (the) and end of T. Holte. John  
Alde, 1570-1 . . . i. 439.
17. Death (The) of King James. John  
Wright, and others, 1625 . . . iv. 144.
18. Death (The) of Lucryssia. James  
Robertes, 1569-70 . . . i. 416.
19. Deathe (The) of Sir Roger Williams.  
John Danter, 1595 . . . iii. 56.
20. Deathes Dance. Edward Blackemore,  
1631 . . . iv. 263.
21. Deathes merry answeare to the songe of  
the soldier. Richard Jones, 1583.  
ii. 426.
22. Declaringe the noble late done actes and  
deedes of Master Edward Glemham,  
a Suffolk gent vpon the Seas and  
at Saincte Georges Ilons [*i.e.* Islands]  
etc. John Kydd, 1591 . . . ii. 582.
23. Declaringe the vnstedfastnes of our lyfe  
by the example of elder age, | who haue  
alreadie plaied their partes and left to  
us the stage. H. Carre, 1578-9.  
ii. 343.
24. Declaryng what Dyscorde doth Ryse | by  
stryvyng for to gette the interpryse.  
Rychard Jonnes, 1565-6 . . . i. 297.
25. Declarynge how well we do kepe the  
Lordes tenne commandementes. John  
Charlewood, 1562-3 . . . i. 214.
26. Declarynge how to avoyde y<sup>e</sup> temtation  
of Sathan in these poyntes folowenge.  
Heugh Shyngleton, 1562-3 . . . i. 204.
27. Declarynge the good zayle and towardnes  
of mens hartes to all vertu. Alexandre  
Lacy, 1565-6 . . . i. 303.
28. Declarynge the very tru Waye how that  
with fyre the worlde shall Decay, etc.  
Wylliam Pekerynge, 1566-7 . . . i. 337.
29. Declarynge what thynges have happened  
through y<sup>e</sup> estimation of bewtye to the  
paynter. John Alde, 1566-7 . . . i. 342.
30. Defence (The) agaynste them that com-  
monly defame women. John Alde,  
1559-60 . . . i. 128.
31. Defence (A) of mylke maydes agaynste  
the terme of Mawken. William Gryffyth,  
1563-4 . . . i. 238.  
[See Collier's *Registers*, i. 89.]
32. Deferre not Repentance for tyme will  
not staye, etc. Edward White, 1587.  
ii. 472.

33. Depleration [*i.e.* deploration], (The) of the Cruell murther of the lorde James erle of Murr[a]y Regente of Skottlande. John Sampson, 1569-70 . . . i. 411.
34. Description (The) of the king of fayries with the song to it, etc. Richard Harper, 1634 . . . iv. 318.
35. Description (The) of vagaboundes. John Sampson, 1560-1 . . . i. 157.
36. Despa[i]ring (The) Lover. John Wright, and the rest of the Partners in Ballads, 1633 . . . iv. 299.
37. Desperate Dycke. [Alexander Lacy,] 1568-9 . . . i. 387.  
[Collier supposes the printer to be Robert Eadie : see his *Registers*, i. 195.]
38. Desperat[e] sheppard Tom. John Wright, Grismond, etc., 1629. iv. 213.
39. Despised (The) Louer. Thomas Lambert, 1638 . . . iv. 447.
40. Devell (The) of Dowgate and his sonne. Edward White, 1596 . . . iii. 68.
41. Devill and Dives. Master Pavier, Wright, etc., 1624 . . . iv. 132.
42. Devill and the pariter [*i.e.* apparitor]. Master Pavier, Wright, etc., 1624 iv. 131.
43. Devill (the) of Devonshire and Wilkin of the West his sonne. Edward White, 1594 . . . ii. 662.
44. Devills (The) temptacon to Christ our salvacon. Edward White, 1578 ii. 342.
45. Diall (A) for drunkerds. Master Pauier, 1617 . . . iii. 604.
46. Dialoge (A) betwene a Lord and his Lady. Robert Bourne, 1591. ii. 593.
47. Dialoge (A) betwene a mayde of the Cetye and a mayde of the Cuntrye abowte chosyng of husboundes. Roberte Hac[k]forth, 1565-6 . . . i. 315.  
[See Collier's *Registers*, i. 145.]
48. Dialoge (A) betwene Christ and a sinner. Edward White, 1586 . . . ii. 451.
49. Dialoge (A) vppon Christes birth intituled o poore etc. Edward Aldee, 1586. ii. 453.
50. Dialoge (A). vppon Christes birth etc. Edward White, 1556 . . . ii. 451.
51. Dialogewise between William Wax Wise and Walter Wold Be Wanton concerning th(e) abuse of the Sabothe. Jhon Hynde, 1578-9 . . . ii. 348.
52. Dialogue (A) betweene Master Gues[s]-right and neighbo[u]r Needy Like vnto Like. John Wright, and the rest of the ballad Partners, 1634 . . . iv. 323.
53. Diologue (A) between Tom Tell Troth and Robyn Conscience. Thomas Lambert, 1633 . . . iv. 305.
54. Diana and her darlings. Master Pavier, Wright, etc., 1624 . . . iv. 132.
55. Dice, Wyne, and Women. Abraham Newman, 1578 . . . ii. 338.
56. Diolige (a) of the Rufull burr(n)yng of Powles. John Cherlewood, 1562-3. i. 202.  
[The fire took place in June 1561.]
57. Discourse (A) of mans life. Francis Coules, and the partenours in the Ballades, 1629 . . . iv. 216.
58. Discrybinge the vallure of our Englishe Archers and shott that accompanied the Black Prince of Portugall their governor into the feildes on twes-daie the 12 of August with the welcome into Lyme-streete by master Hugh Offley. William Jones, 1589 . . . ii. 528.
59. Distressed (The) Virgin. John Wright, Grismond, etc., 1629 . . . iv. 213.
60. Dittie (A) declaringe by order of fate howe fickell Dame Fortune Dothe chaunge our estate. Roger Ward, 1577. ii. 316.
61. Dittie (A) exhorteinge to put on the armour of God. Henry Carre, 1586. ii. 454.
62. Dittie (A) of a prisoner that suffered deathe at Leicester in lent 1586 at th[e] assises. Edward White, 1586 . . . ii. 452.
63. Dittie (A) of the Lord Dar[n]ley somtyme Kinge of Scottes. Henry Carre, 1586 . . . ii. 454.  
[This probably is a reprint of some ballad originally printed on the occasion of Darnley's death in 1568.]
64. Dittie (A) of y<sup>e</sup> Miracles of Jesus Christ, etc. Edward White, 1586 . . . ii. 452.

65. Dittie (A) worthie to be viewed of all people declaring the dreadfull comynge of Christ to Judgement and howe all shall appeare before his presence. Edward White, 1595 . . . iii. 45.
66. Ditty (A) shewing the folly of man. John Charlwood, 1588 . . . ii. 494.
66. Ditty (A) of Sampson Judge of Israell. Henry Carre, 1586 . . . ii. 454.
68. Divelles (The) wake. John Danter, 1595 . . . iii. 56.
69. Doctor Faustus. Master Pavier, Wright, etc., 1624 . . . iv. 132.
70. Dolefull (A) ballad of the generall overthrow of the famous theater on the Banksyde, called the 'Globe' etc., by William Parrat. Edward White, 1613. iii. 528.
- [The Globe theatre was burnt on the 29th of June 1613.]
71. Dolefull (A) adewe to the last Erle of Darby, to the tune of 'Bonny sweete Robin.' John Danter, 1594 . . . ii. 647.
72. Dolefull (A) ballad of A Cruell murther in Worcestershire. Thomas Pavier, 1605 . . . iii. 293.
73. Dolefull (A) ditty of a lamentable act done by a woman upon her husband and child at Mantua in Italye. Henry Carre, 1579 . . . ii. 360.
74. Dolefull (A) dytty declaringe the unfortunate hap of two faythfull frende[s], th[e] [one] went owt of her wites and th[e] other for sorrowe dyed. Edward Whyte, 1582 . . . ii. 413.
75. Dolefull (A) songe. Richard Jones, 1578 . . . ii. 334.
76. Dolefull (A) songe. Edward Alde, 1594. ii. 645.
77. Dolorous (A) sonnet made by their Inhabitanes of Paris vppon their grevous famyne and miserable estate, with the strange sightes in the ayre seene bothe by sea and land on the coaste of Brytanie. Thomas Scarlet, 1590 . . . ii. 561.
78. Dolorouse (A) ditty and most sweete sonett made vppon the lamentable end of a godlie and virtuous Ladie lately famished in Parris. Thomas Nelson, 1590 . . . ii. 546.
79. Doomes Daie is at hand, etc. Edward White, 1586 . . . ii. 451.
80. D[o]uble (A) Jury of good fellowes Henry Gosson, 1639 . . . iv. 467.
81. Dove (The) with the olive branch. Francis Grove, 1629 . . . iv. 216.
82. Dowlefull (A) Dettie of one Ffraunces Carre. John Alde, 1567-8 . . . i. 358.
83. Downe by a forrest. Master Pavier, Wright, etc., 1624 . . . iv. 131.
84. Downefall (The) of drunckards. John Wright, Junior, 1640 . . . iv. 506.
85. Doynge (the) of the lorde Powynges Awdelay Walloppe and my lorde Gray. William Coplande, 1562-3 . . . i. 205.  
[Apparently by Thomas Churchyard, See Collier's *Registers* i. 67.]

(To be continued.)

## REVIEWS.

*A Modern Proteus, or a List of Books published under more than one Title.* By JAMES LYMAN WHITNEY. New York: F. Leypoldt; London: Trübner and Co., 1884. Pp. 106.

We have already noticed the appearance of this useful little book, which has grown out of a paper read before the American Library Association. We all know instances of books which have been re-issued with fresh titles; and this practice, which has become very common among publishers, is very confusing to book-buyers, and especially to librarians, who are apt to order as a new book one they already have in their libraries. Who, for instance, would know Forsyth's *Hortensius* under the title of *The History of Lawyers Ancient and Modern*, which was given to it when it was reprinted in New York? With a copy of Mr. Whitney's book at his elbow, the librarian will be saved much of this risk. Doubtless there are many more instances not registered here; but a beginning having been made, other workers can add to the collections of Mr. Whitney. The books are arranged in an alphabet of authors' names, and to this is added a full index of titles.

*La Bibliomanie en 1883; Bibliographie Rétrospective des Adjudications les plus remarquables faites cette Année et de la valeur primitive de ces Ouvrages.* Par Philomneste Junior. Bordeaux: V<sup>e</sup> Moquet, 1884. Sm. 8vo, pp. 94.

Although Mons. Gustave Brunet, the well-known bibliographer of Bordeaux, does not put his name to his valuable records of the book sales of the year, he is well known to be their author, and we are much indebted to him for a nicely printed volume which

gives us so much information we require to have by us. English sales, such as those of the Beckford and Sunderland libraries, occupy a considerable portion of the work; and Mr. Bedford's books are not overlooked. Mons. Brunet's remarks on the relative value of the books sold are of considerable interest.

*Catalogue of English Literature, Poetic, Dramatic, Historic, Miscellaneous.* Offered for cash by BERNARD QUARITCH. August 1884. 8vo.

This Catalogue contains a collection of English Dictionaries, Books printed by the Earliest English Printers (nine Caxtons being included), and Poetic and Dramatic Literature, consisting of manuscripts and printed books. Amongst the most valuable books are three copies of the first folio of Shakespeare's Plays: two, with some facsimile leaves, marked respectively £136 and £300; and the third, quite perfect, a genuine sound copy, 12 $\frac{3}{8}$  by 8 $\frac{3}{8}$  inches, £880.

*Outlines of the Life of Shakespeare.* By J. O. HALLIWELL-PHILLIPS, F.R.S. The fourth edition. London: Longmans, Green & Co. Royal 8vo, pp. 480.

The growth of this most valuable work is a bibliographical marvel. The first edition appeared (privately printed at Brighton) in 1881, and contained 192 pages; the second, published at London in 1882, with 703 pages; and the third in 1883, with 736 pages. This last is so big a volume that it was clearly impossible to make it thicker without making it unwieldy, so Mr. Halliwell-Phillips has adopted a larger page and made a still more handsome volume. Many additions of value have been made in this edition—notably the letter of Wm. Hall on Shakespeare's grave, which the Rev. W. D. Macray discovered lately in the Bodleian, and a reference to the presumptive evidence that Robert Arden, Shakespeare's maternal grandfather, was the son of the Arden who received the manor of Voxhall, co. Stafford, from Henry VII. in 1507. Robert Arden purchased an interest in the manor of *Warde Barnes juxta Wilmecote*; and Mr. Halliwell-Phillips asks any one acquainted with Wilmecote to do him the favour of pointing out the locality. If this should turn out to be Shakespeare's *Wilmecote*, he thinks it probably would include the estate of Asbies.

The great addition, however, to this edition is the insertion of a number of important illustrations, such as views of Stratford and London, etc. This book will be found to be by far the best life of Shakespeare in existence, for the facts which can be trusted are not mixed up with idle conjectures made to appear as facts. The author writes in his preface—"Excluding therefore all reliance upon fanciful theories of any kind respecting the great dramatist, it is proposed to construct, in plain and unobtrusive language, a sketch of his personal history strictly out of evidences and deductions from them."

*Supplement to the First Edition of an Etymological Dictionary of the English Language.* By the REV. WALTER W. SKEAT, M.A. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1884. 4to.

The price of this part is half a crown, and a very good return for their money its purchasers will receive.

It is full of valuable matter, and the Clarendon Press is to be highly commended for giving the purchasers of the first edition the opportunity of competing with the possessors of the second edition just issued. This Supplement is full of interest, and contains most entertaining reading. It gives one a very vivid idea of the immense labour expended on the work itself. Those only who know the eccentricities of the English language can appreciate the difficulties which Mr. Skeat must have met with in carrying out his great undertaking; but this Supplement, containing Errata and Addenda, brings these difficulties very forcibly before us. Well may the Author quote from Longfellow's *Birds of Passage*,—

"Labour with what zeal we will,  
Something still remains undone."

It is strange that in the article on *theodolite*, Prof. Skeat makes no mention of De Morgan. We have always thought that that great mathematician had gone very near settling the etymology of the word. In his *Arithmetical Books* (1847), De Morgan, after alluding to the Arabic word *alhidada* (whence the French word *alidade*), writes: "Theodelite seems unlikely to be a corruption of this at first, nor should I have suspected such a thing, if I had not found in Bourne's *Treasure for Travellers*, London 1578, 4to, the intermediate formation *athelida*, used for the same thing. I hold it then pretty certain that this is the true origin of the word *theodelite*, which was so spelt, not *theodolite*. (See the *Philosophical Magazine*, April 1846.)"

*Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Notes.* Edited by WM. DUNCOMBE PINK, F.R.H.S. Part IV., July 1884. 4to.

We are glad to see that this interesting local magazine continues its useful career with renewed vigour. We cannot catalogue the contents of this number, but may note that it contains under the heading of "Ancient Lancashire Families" an account of the Townleys of Dutton, and a curious Jacobite song commencing,

"They say that the King is banished quite,  
lellibo lero bolleno la."

This must have been written by a Jacobite to turn aside the ridicule cast upon his cause by the famous song *Lilli burlero* written by the Duke of Wharton.

*Bible Class Primers*, edited by Professor Salmond, D.D. "The Life of the Apostle Peter," by the Editor. Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark, 1884.

*Outlines of Early Church History, Ante-Nicene Period.* By the Rev. H. Wallis Smith, D.D. Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark, 1884.

These are convenient little handbooks, in which the historical incidents are brought forward in a clear and succinct manner.

*The Aberdeen Printers: Edward Raban to James Nicol, 1620—1736.* By J. P. EDMOND. Part I., 1620-38; Part II., 1638-82. Aberdeen, J. & J. P. Edmond and Spark, 1884. 8vo, pp. 128.

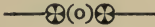
This handsomely printed book, in its pleasant cover of blue paper with a white back, is a sight to make the bibliographer's heart rejoice. There are few more

satisfactory signs of the increased interest in our pursuit than the attention paid to local printing; and Mr. Edmond deserves great credit for the thorough manner in which he has carried out his undertaking of illustrating the work of the early printers of Aberdeen.

Edward Raban appears to have printed in the same year (1620) at Edinburgh, St. Andrews and Aberdeen, Archibald Symson's *Christes Testament unfolded; or seaven Godlie and Learned Sermons*, is described as "printed at Edinburgh by Edward Raban, dwelling at the Cowgate Port at the signe of A. B. C.;" John Michaelson's *Lawfulness of Kneeling in the Act of receiving the Sacrament of the Lordes Supper*, as "printed by Edward Raban, Printer to the Universitie of Sanct Andrewes, and are to bee solde at his Printing-house in the South-street of the Citie at the signe of the A. B. C.;" and the imprint of the *A. B. C.* of Daniel Tilenus is "Andreapoli, excudit Eduardus Rabanus, Academiæ Typographus." Raban's printing ceases in 1649, and James Brown succeeded him in 1650, to be succeeded in 1662 by John Forbes. John Forbes the younger printed from 1668, and the second part concludes with one of his books published in 1682.

In the first part there are 128 titles, and out of these 84 have been examined by Mr. Edmond.

There is no information respecting the history of the presses or the lives of the printers, but this we presume will be given in the last part. We look forward to the completion of the work, which cannot fail to be a valuable addition to bibliographical literature.



## NOTES AND NEWS.



AN interesting article on an interesting subject is that which opens the July number of *Le Livre*. The title is "Molière, et l'Erudition contemporaine," with a delightful sketch of a student of the period at work: another figure standing helps to form the initial letter. These sketches are undoubtedly *moliéresque*, a word made current by M. Paul Lacroix, and concerning which the article has some deprecating remarks.—The next article in the number is on the libraries of the prisons of the Seine. A portrait in honour of the centenary of Diderot (he died 30th July, 1784) has the appearance of being an excellent likeness. There is also a valuable record of recent book-sales.

A BOOK has been recently composed, printed, and bound by lunatics, in the asylum of Konradsdorf, Stockholm. In the hope of benefiting a demented author a small printing press was set up in the asylum. The inmates generally showed an interest or liking for the novelty, and the author consented to instruct them in typography. The subject of the book produced under these strange circumstances was madness and the psychological condition of the demented.

THE June number of *Neuer Anzeiger für Bibliographie und Bibliothekswissenschaft* contains a list of fresh contributions to Faust Literature, and a list of recent works on bibliography.

ACCORDING to Schulze's directory for 1884 there are 6142 German booksellers; or, including branches, 6312. Of these 1706 are publishing houses. These 6312 booksellers' shops are situated in 1440 towns. The German Empire itself has 4819 in 1032 towns. Austria-Hungary has 686 booksellers in 210 localities. In the rest of Europe there are 706 German houses in 157 towns; and outside Europe there are 101 houses in 41 towns.

THE *Nation* culls from auctioneers' catalogues the two following entries: "Abbotsford's Waverley Novels," and "Xenophon's Cyclopædia."

EARL CRAWFORD and BALCARRES has had printed at Rome for his friends fifty copies of a descriptive catalogue of the Bibles in his library.

PETZOLDT'S *Neuer Anzeiger für Bibliographie und Bibliothekswissenschaft*, 1884, Heft 8 and 9, contains a catalogue of the Library of the Benedictine Monastery at Fleury, 1552. It contains 300 entries.

THE *Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* for August has an article on a library arrangement in the year 1259; and a list of Persian works in the Berlin Library. The list of recent publications on bibliography is continued.

IT would seem that Congress is learning "how not to do it." The International Copyright Bill has fallen through; and another session has passed without provision being made for the Library of Congress. Americans are justly proud of their national library, and all the world would be glad if a really suitable building were provided for it.

THE *Publishers' Weekly* of July 5th *et seq.* published a history of the book makers, sellers, and printers, of Chicago since 1834.

WE have received the prospectus of the *New England Institute Year-Book of American Art*, which promises to be a sumptuous production. The object of the work is to present in one volume graphically and by text the best art products of the United States for the year 1884.

AN interesting work has been written by M. L. Jarry, and brought out at Orleans, under the title *Les Débuts de l'Imprimerie à Orléans*. The first book printed in Orleans bears date March 31st, 1490 (O. S.), 1491 (N. S.). It is the *Manipulus Curatorum*, of which the only copy is in the Bibliothèque Nationale. After giving curious details upon the *Manipulus* and its printer, Mathieu Vivian, M. Jarry publishes a document which goes back ten years at least—that is to say, from 1491 to 1481—for the origin of printing in Orleans: this is the certificate of marriage of *Maistre Jehan Le Roy, bachelier en lois, imprimeur et libraire*.

THE July number of the *Publishers' Circular* prints the following note from Mr. Bowden, at Sotheran's:—"Booksellers are often made aware, in a manner that is more painful than pleasant, that there are such things as book-worms in existence. However, it is not many booksellers that have ever seen one, for, despite its large ravages, the worm itself is very rare. Mr. G. Suckling discovered three at Messrs. Sotheran's Strand house a few days ago. They were half-way

through a bundle of quires, and were evidently on their second or third journey, judging from the number of perforations made in the paper. Mr. Blades devotes, in his *Enemies of Books*, some space to a description of this destructive, but withal interesting species of worm." Mr. Bowden sent one of these destructive insects to the *Publishers' Circular*, and they had it engraved and presented to their readers in its natural size and also in magnified form. It is not a dark-coloured, tough, wiry worm, as sometimes supposed, but has a white wax-like appearance, and exactly resembles the white maggots seen in a decayed Stilton cheese.

In continuation of a note on a copy of the *Triumph of Benevolence* in our July number (p. 52), we extract the following paragraph from *The Critic*: "A learned friend in Berlin, whom we have consulted in regard to Mylius, the publisher of '*The Triumph of Benevolence*;' or, *The History of Francis Wills*, by the Author of the *Vicar of Wakefield*," has sent us the following note upon the subject: 'I found the book you alluded to in the Royal Library. The two volumes are bound in one (calf) volume. The publisher, August Mylius, was a Berlin bookseller from 1763 to 1790, and a man of high standing in his profession. After his death his publications several times changed hands, and finally, in 1868, passed into the possession of E. Schweigger, who sold them until 1876, when he died. What has become of the stock, or whether *The Triumph of Benevolence* still formed part of it, I was not able to ascertain; nor could I find any catalogue of Mylius' publications, although I was promised one by several booksellers of good connections. Kayser's *Bücher Lexicon*, a very trustworthy source of information, quotes the book under the title '*The Triumph of Benevolence*;' or, *The History of Francis Wills*: in two vols. 8vo: Berlin, 1786: A. Mylius: 1 Thlr. 4gr.,' but without the additional remark, 'by the author of the *Vicar of Wakefield*.' The copy in the Royal Library, however, has these words. In my opinion, which is corroborated by that of excellent judges, the book must have been printed by W. Unger, a very prominent Berlin type-founder and printer, who by his cut and elegance distinguished himself from all Berlin printers of the time. The engraving opposite the title-page is by Chodoricksky (the A. Menzel of his day), who has identified himself with the Frederician era; but the copy examined by me is of a worn-out engraving, and just the reverse of elegant. It rather seems as if the publisher had taken an old engraving of Chodoricksky. Besides, the paper on which it is printed is too thin and shabby."

*The Chroniques de Normandie*, which was the gem of the Didot collection, sold in 1878, was recently bought by Mr. Quaritch at Sotheby's for £980. The two next highest prices in the same sale were also paid by Mr. Quaritch: viz.—"Le Grand Coustumier de Normandie, en Latin et en François," MS. on vellum, illuminated, bound in old red morocco, from the library of M. de Bellisle, folio, fifteenth century, £345; and William Caxton's *Quatre derrenieres choses*, three leaves at the end wanted, in the original wooden boards, folio, ante 1474, supposed to have been one of Caxton's earliest works, printed by him in the Low

Countries before 1474 (the copy in the British Museum has hitherto been considered unique), £200. This is marked £500 in Mr. Quaritch's last catalogue.

A REPRINT of Tyndale's translation of the Pentateuch (1530), edited by the Rev. Dr. J. I. Mombert from the copy in the Lenox Library, New York, is about to be published in England by Messrs. Samuel Bagster and Sons.

WHILE the question of using various Indian fibres for paper making is being discussed, it is interesting to learn that the official gazettes of India are now, for the first time, printed on paper manufactured in the country.

MANY people were surprised to find that the will of the late H. J. Byron was proved for £4000. But the general impression as to the extent of his earnings was correct. He wrote altogether about sixty plays, and received close upon £80,000 for them.

THE supposed burning of the Alexandrian Library by the Mahometans is still believed in by many persons. In the April number of the *Indian Antiquary* is an article by the Rev. J. D. Bate in which he asserts boldly that the Library must have been destroyed by Amru, because it is mentioned by Abu'l Faraj, totally forgetting that the writer did not live until six hundred years after the event, while he thinks it the duty of his opponents to prove that this burning did not take place, as no contemporary evidence exists. However, as has been shown in the BIBLIOGRAPHER for last December, we have the evidence of Amru's own letter. In the July number of the *Indian Antiquary* is an answer by Mr. E. Rehatsek, a good scholar, but he has advanced no new arguments other than those which have already appeared in this Journal.

THE Society formed for the purpose of promoting international copyright with the United States is now duly incorporated, and will be known as the Incorporated Society of Authors. Lord Tennyson has accepted the presidency, and many writers of position have already joined the Society. The offices are at 6, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster.

THE July number of the *Library Journal* contains much matter of special interest. There is an article by Mr. Melvil Dewey on the proposed School of Library Economy at Columbia College, in which instruction will be given in the principles of library management, and in which learners can qualify themselves to discharge the duties of professional librarians. The date of the commencement of instruction in the school is fixed for the first Monday in October, 1886. The main aim of the promoters is to make the instruction eminently practical, and object teaching will be used wherever practicable. All interested in this subject should make a point of seeing this article. There is a curious typographical blunder in this number, where Newcastle is printed New Castle-upon-Tyne.

A FOURTH edition of Mr. Alexander Ireland's *Book-Lover's Enchiridion* is in the press. The first and second editions were sold in ten months, and the third edition (3000 copies), published in November last, is nearly exhausted.

A QUESTION has been raised in the *Library Journal* as to the authorship of that remarkable little book *The Stars and the Earth*. "R. B." says that Dr. Hill was in fact the author, and that no stress need be laid upon the Doctor's denial. "R.," on the authority of Kayser, attributes a German work with a similar title to Felix Eberty.

MR. FREEMAN sends a letter to the *Library Journal* on the formation of a library and reading-room for the employés of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Winnipeg.

MR. TEDDER has contributed to the *Library Chronicle* an account of the proposed Italian "Associazione Bibliofila," which is to unite authors, librarians and booksellers. The seat of the Association is to be at Rome, and the general council of nine members will be divided into a financial and a "moral" section.

MR. DOUTHWAITE's valuable paper on Humphrey Wanley and the bibliographical entries in his Diary is concluded in the July number of the *Library Chronicle*.

THE *Literary News* (New York) notes that the July issue of the Bulletin of the Mercantile Library of Philadelphia contains a list of "Finding Books" or Indexes of all kinds.

THE American Bureau of Education has issued a pamphlet containing a bibliography of works in shorthand by English and American authors. It is compiled by Julius Ensign Rockwell.

IT has been decided by the American Library Association to postpone the announced Toronto meeting. Several reasons have made this action necessary. It was found that the meeting of the British Association at Montreal would interfere with the meeting of the Librarians, and it was hoped that a larger number of delegates from England might join the International Conference if it were fixed to take place in the autumn of 1885.

AT the International Forestry Exhibition now being held in Edinburgh, there is a collection of books on the subject of Forestry. The earliest book is by Silas Taylor—*Common Good, or the Improvement of Commons, Forests and Chases by Inclosure*, which was published in 1652. Australia, Denmark, France, Germany, India, Italy, Norway and Sweden, and the United States, all send contributions to this department.

A VERY interesting sale was that of the valuable library of the late John Payne Collier, at Messrs. Sotheby's auction rooms on the 7th, 8th, and 9th of August. The catalogue contained notice of many curious books with MS. notes by Collier and copies of his own rare publications. There were forty-eight out of the hundred copies printed of the rare Bridgewater Catalogue, and several MS. works of Collier. The first copy of the Bridgewater Catalogue, in half morocco, with duplicate impressions of woodcuts and a MS. note by Collier, sold for £4 10s., a copy in quires for one guinea, the next for a pound, the next for eleven shillings, and the remainder about 10s. each. A set of the reprints—Red series 24 parts, Green series 24 parts, Blue series 25 parts, Yellow series 17 parts, Magenta series 4 parts, and 4 Supplementary

Reprints, sold for £71; a copy of the *Old Man's Diary*, with MS. additions and autographs, for £150; and an illustrated copy of the second edition of the *History of English Dramatic Poetry* for £59. Lot 16 was the Ballad MS. which he bought of Thorpe for £25, and which he so often quoted from. It fetched £52. The total amount of the three days' sale was £2105 16s. 6d.

WILHELM RITTER VON BRAUMÜLLER, the Nestor of Austrian booksellers, head of the firm of Wilhelm Braumüller & Sohn, died on the 25th of July, at the age of 77. W. Braumüller was born on the 19th of March, 1807, at Zillbach, in Thuringen, came in 1826 to Vienna, and then entered into the business of C. Jerold. Ten years later he started one of his own; and in 1840, in partnership with his friend L. W. Seidel, founded the house of Braumüller and Seidel, which published medical works. In 1843 he separated from his partner and continued the publishing in his own name. In 1868 he took his son into partnership, since which time the retail business has been carried on as Braumüller & Son. In 1871, at the celebration of his jubilee, he was ennobled by the Emperor of Austria.

THE library of the late Sir Michael Costa was sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge on the 11th of August. The sale consisted of 131 lots, and included the full scores of the works of the great composer and conductor. It only realised £75 13s. The full score of Costa's *Eli* fetched 13s., and that of *Naaman* the same.

THE sale of the Musical Library of Mr. Julian Marshall by Messrs. Sotheby on the 29th, 30th and 31st July, realized the following amounts:—First day £258 16s. 6d.; Second day £221 9s.; and Third day £309 1s.

THE sale of the first portion of the late Mr. Crossley's library at Messrs. Sotheby's realised £3594. As the books were mostly in very bad condition, this may be considered a large sum. The amounts of each day's sale were as follows:—First day £399 18s. 6d.; Second day, £413 17s.; Third day, £442; Fourth day, £422 19s. 6d.; Fifth day, £590 14s. Sixth day, £694 6s.; Seventh day, £630 5s.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE FLAGELLANT.

WE are told that Southey, "in his last year at Westminster," contributed to a school magazine, called *The Flagellant*, an article on flogging, the outcome of which was his expulsion from the school. This was in the year 1792. Can any one give me more particulars about this paper, and inform me where I can see a copy? It is said to have reached nine numbers, when it was suppressed by Dr. Vincent.

ALPHA.

## BELOE'S SEXAGENARIAN.

We have been favoured with the following interesting communication from the Rev. H. R. Luard :—

Introduction.—This is Beloe's own ; what Mr. Rennell wrote is the Postscript at the end of vol. ii. of the first edition.

Chapter I.—Beloe's father kept a china shop on the upper side of the market-place at Norwich. P. 5, His printer,—Bye.

Chapter II., p. 12.—Miss Raine kept her brother's house and survived him.

Chapter IV.—This was Dr. Parr's school at Stanmore. Beloe was sent away in consequence of a memorial of the upper boys. See a letter written by them to his father in the strongest terms, accusing him of theft, meanness, etc., in Johnstone's *Life of Parr*, p. 76. See also p. 210.

Chapter VII., pp. 40, 45.—The life of John Fransham was written by Saint of Norwich, with extracts from his MS. works. He died in 1811. See the *Gentleman's Magazine* for that year.

Chapter IX., p. 58.—The distinction which Farhill received was the Secretaryship to the Commission for reducing the National Debt.

Chapter X., p. 69.—This was John Pretyma, B.A. 1778.

Chapter XV., p. 95.—Certainly Brundish.

Aug. 9th. 1884.

H. R. L.

## LIBRARIES.

*Birmingham Free Library.*—The statue of the Queen commenced by Mr. Foley more than twenty years ago has now been placed in this library.

*British Museum.*—According to the annual report, 36,046 vols. and pamphlets were added in 1883; of which number 10,612 were received under the Copyright Act, and 20,141 were purchased. Parts of vols., parliamentary papers, etc., bring up the total of the increase to the Printed Books Department to 94,306 articles for the year.

These acquisitions include some remarkable items. A complete copy of the first edition of *The Chronicles of England*, printed by Caxton, and dated Westminster, 1480, is now in the Library. Previously there was only a fragment of this edition, consisting of six leaves. Another early printed English book added is a rare Psalter, printed by Wynkin de Worde in 1503. A number of copies of early editions of the Bible, in the vernacular versions, have also been acquired, including a New Testament printed at Worcester, by John Oswen, in 1550. Oswen set up a press at Worcester in the reign of Edward VI., at which about twenty books, chiefly of a religious character, were printed, between the years 1548 and 1553, all of which works are now extremely scarce. No perfect copy of this Testament is known. Several rare books—many of them remarkable for their binding—were purchased at the sale of a further portion of M. Didot's library; among them *Terentii Comedia*, edited by Etienne

Dolet, the famous scholar and martyr-printer, of Lyons, and published by him in 1540.

The number of visits to the Reading Room and other departments of the British Museum for study during the year was 859,836. The Department of Prints and Drawings was increased by 6012, including photographs. The number of visitors to the Print Room was 5105.

The trustees have acquired at the sale of the Comte de Gobineau, several oriental manuscripts, mostly Persian. The gem of the collection is an illuminated volume, of 1398, containing four poems very little known, imitations of the Shah Nameh of Ferdousi.

*Leek : Free Library.*—Mr. William Hall, who has filled the post of librarian at the Rotherham Free Library since its establishment, has been appointed librarian and curator of the Free Library, Museum and Art Gallery, of the Nicholson Institute at Leek. He was chosen out of seventy applicants.

*Oxford : Bodleian.*—The curators have been authorised to expend £850 in fitting up the old philosophy and music school as part of the library. Prince Leopold bequeathed his collection of autographs to this library.

*Paris : Bibliothèque Nationale.*—M. Drumont has complained, in *La Liberté*, of the insufficiency of the credits allowed for the National Library. The sum at the disposal of the department of printed books for purchase of European work is 80,000 francs. M. Drumont also complains of partiality shown in the selection of the periodicals.

*Paris.*—A library is being organised by the Prefecture of the Seine, specially and solely devoted to the study of science. Established by means of a legacy of 200,000 francs left to the city of Paris by M. Forney, the library will bear the name of its founder, and will be appropriately established at the parish school in the Rue Titon, Faubourg Saint-Antoine. The workmen of the various industries will find in this library a valuable means for completing their technical education.

*Washington.*—The Senate has voted a bill according 500,000 dollars for the construction of a library at Washington. The total of the expenses is estimated at £600,000, including the purchase of books.

The following Booksellers' Catalogues have been received :—

Dobell (Bertram), 62, Queen's Crescent, Haverstock Hill, N.W.; Downing (William), 74, New Street, Birmingham; Farrar & Fenton, 8, John Street, Adelphi; Herbert (C.), 60, Goswell Road, E.C.; Jarvis (J. W.) & Son, 28, King William Street, W.C.; Maggs (U.), 159, Church Street, Paddington Green, W.; Palmer (C. S.), 100, Southampton Row, High Holborn; Robson & Kerslake, 43, Cranbourne Street, Leicester Square; Smith (W. H.) & Son, 186, Strand; Wake (Henry T.), Wingfield Park, near Fritchley, Derby; Wilson (James), 35, Bull Street, Birmingham; Wyllie (D.) & Son, Union Street, Aberdeen.



THE  
BIBLIOGRAPHER.



OCTOBER, 1884.



THE ROMANCE AND REALITY OF  
DEDICATIONS.

BY J. ROGERS REES.



HAT romance as well as reality do we find in "dedications," pregnant as they so often are with love-indications or friendship-avowals,—nay, sometimes even with the burden of grief's bitter self! As D'Israeli the elder confessed to always gather amusement from a preface, so confess I often to the getting of more pleasurable insight into the soul of an author from a perusal of his dedications, than from many readings of what he wishes his friends to look upon as his "works." The postscript to an old maid's letter occasionally reveals more than does the letter itself.

Shelley's love stories are, to a great extent, told in his dedications. *Queen Mab* has this one prefixed to it:—

"TO HARRIET \* \* \* \* \*

"Whose is the love that, gleaming through the world,

Wards off the poisonous arrow of its scorn?  
Whose is the warm and partial praise,  
Virtue's most sweet reward?

"Beneath whose looks did my reviving soul  
Riper in truth and virtuous daring grow?  
Whose eyes have I gazed fondly on,  
And loved mankind the more?

"Harriet! on thine:—thou wert my purer mind;  
Thou wert the inspiration of my song;  
Thine are these early wilding flowers,  
Though garlanded by me.

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"Then press into thy breast this pledge of love,  
And know, though time may change and years  
may roll,  
Each flow'et gathered in my heart  
It consecrates to thine."

The poem to which this is attached was first written in 1810, but was not finished before 1813, when it was printed for private circulation. In the summer of 1809 Shelley had fallen in love with his cousin, Harriet Grove, who, when the poet was but nineteen, married some one else. Medwin is of opinion that to Miss Grove the poem in its original form was dedicated,\* for in his *Life of Shelley*, speaking of this attachment, he says:—"Shelley's love, however, had taken deep root, as proved by the dedication to *Queen Mab*, written in the following year." But this statement of Shelley's friend receives flat contradiction from a letter of the poet to his publisher, Mr. Ollier (quoted in *Shelley Memorials*), in which he tells him explicitly that the dedication in question was to his first wife. But we must return a step. Soon after his cousin's marriage Shelley eloped to Scotland with Harriet Westbrook, a school-fellow of his sister, and daughter of a coffee-house keeper, nicknamed "Jew" Westbrook, and was there married in the early autumn of 1811, he being at that time nineteen years of age and his wife sixteen. Shelley distinctly affirms, as we have seen, that to this Harriet *Queen Mab* was dedicated; and yet three of his letters lead one to doubt whether, after all, his love for her was such as to cause him really to believe that she was (to quote from the dedication in question) "the inspiration of his song." His biographer Hogg has published two of these letters. The first refers to Harriet Westbrook and his feelings regarding her. "*If I know anything about love*," he says in it, "*I am not in love*." The second also refers to Harriet:—"Her father has persecuted her in a most horrible way, by endeavouring to compel her to go to school. She asked my advice, resistance was the answer, at the same time that I essayed to mollify Mr. W. in vain! *And in consequence of my advice, she has thrown herself upon my protection.* . . .

\* Mr. H. Buxton Forman shares this belief of Medwin; Mr. W. M. Rossetti, on the contrary, states it as sheer romancing.

I advised her to resist. *She wrote to say that resistance was useless, but that she would fly with me, and threw herself upon my protection.*" From the third letter (written by Shelley almost immediately after his marriage, and first made public by Mr. W. M. Rossetti in a lecture printed in the *University Magazine*, Feb. 1878) we extract the following:—"The frequency of her letters" (Harriet's, of course) "became greater during my stay in Wales. I answered them. They became interesting. They contained complaints of the irrational conduct of her relations, and the misery of living where she could love no one. Her letters became more and more gloomy. At length one assumed a tone of such despair as induced me to quit Wales precipitately. I arrived in London. *I was shocked at observing the alteration of her looks. Little did I divine its cause: she had become violently attached to me, and feared that I should not return her attachment. Prejudice made the confession painful. It was impossible to avoid being much affected. I promised to unite my fate with hers. . . . I proposed marriage for the reasons which I have given you, and she complied.*" This mode of love-making and the subsequent events are rather peculiar comments on Shelley's declaration that this Harriet was "the inspiration of his song." After his marriage he says: "Harriet is very happy, and I am very happy"; and again: "When I come home to Harriet, I am the happiest of the happy." Fit expressions these to set beside that last verse of the dedication to *Queen Mab*:—

"Then press into thy breast this pledge of love,  
And know, though time may change and years  
may roll,  
Each flow'ret gathered in my heart  
It consecrates to thine."

And yet three years after their marriage Shelley looked for the last time upon the face of his Harriet. He had seen Mary Godwin, for whom he conceived "a sudden, violent, irresistible, uncontrollable passion," and in July 1814 he, in company with his new love, left England. Some time afterwards he penned the following, in explanation of his conduct:—"Every one who knows me must know that the partner of my life should be one who can feel poetry and understand philosophy. Harriet is a

noble animal, but she can do neither." In 1816, she, whom he once declared to be "the inspiration of his song," committed suicide by drowning herself. In the following December Shelley and Mary Godwin were married. Early in 1818 was published *The Revolt of Islam* (issued at first under the title of *Laon and Cythna*), which the poet dedicated to his wife in the following language:—

"TO MARY ———"

"So now my summer task is ended, Mary,  
And I return to thee, *mine own heart's home* :  
\* \* \* \* \*

"The toil which stole from thee so many an hour  
Is ended—and the fruit is at thy feet !  
No longer where the woods to frame a bower  
With interlaced branches mix and meet,  
Or where, with sound like many voices sweet,  
Waterfalls leap among wild islands green,  
Which framed for my lone boat a lone retreat  
Of moss-grown trees and weeds, shall I be seen :  
But beside thee, where still my heart has ever been.  
\* \* \* \* \*

"Yet never found I one not false to me,  
Hard hearts, and cold, like weights of icy stone,  
Which crushed and withered mine, that could not be  
Aught but a lifeless clog until revived by thee.  
\* \* \* \* \*

"No more alone through the world's wilderness,  
Although I trod the paths of high intent,  
I journeyed now ; no more companionless,  
Where solitude is like despair, I went.  
\* \* \* \* \*

"Now has descended a serener hour,  
\* \* \* \* \*

And from thy side two gentle babes are born  
To fill our home with smiles, and thus are we  
Most fortunate beneath life's beaming morn !  
And these delights, and thou, have been to me  
The parents of the song I consecrate to thee."

With what Shelley's thoughts and feelings were, later on, towards the Lady Emilia Viviani, to whom his *Epipsychidion* was addressed, and towards Mrs. Williams (the Jane of some of his touching lyrics), we have nothing to do. Our object has been to confine our remarks to that portion of his

\* Mrs. Shelley in her "Note on the *Revolt of Islam*" says : "During the year 1817, we were established at Marlow, in Buckinghamshire. . . . The poem was written in his boat, as it floated under the beech groves of Bisham, or during wanderings in the neighbouring country, which is distinguished for peculiar beauty."

heart's story which, with some show of reason, could be based upon the language of his dedications. In Shelley's love affairs we have the supremest revelation of the impassioned fickleness and lightsome changefulness of the true poetic nature. Not long after the issue of *Epipsychidion* the poet wrote of it, to Leigh Hunt, as "a portion of me already dead," adding as apologetic for the state of his mind:—"Some of us have in a prior existence been in love with an Antigone, and that makes us find no full content in any mortal tie." Later on he writes:—"The *Epipsychidion* I cannot look at; the person whom it celebrates was a cloud instead of a Juno; and poor Ixion starts from the Centaur that was the offspring of his own embrace. If you are curious, however, to hear what I am and have been, it will tell you something thereof. It is an idealized history of my life and feelings. I think one is always in love with something or other; the error—and I confess it is not easy for spirits cased in flesh and blood to avoid it—consists in seeking in a mortal image the likeness of what is, perhaps, eternal."

The dedication to Leigh Hunt of *The Cenci* by Shelley and the early volume of *Poems* by Keats recalls to our memory how inextricably were interwoven the fates of these three friends. At Hunt's house Shelley first met Keats, who, in amicable rivalry of the *Revolt of Islam*, undertook the writing of *Endymion*. It was Hunt who walked with Keats in one of the lanes near Highgate when they met Coleridge, and it was to him the author of *The Rime of the Ancient Mariner* turned, after he had shaken Keats' hand, and in a whisper said: "There is death in that hand." Alas! that the prophecy should so soon have been fulfilled. In 1821 Keats was buried in the Protestant cemetery at Rome,\* the spot so graphically

\* Lord Houghton writes:—"Keats was buried in the Protestant cemetery at Rome, one of the most beautiful spots on which the eye and heart of man can rest. . . . In one of these mental voyages into the past, which precede death, Keats had told Severn that he thought 'the intensest pleasure he had received in life was in watching the growth of flowers,' and another time, after lying a while quite still, he murmured, 'I feel the flowers growing over me.' And there they do grow, even all the winter

described in Shelley's *Adonais*. The ensuing year the ashes of Shelley were laid to rest near those of his brother-poet of whom he had sung with such sweet lament. It will be remembered that it was in connection with the arrival of Hunt in Italy that the voyage, which ended so fatally for Shelley, was undertaken; and it was Hunt's own copy of Keats' last volume (*Lamia, Isabella, the Eve of St. Agnes, and other Poems*) which was found in Shelley's jacket-pocket when his dead body was washed ashore.

"Whom the gods love die young": how the gods must have loved Keats, and Chatterton, to whose memory *Endymion* was dedicated!

The mention of Shelley's name bids us remember the friend who at one time received from the poet's purse an annual allowance of £100, but who afterwards, the lines having fallen to him in pleasant places, was referred to by Thackeray in *The Hoggarty Diamond* as "one Peacock, a clerk in the India House, and a precious good place he has, too." In Peacock's *Nightmare Abbey* Scythrop, the son and heir of Mr. Glowry, the owner of the Abbey, is

long, violets and daisies mingling with the fresh herbage, and, in the words of Shelley, 'making one in love with death, to think one should be buried in so sweet a place.' " Nowadays one of the earliest excursions of the literary man at Rome is to the graves of Keats and Shelley. And very tender are some of the productions born of these visits; witness William Bell Scott's sonnet *On the Inscription, Keats' Tombstone*, and the etching, by the author, which accompanies it in his volume of poems. Noteworthy also is the mention made in two charming sonnets by Aldrich. We quote fully the one entitled *Three Flowers*:

"Herewith I send you three pressed withered flowers:

This one was white, with golden star; this, blue  
As Capri's cave; that, purple and shot through  
With sunset-orange. Where the Duomo towers  
In diamond air, and under hanging bowers  
The Arno glides, this faded violet grew  
On Landon's grave; from Landon's heart it drew  
Its magic azure in the long spring hours.  
Within the shadow of the Pyramid  
Of Caius Cestius was the daisy found,  
White as the soul of Keats in Paradise.  
The pansy—there were hundreds of them, hid  
In the thick grass that folded Shelley's mound,  
Guarding his ashes with most lovely eyes."

The reference here made to the daisy from the grave of Keats, and the pansy from that of Shelley, will call back to our readers the fancy of Keats, a little before he died, that he "felt the daisies growing over him," and the words of Shelley: "*Pansies* let my flowers be."

intended for a portrait of Shelley, who admitted its truthfulness, and was amused by it. In 1851 George Meredith published his first volume of *Poems* (now exceedingly rare, and fetching a high price when met with). This little book, dated from Weybridge, May, 1851, is dedicated to Thomas Love Peacock, Esq., "with the profound admiration and affectionate respect of his son-in-law," and contains the following unrhymed quatrain:—

"THE POETRY OF SHELLEY.

"Seest thou a Skylark whose glistening winglets  
ascending  
Quiver like pulses beneath the melodious dawn?  
Deep in the heart-yearning distance of Heaven it  
flutters—  
Wisdom and beauty and love are the treasures it  
brings down at eve."

Much of what we find in Robert Buchanan's dedications is charmingly autobiographical. His first volume (*Undertones*, 1863) is gracefully dedicated to John Westland Marston in these words:—"To whom can I more appropriately dedicate these *Undertones* than to the man whose friendship has been a comfort to me during four years of the bitterest struggle and disappointment, and whose voice has whispered 'courage!' when I seemed faltering down the easy descent to Acheron? The world knows least of your noble soul. High-minded, gracious-hearted, possessed of the true instinct of an artist, you have laid me under a debt of affection which I can never repay; yet take the Book, as a token that I love and honour you." Another famous name appears in conjunction with the author's on the dedicatory page of *London Poems*, published in 1866. This volume is inscribed to William Hepworth Dixon in terms none the less manly because of their genuine gratitude. "My dear Dixon," Buchanan writes,—"This book is inscribed to you; and lest you should ask wherefore, I will refresh your memory. Seven years ago, when I was an ambitious lad in Scotland, and when the north-easter was blowing coldly on me, you sent me such good words as cheered and warmed me. You were one of two (the gentle, true, and far-seeing George Henry Lewes was the other) who first believed that I was fitted for noble efforts. Since then you have known me better, and abode by your first hope.

Nor have you failed to exhibit the virtue, not possessed by one writer in a hundred, of daring to express publicly your confidence in an unacknowledged author.

"One word concerning the present volume. *London Poems* are the last of what I may term my 'poems of probation,'—wherein I have fairly hinted what I am trying to assimilate in life and thought. However much my method may be confounded with the methods of other writers, I am sure to get quartered (to my cost, perhaps) on my own merits by-and-by.

"Accept these poems, given under a genuine impulse, and not merely in compliment. Of your fine qualities I will say nothing. Your candour may offend knaves, and your reticence mislead fools; but be happy in your goodness, and in the loving homage of those dearest to you."

The inscription of *White Rose and Red* (issued anonymously in 1873) "to Walt Whitman and Alexander Gardiner, with all friends in Washington," tells of the author's tour in America, and furthermore serves to recall his earnest championship, in eulogistic language, of "the good grey poet." The other volume of poetry which Buchanan published without its author's name (*St. Abe and his Seven Wives*) is dedicated in picturesque and forcible language to "old Dan Chaucer," the soul and life of "wise old English *Jollity*."

The dedicatory lines of *The Book of Orm* to F. W. C. are tender and heartfelt:

"Flowers pluckt upon a grave by moonlight, pale  
And suffering, from the spiritual light  
They grew in: these, with all the love and blessing  
That prayers can gain of God, I send to thee!

"If one of these poor flowers be worthy thee,  
The sweetest Soul that I have known on earth,  
The tenderest Soul that I can hope to know,  
Hold that one flower, and kneel, and pray for me.  
\* \* \* \* \*

"Now, as thou risest gently from thy knees,  
Must we go different ways?—thou followest  
Thy path; I mine;—but all go westerling,  
And all will meet among the Hills of God!

"Thy ace sails with me on a darker path,  
And smiles me onward! For a time, farewell,  
Wear in thy breast a few of these poor flowers,  
And let their scent remind my Friend of me!

"Flowers of a grave,—yet deathless! Be my love  
For thee as deathless! I am beckon'd on;—  
But meantime, these, with all the love and blessing  
That prayers can gain of God, I give to thee!"

Whatever might be said and written by critics of the merits and defects of *The Drama of Kings*, there are, nevertheless, vigorous lines and distinct and definite outspokenness in the inscription of it to "The Spirit of Auguste Comte" :—

"Comte, look this day on France—  
Behold her struck with swords and given to shame,  
She who on bended knee  
First to Humanity  
Knelt, and with blood of Man heap'd Man's new  
Altar-flame.

"She who first rose and dared ;  
She who hath never spared  
Blood of hers, drop by drop, from her great breast ;  
She who, to free mankind,  
Left herself bound and blind ;  
She whose brave voice let loose the Conscience of the  
West.

"Lo, as she passes by  
To the earth's scornful cry,  
What are those shapes who walk behind so wan ?—  
Martyrs and prophets born  
Out of her night and morn :  
Have we forgot them yet ?—these the great friends of  
Man.

"We name them as they go,  
Dark, solemn-faced, and slow—  
Voltaire, with sadden'd mouth but eyes still bright ;  
Turgot, Malesherbes, Rousseau,  
Lafayette, Mirabeau—  
These pass, and many more, heirs of large realms of  
Light.

"Greatest and last, pass thou,  
Strong heart and mighty brow,  
Thine eyes surcharged with love of all things fair ;  
Facing with those grand eyes  
The light in the sweet skies,  
While thy shade earthward falls, dark'ning my soul to  
prayer.

\* \* \* \* \*

"Go by, O mighty dead !  
My soul is comforted—  
The Shepherd on the summit needs no prayers—  
Best worshipper is he  
Who suffers and is free—  
That Soul alone blasphemes which trembles and  
despairs."

Now pass we on to the mingled sorrow and hope of the dedication, "To Mary," of Buchanan's *Selected Poems*, 1882. The words in which it is framed seem too heavily burdened with the heart's deepest feelings to be bandied about by every flippant reader and writer. Let them be transferred to paper affectionately and with love, and may no rude hand press in to ruthlessly rub away the delicate bloom which tremblingly rests

upon them :—"Weeping and sorrowing, yet in sure and certain hope of a heavenly resurrection, I place these poor flowers of verse on the grave of my beloved Wife, who, with eyes of truest love and tenderness, watched them growing for more than twenty years." Let this volume, reckoned among our treasures, nestle for ever close to the side of that other in which Mary's name is mentioned with love and veneration. Ah, the tale the years complete ! The little book to which we have already referred—*Under-tones*, Buchanan's first publication—bears as title to its prologue "To David in Heaven,"\* and to its epilogue "To Mary on Earth." Among the lines of the latter occur these :—

"My heart to-night is calm as peaceful dreams,—  
Afar away the wind is shrill, the culver  
Blows up and down the moors with windy gleams,  
The birch unlooseneth her locks of silver  
And shakes them softly on the mountain streams,  
And o'er the grave that holds my David's dust  
The Moon uplifts her empty dripping horn :  
Thither my fancies turn, but turn in trust,  
Not wholly sadly, faithful though forlorn.  
For you, too, love him, mourn his life's quick fleet-  
ing ;  
We think of him in common. Is it so ?—  
Your little hand has answer'd, and I know  
His name makes music in your heart's soft beating ;  
And—well, 'tis something gain'd for him and me—  
Him in his heaven and me in this low spot—  
*Something his eyes will see, and joy to see—  
That you, too, love him, though you knew him not.*"

Alas ! the poet's David and Mary are both in "heaven" now ; but who shall say, with the least appearance of truth, that still the one is strange and unknown to the other ?

Comparatively few there are in literary circles who fail to remember the hubbub raised by the publication, in the *Contemporary Review* for October 1871, of an article entitled "The Fleshly School of Poetry," and bearing the signature "Thomas Maitland." This article, subsequently enlarged and published in pamphlet-form with the name of its avowed author, Robert Buchanan, upon the title-page, contained a fierce and sweeping criticism of the poetry of Dante Gabriel Rossetti. In the publication of this article much unpleasant and rancorous feeling had birth, which grew and spread until it

\* David Gray, the poet, the friend of Buchanan's early days.

culminated in an action for libel brought by Mr. Buchanan against the proprietor of *The Examiner*, which resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, with £150 damages. This was in June 1876. In 1881 was published *God and the Man, a romance, by Robert Buchanan*, which contains, as dedication, the two following stanzas addressed to "An Old Enemy":—

"I would have snatch'd a bay-leaf from thy brow,  
Wrongs the chaplet on an honoured head;  
In peace and tenderness I bring thee *now*  
A lily-flower instead.

"Pure as thy purpose, blameless as thy song,  
Sweet as thy spirit, may this offering be;  
Forget the bitter blame that did thee wrong,  
And take the gift from me!"

A later edition of the same book is enriched by a secondary and supplementary dedication, dated August 1882, and inscribed in bold characters "To Dante Gabriel Rossetti":—

"Calmly, thy royal robe of Death around thee,  
Thou sleepest, and weeping Brethren round  
thee stand—  
Gently thy placed, ere yet God's angel crown'd  
thee,  
My lily in thy hand!"

"I never knew thee living, O my brother!  
But on thy breast my lily of love now lies;  
And by that token we *shall* know each other  
When God's voice saith, 'Arise!'"

In the preface to the last-named edition the author writes:—"Since this work was first published, the 'Old Enemy' to whom it was dedicated has passed away. Although his name did not appear on the front of the book, as it would certainly have done had I possessed more moral courage, it is a melancholy pleasure to me to reflect that he understood the dedication and accepted it in the spirit in which it was offered. That I should ever have underrated his exquisite work is simply a proof of the incompetency of all criticism, however honest, which is conceived adversely, hastily, and from an unsympathetic point of view; but that I should have ranked myself for the time being with the Philistines, and encouraged them to resist an ennobling and refining literary influence (of which they stood, and stand, so mournfully in need), must remain to me a matter of permanent regret." Thus omnipotent Time heals the deepest wounds.

## HENRY GEORGE BOHN.

**I**T would be impossible to allow the death of one of the most remarkable men connected with bibliography to pass without some special record in these pages. There have been several memoirs in the various journals, but none is so thoroughly satisfactory as the biography in the September number of the *Bookseller*, which clearly shows how uncommon a man Mr. Bohn was, but which is not written in a strain of indiscriminating eulogy.

Henry George Bohn was born in London on the 4th of January, 1796, his father, John Henry Martin Bohn, being a German who had settled in England in the previous year. John Bohn was a man of some mark, for he is said to have come here without money and soon to have made a position first as a bookbinder and then as a bookseller. During the period of the great wars England was completely cut off from communication with the Continent, and few foreign books came into the country. After the abdication of Napoleon the market was again open, and those who availed themselves of the opportunity of buying did well. Young Bohn paid repeated visits to France, Holland, Belgium and Germany, and bought largely for his father.

While yet a young man he catalogued the library of Dr. Parr, and the value of his labours is acknowledged by Mr. Lynes in the Preface to the *Bibliotheca Parriana*. "This preface must not be concluded without a distinct acknowledgment of the obligations incurred to Mr. Bohn, jun., for the great labour he has bestowed in compiling this work, as well as for the judgment and knowledge which he has shown in correcting errors occasioned by the indistinct writing of Dr. Parr or the blunders of his various amanuenses."

Although full of work and energy, Henry Bohn found time for the amusements of life, and he was proud to relate that he had been "Deputy Grand" of the "Most Noble Order of Bucks," and as late as June last he contributed to *Notes and Queries* a paper on this somewhat extravagant society. We

have heard some old ladies who were his partners in those early days speak of his handsome presence and good dancing.

The *Athenæum* says that in 1828 he met Audubon, the naturalist, at the house of Mr. Rathbone, in Liverpool, when he proposed to undertake the publication of the *Birds of America*. The negotiation fell through, but the incident shows that even at that time he had the ambition to be a publisher. At all events he became discontented with his position as an assistant in his father's business, and as John Bohn would not take his eldest son into partnership that son decided to set up in business for himself. In 1831 he married Miss Elizabeth Simpkin, the only child of Mr. William Simpkin, of the firm of Simpkin and Marshall, and in the same year opened a shop at No. 4, York Street, Covent Garden. According to the *Bookseller*, his capital was small: he had £1000 of his own, and his friend Mr. Buckman lent him another £1000. Yet in ten years' time he was able to produce the remarkable "Guinea Catalogue" (popularly known as the "Guinea pig,") which contained 1948 pages with 23,208 articles and a list of remainders occupying 152 pages. Bohn was liberal in his allowances to the trade, and he did a very large business in these remainders. In 1845 Mr. David Bogue started what he called the "European Library," a series of cheap reprints of standard books. Bohn then produced his "Standard Library," the volumes of which were exceedingly like those published by Bogue in their get-up and binding. Bohn stated that "the undertaking had been forced upon him by the prospect of having some of his best copyrights infringed by a cheap serial publication. Holding as he did many of the most valuable literary properties, he saw the propriety of taking into his own hands the republication of them in a popular and attractive form." Whatever might be the original object of the projector of the "Standard Library," he carried on his scheme with such vigour that the "European Library" was completely driven out of the market.

In 1847 the "Scientific" and "Antiquarian" Libraries were started, in 1848 the "Classical," in 1849 the "Illustrated" Libraries, in 1850 the "Shilling Series," in 1851 the "Ecclesi-

astical," in 1852 the "Philological" Libraries, and in 1853 the "British Classics." By these publications the publisher rendered an immense benefit to readers of all classes. First-rate books which had hitherto been costly in price were brought within the reach of all. The authors were well chosen, and the editing was on the whole good. Schoolmasters have not generally considered the publication of translations of classics (widely used as 'cribs') as an unmixed blessing, but these books have been very serviceable to others than schoolboys. These books are still a valuable property, and the present publishers have made large additions to the various "Libraries." According to the *Athenæum*, the average annual sale exceeds 90,000 volumes.

These wide publishing schemes could not fail to injure the old bookselling business, and the books in the long shop in York Street remained for year after year in exactly the same position; few of the old stagers found a purchaser. When they came to be sold by auction at Messrs. Sotheby's, they occupied fifty days in selling in the years 1868, 1870, and 1872, and realized a total of over thirteen thousand three hundred pounds.

The *Bookseller* gives a vivid picture of the man at his work, which we take the liberty to transplant from that valuable periodical:—

"In addition to his mental capabilities, which were of the first order, his physical powers were almost unequalled. At the time we first knew him intimately he was at work from nine o'clock in the morning till ten or half-past at night; he never tired. In the morning he would open all his letters, giving directions clear and distinct about each; then he would go through the various packets of printers' proofs. Not in his private room, but in the open shop, replying to all enquiries, attending to each person as though that was the only object on his mind: then, catalogue in hand, over to Sotheby's or to Christie and Manson's, marking any lots he wished to purchase, then back again; at the auction room again, purchasing not only those lots which he had marked, but anything else that struck his fancy; back to general business, and attending to any matter or any person. Cash matters he kept entirely in his own hands, and this alone to most persons might

have been considered sufficient employment—with all visitors or customers some conference, and with authors possibly some discussion. . . . The truth was that he had an iron constitution, he never tired; it was work, work, work, one continual round of work; he delighted in work, and with his own hands did as much work as any six men could have done in the same time.”

We can corroborate much of this. The writer of the present article has a clear recollection of Mr. Bohn in the sale room. There, as in his own shop, he had the air of a king among men. He would inspect the books while the sale was going on, and occasionally call out to the auctioneer to know what lot he was selling.

He could spare time, in spite of all this business, for literary and artistic pursuits. He had a very clear idea of what was wanted in a book, and was apt to give instructions to some of his editors which they did not altogether like. He also came to think that he himself had done more of the actual editing than he really had. Still he did much. The *Biography of Shakespeare* which he presented to the Philobiblon Society is good, but it is known to few from its extreme scarcity. Bibliographers are greatly indebted to him for his new edition of Lowndes' *Bibliographer's Manual*, the original edition of which had become scarce. It might have been made still better; but large additions were given, and on the whole it is probably as good a book as could have been produced on the old lines without making an entirely new work. A complete Bibliography of English Literature is still sadly wanted.

Some twenty years ago Mr. Bohn began to think of retiring from business, but his heart was in York Street, and he proceeded with considerable slowness. In 1864 he sold his “Libraries” to Messrs. Bell and Daldy, now Messrs. Bell and Sons, his successors in York Street. Later on he sold his old book stock by auction. Many of the copyrights not included in the “Libraries” he sold to Messrs. Chatto and Windus, but almost to the last he retained something, and was continually selling some of this remainder.

In 1875 he began to sell at Christie's his valuable collection of china, and when the sale

was completed, in 1878, the amount realised had risen to £24,673. He still retained many works of art, and continued to the last to take great interest in his beautiful garden at Twickenham. His latest work was correcting the proofs of a catalogue of his books on fine art and of his pictures and miniatures. The *Athenæum* says that Mr. Bohn's “advocacy of the retention of the paper duty excited some surprise a quarter of a century ago, but the public were unaware that he had a large stock of paper on hand on which he feared he would lose the drawback if the tax were repealed.” Of this we know nothing; but from the manner in which Mr. Bohn spoke of his action many years after the tax had been repealed, we could not doubt that he conscientiously held that the remission of the tax was unadvisable. He was proud to talk of his consultations on the subject with the leaders of the Conservative party, and to tell how he was asked to become a candidate for parliamentary honours.

No one could be two minutes in Mr. Bohn's presence without seeing that he was a remarkable man. He was masterful, and made many enemies, but he was kind and generous to those he liked. Doubtless, in whatever position in life he had been placed, he would have made himself a name. His conversation was very entertaining, but after a time it was apt to tire, from the too plentiful use of the personal pronoun; and his recollections did not always coincide with those of his contemporaries.

We have attempted to present our readers with a true picture of the man. He was too eminent for us to be content to say only smooth things of him. The writer of this has a very pleasant recollection of the kindness with which Mr. Bohn took infinite trouble to give him information on a literary subject he had in hand.

Henry Bohn died of old age, but with all his faculties unimpaired, at his house at Twickenham, on the 22nd of August last. His name will long be remembered as a bibliographer, a bookseller, a publisher, and more particularly as one of the very foremost of those who have placed first-rate literature within the easy reach of all.



# PRINTING PATENTS.

BY CORNELIUS WALFORD, F.I.A., F.S.S.

## PART I.



T the close of my second article on Book-Patents I made reference to the existence of various Printing Patents, granted during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. In going through Arber's *Transcripts of the Registers of the Stationers' Company*—concerning the value of which work it is not necessary to say anything here—I find many further details, from which an appropriate supplementary chapter (supplementary to the articles on Book Patents) may be framed. Interspersed with these are various facts connected with the early history of printing in England, which cannot fail to be of interest to a wide class of readers.

1577.—About this date was written a document, now with the Lansdowne MSS. in the British Museum, which had originally borne the endorsement, "The Grievs of the Printers, Glass-sellers and Cutters sustained by reson of priuillidges granted to privatt persons;" but which had been modified into "Complaint of diuerse of their hynderance by graunts of Priuelidges;" whereof all that relates to printing is as follows:—

"The priuillidges latelie granted by her Maiestie vnder her highnes greate seale of England to the persons here vnder written conserninge the arte of printing of bookes hath and will be the overthrowe of the Printers and Stacioners within this Cittie being in number 175. Besides their Wyves, Children, Apprentizes and families, and thereby the excessive prices of bookes preiudicial to the state of the whole Realme besides the false printinge of the same.

"John Jugge, besides the beinge her Maiesties printer, hath gotten the priuillidge for the printing of *Bibles* and *Testamentes* the which was common to all y<sup>e</sup> printers.

"Richard Tothill the printinge of all kindes *Lawe bookes*, which was common to all Printers, who selleth the same bookes at excessiue prices, to the hinderance of a greate number of pore studentes.

"John Daye the printinge of A B C; and

*Cathechismes* with the sole selling of them by the collour of A Commission. These bookes weare the onelie Releif of the porest sort of that Companie.

"James Robertes and Richard Watkyns the printinge of all *Almanackes* and *Pronosticacons* the which was the onelie releif of the most porest of y<sup>e</sup> printers.

"Thomas Marshe hath a great licence for *latten bookes used in the gramer scholes of Englande*, the which was the generall livinge of the whole Companie of Stacioners.

"Thomas Vautroller a stranger hath the sole printinge of other *latten bookes*, as the *newe Testament* and others.

"One Bryde a singingman hath a licence for printinge of all Musicke bookes, and by that meanes he claimeth the printinge of ruled paper.

"William Seres hath priuillidge for the printinge of all *psalters* all manner of *Prymers* englishe or latten, and all manner of *prayer bookes*, with the Reuercon of the same to his sonne who giveth not himself to our trade.

"Fraunces Flower a gentleman beinge none of our companie hath priuillidg for printinge the *Gramer* and other thinges, and hath farmed it oute to some of the Companie for one hundred poundes by the yere, which C li. is raised in the inhaunsinge of the prices above th'accustomed order."

This memorandum, it is seen, was prepared by a member of the Stationers' Company; and it is followed by a list of "the names of all such Stacyoners and Printers as are hindred by reson of the presaid Priuillidges"—to the number of thirty-five; besides which there were one hundred and forty "that han byne made free of the Stacyoners since the begynnynge of the quenes Maiesties reign that nowe is, besides a great number of apprenticez"; and beyond all these a further list of "the names of all suche as do lyve by bookselling being free of other Companies, and also hindered by the said priuillidges"—ten in all—"besides a number of Journey-men and apprenticees of Theirs."

From all this we obtain an approximate idea of the number of printers and stationers in London at this period.

1582.—There is with the Burghley papers in the British Museum a masterly sum-

mary by Christopher Baker—then Upper Warden of the Stationers' Company—of the Printing Patents granted by Elizabeth down to that date, of which Mr. Arber says, "It is hardly possible to exaggerate the importance and authority of this graphic history of English printing during the twenty-four years which had then elapsed since Elizabeth's accession. It is not only a numeration but a valuation of the several printing patents; and gives us an insight into many transactions and circumstances of which otherwise we should have been totally ignorant." It has to be remembered—that Baker held the Patent of Queen's Printer, and allowance must be made for the fact that some of the patents he describes were inimical to that patent. "With this much of deduction we think that his representation [is] entitled to the highest credit." The term "letter" used in the report must be read to signify "type."

"A note of the State of the Company of Printers, Bookesellers and Bookebinders comprehended under the name of Stacioners, with a Valuation also of all the Letters Patents concerning Printing :

"In the tyme of king Henry the eighte, there were but fewe Printers, and those of good credit and compotent wealth, at whiche tyme before, there was an other sort of men, that were writers, Lymners of bookes and dyverse thinges for the Church and other vses called Stacioners; which haue and partly to this daye do vse to buy their bookes in grosse of the saide printers, to bynde them vp, and sell them in their shops, whereby they well mayntayned their families.

"In King Edward the sixt his dayes, Printers and pryncing began greatly to increase : but the prouision of letter, and many other thinges belonging to Printing, was so exceeding chargeable [costly] that most of those printers were dryen throughe necessitie, to compound before[hand] with the book-sellers at so lowe value, as the printers themselves were most tymes small gayners, and often losers.

"In the time of Queen Marie the Company procured a charter for the establishing of a Corporation : in the which the Queene gyvith authoritie to all Stacioners, and none other,

to print all laful bookes, excepting such as had ben before graunted, or should by special licence be after graunted to any person. Therein lacked this word *Printers Stationers*, so that printing is free, to book-sellers, bookebinders, Joyners, Chaundlers and all other being freemen of the said Corporation vnder the name of Stacioners whether they be Masters or Journemen.

"This Charter was ratified and confirmed by our soueraigne Lady the Queenes Maiestie that nowe is, so that the Booksellers being growen the Greater and wealthier nomber haue nowe many of the best Copies, and keepe no printing howse, neither beare any charge of letter, or other furniture but onlie paye for the workmanship, and haue the benefit both of the imprinting, and the sale of all *Commentaries of the Scriptures*, and (till of late yeres of all *Schoole bookes, Dictionaries, Chronicles, Histories*) *bookes of Phisick* and infinite others; most whereof are generally free to all : so that the artificer printer, growing every daye more and more vnable to provide letter and other furniture, requisite for the execution of any good worke; or to give mayntenance to any suche learned Correctours as are behoueful, will in tyme be an occasion of great discredit to the professors of the arte, and in myne opinion preiudicial to the comon wealth.

"These considerations haue enforced printers to procure grauntes from her Maiestie of some certayne Copies, for the better mayntenance of furniture, Correctours, and other workmen, who cannot suddaynely be provided, nor suddenlye put awaye : and if they shoulde must of necessitie, either wantt necessarie lyving, or print bookes pamphlettes, and other trifles, more daungerous than profitable.

"I speake not this (thoughe it be very true) as wishing any restraynt to Booksellers, or Bookebinders, but that they may print, and haue printed for them such good bookes, as they can orderly procure : for even some of them, though their skill be little or nothing in the execution of the art, haue more judgement to governe, and order matters of printing, then some Printers themselves : But vnlesse some fewe printers be well mayntayned, it will bring both the one and the other to confusion and extreme povertye.

"Item, a note of the Offices, and other speciallicences for printing, graunted by her Maiestie to diuerse persons; with a coniecture of the Valuation.

*Master Flower.* First her maiesties Printer for the Latin tongue, hath among other thinges the *Grammar*, and *Accidens for the instruction of youth*: which being but a small booke, and occupied by Children, is greatlie spent; and therefore the most profitable Copie in the Realme for the quantitie which is yet so muche the more gaynefull, for that the printer with some greater charge at the first for furniture of letter, hath the most part of it alway ready set: otherwise it would not yeeld the annewitie which is paid therefore: And I have heard those fyve men saye that occupie the same, that they would willingly geve two, or three hundred pound to be rid thereof. But if any intrusion should be made, by compiling and publishing any other but the same (as it happeneth often in other cases) they should suffer extreme losse, or els master Flower must loose his annewity.

"*Christofer Barker.* Myne owne office of her Maisties Printer of the English tongue gyven to Master Wilkes, is abridged of the cheapest comodities belonging to the office, as shall hereafter appeare in the Patentes of Master Seres and Master Daye: but as it is I haue the printing of the *olde and newe testament*, the *Statutes of the Realme*, *Proclamations*, and the *booke of common prayer* by name, and in generall wordes, all matters for the Church.

"The benefit of the *booke of common prayer* is very small, by reason of Master Seres his patent as will appear in the same.

"The *Statutes of the Realme* wholly as they were enacted in the Parliament, are alreadye printed by dyvers, my predicesours in so greate nombres, that there need be no more printed these twentye yeres or more: so that when her maiestie is to be served of them in any of her highnes Courtes or otherwise, I am dryven to buy them of other.

"The *abridgement of the Statutes* (by reason of a contract made by master Jugge vnto master Tottle) I am awarded by the Company to haue but half the benefitt during his lief, though they be printed in my name only.

(To be continued.)

## THE FORTSAS CATALOGUE.

(Continued from page 12.)

48. Mes Campagnes aux Pays-Bas, avec la liste, jour par jour, des forteresses que j'ai enlevées à l'arme blanche. Imprimé par moi seul, pour moi seul, à un seul exemplaire, et pour cause. A. B., de l'imprimerie du P. Ch. de \* \* \*. Undated, 8vo, pp. 202, bound in green shagreen, with a lock of silver gilt.

[A catalogue, more than curious, of the good fortunes of the Prince de Ligne. The Maréchal de Richelieu gave him, without doubt, the idea of this singular inventory.]

50. Il Pentamerone del cavalier Giovan Batista Basile, ouerolo Cunto de li cunte, Tratteneminiento de li Peccerille di Gian Alesio Abbattutis. In Amsterdam, presso D. Elsevier, 1675, 12mo, vellum.
52. Hystoire tres plaisante et recreatiue du noble cheulr, le gentil seigneur Gil de Chyn, lequell fist moult grant proeces oultre mer. On les vend a Paris, en la grand salle du palais, au premier pillier, en la boutique de Galliot Dupre, marchant libraire de Luniuersite de Paris, MDXXVI. Small folio, black-letter, double col., 54 leaves; brown calf.
55. Brevet confortatif pour les âmes foibles en dévotion; ensemble vn brief discours en forme de consolacion touchant les misères de ce temps, par Charles de Hainin licentié es droits. A Tournay, chez Adrien Quinquet, MDCXXXI. 12mo, pp. 134, green mor., gilt edges (Thouvenin).
59. Histoire du Pays et Comté de Haynau, par Messire du Mont, seigneur de Holdre. 3 vols. 12mo, pp. 300, 325, and 294 without titles; green morocco, gilt edges.

[We find the name of the author in a Sonnet, addressed to him by his friend Gilles Couturiaux, printed at the beginning of the first volume. It is impossible for us to divine why this book was not published; we have read it, without being able to discover the concealed venom which caused it to be proscribed. In style and criticism

he is fit to be placed after his compatriot de Boussu, the historian of Mons. The third volume, which could not have been the last, ends with the accession of Albert and Isabella.]

63. Le mystère monseigneur saint Denys a noeuf personaiges cest assauoir, etc., etc., without place or date, but with a shield upon the last leaf, with a monogram composed of the letters HPR, and surmounted by an eagle. Small folio, oblong, the form of an account-book, black-letter, 47 leaves not numbered; old calf binding, much used.

64. L'Esteriade, poeme desdié a Son Alteze Monseigneur Alexander Farneze, gouverneur et cappitaine-General des Pais-Bas, par son tres humble seruant François Brassart, poete lavreât. A Mons en Haynau, chez Rutgher Velpius, 1584. Small 8vo, pp. 220, red morocco, gilt edges, with the arms of Farnese.

[In the *Fleurs morales de Jean Bosquet, Montois, à Mons, chez Charles Michel*, 1587, is an ode addressed by the author to Seigneur François Brassart; this is the passage which alludes to our poem :

" Ronsard, défie le temps,  
Par sa grave Franciade ;  
Et tu surmont'ras les ans,  
Par ta docte Esteriade ;  
Et mille poèmes beaux  
Malgré du temps les assaux."

Alas! the prediction of his *confrère* in poetry was vain: the author of the *Esteriade*, the *Belgian Ronsard*, is not even cited in the memoir of Hugo Belge, by the author of *Primevères*. O vanity of glory !]

66. Description des merveilles et de la richesse inouïe du château royal de Binche, par M. D. B. (Monsieur de Biseaux). Binche, H. Fontaine, imprimeur libraire, 1830. 8vo, pp. 45; blue velvet, gilt edges.

[Extracted from the *Etrennes Binchoises*, and printed separately, one copy only; I was present at the printing.]

69. Parallèle des Juifs qui ont crucifié J.-C. leur Messie, et des François qui ont guillotiné Louis XVI, leur roi. Without place or date. (Mons, Monjot, 1794.) 8vo, pp. 89. Half bound, morocco back.

[This work is by Père Charles Louis Richart, Dominican, native of Blainville in Lorraine. It cost its author, aged eighty-four, his life. He was shot the 29th of Thermidor, year 2, in the grand place of Mons, in consequence of a judgment declared the evening before by the *sieurs* Bar, Defrise, and Lelièvre, jugeant révolutionnairement, en leur honneur et conscience (sic).

Among the passages which were objected to was the following: "*A la différence près, d'entre la personne de Dieu et de Louis XVI, je soutiens et je vais démontrer que le crime des Français, qui ont guillotiné Louis XVI, leur-roi, surpasse infiniment celui des Juifs.*"

"It is proved," says the revolutionary Areopagus, "that the père Richart is entirely of contra-revolutionary principles, and of an outrageous fanaticism; that he is the enemy of Liberty and Equality, which the victorious arms of the French Republic have offered and brought us, and which he has sought to destroy by the propagation of opinions as erroneous as his expressions are injurious to the French people, to reason, and even to the *Supreme Being*."

The tribunal takes the part of Jesus Christ, in the matter of the injurious parallel. Such consideration on the part of these gentlemen was hardly to be expected.

A copy of the placard containing the judgment is joined to this volume.]

71. La fauvette virginale, laquelle chante les divines perfections de la Sainte Vierge Marie, mère de Dieu, par le père Eustache, capucin. A Valenciennes, de l'imprimerie de Jan Vervliet, à la Bible d'or, l'an MDCXXV. 8vo, pp. 274, elegant old binding in red morocco, with the arms of Lalaing.

[With music, in the style of the *Pieuse allouette*, the *Philomèle séraphine*, and the *Rosignols liguez en duos*.]

75. Corpus juris civilis, cum notis Gothofredi. Amstelodami, apud Elzevirios, MDCLXIII. Folio. Unique copy, printed upon vellum, and divided into four volumes, with titles printed expressly. A magnificent binding of red morocco, with compartments, and the arms of the States of Holland.

[Upon one of the guards of the first

volume, a note, in Dutch, signed by D. Elzevier, says that this copy, the only one printed upon vellum, was made for the States of Holland, and at their own expense. The execution of this work is admirable; and it is perhaps the most beautiful book in existence. I bought it the 19th of February, 1802, of an Amsterdam Jew, for the small sum of two thousand florins. My friend Sir Richard Heber has frequently offered me a thousand pounds sterling for it.]

76. Du pret à intérêt, dit Vsure. Avranches, chez Jean Terbi, imprimeur, MDCLXXVII. 12mo, pp. 142; old binding of green morocco, gilt edges.

[A manuscript note attributes this work to Père Félix Grebard, private secretary to the famous Huet, Bishop of Avranches. This Père Grebard is also the author of a very rare tragedy, *La Mort de Henry le Grand*, which I had also in my collection, but which I got rid of, having heard that Mr. J. Ketele, of Audenarde, had another copy.]

78. Cornuellianna, ou bons mots de Madame de Cornuel. A Paris (Hollande), 1731. 12mo, pp. 76; half binding of morocco, uncut; a spot of ink on page 21.

79. Vijf bouken Boecij, de consolatione philosophie. At the end: Gheprent Taudenaerde, bij Arend de Keyser de vijfden dach juli MCCCCLXXVII. Small 4to, without figures or catch-words; 205 leaves.

81. Mémoires de l'abbé de Vatteville, lequell fut successivement colonel, chartreux, bacha, archevêque nommé de Besançon, etc., etc. A Cologne, chez Pierre Marteau, 1710. Small 12mo, pp. vii and 324; brown calf.

83. Les amours du P. C. D. L. avec Madame de C. (du Prince Charles De Lorraine, avec Madame de Choiseul). Marimont (without doubt Holland), 1770. 12mo, pp. 157; puce mor., gilt edges.

[A libel which is more stupid than malicious. The loves, like the entire person, of our excellent Prince Governor-General, were, in fact, so little poetic, that it would have been difficult to have made him the hero of a romance that would have been readable. M. Barbier, to whom I showed this volume,

attributed it to Chevrier. *Si non e vero e bene trovato.*]

98. Chronicon ecclesiæ sancti Petri Lobbiensis, ordinis sancti Benedicti, ex archivis ejusdem compositum per Dom. Eugenium Lambertum Nalines, monachum. MDCCVII. Small 4to, pp. 588, *veau fauve*, with the arms of Maghe, fortieth abbé of Bonne-Espérance, in Hainaut.

[This chronicle comes from the same press as the chronicle, equally rare, of Bonne-Espérance, of which I possess a copy upon vellum.]

109. Aventures galantes du Capitaine Blainville pendant son séjour à B . . . (Bruxelles), 1746. Without indication of place. Small 12mo, pp. 369. Blue morocco, gilt edges.

[Piquant revelations (true or false) concerning the high society of Brussels at this period, in the style of the *Amusements* of Chevrier, but stronger.]

117. Mémoire sur les Comtes de Louvain, par Ernst. A Hambourg, 1797. 8vo, pp. 37, *unbound*.

[A copy made up of proofs, with numerous manuscript corrections.]

126. Réflexions sur la Révolution de France. Mons, Monjot, 1794. 8vo, pp. 160, *half bound*, back and corners of green morocco.

[This work must not be confounded with that by the Englishman Burke. These reflections are by the Dominican Richart, the author of a great number of pamphlets against the revolution. The volume was not completed, the entrance of the French into Mons having interrupted the impression, and caused the ten sheets already printed to be suppressed with the greatest care. Quérard, who has given so detailed a notice of P. Richart, did not know of the *Reflexions*.]

127. De Mons à Vienne, par L.C.P.D. P.C. Vienne, 1835. 8vo, pp. 208, *half bound*, back of puce morocco.

142. Causes qui doivent infailliblement amener la dissolution du royaume des Pays-Bas, tel que l'ont fait les traités de 1814 et 1815. Tournai, Casterman, 1829. 8vo, pp. 89, red morocco, uncut.

[This pamphlet, printed in an edition of

two thousand copies, was on the point of appearing, when the author, having made his peace with the Dutch Government, had it entirely suppressed. A friend saved this copy for me, and up to this day (January, 1835) I consider it *UNIQUE*.]

149. Exposition des droits des Princes Evêques de Liège sur la ville de Fontaine-l'Evêque, par G. Migeot, avocat au Conseil souverain du Hainaut. 1753. 4to, pp. 29.

[I have never been able to learn where this factum was printed, nor the cause of its rarity.]

153. Traité de l'écriture sacrée des Egyptiens, dite écriture hiéroglyphique; suivi d'une dissertation physiologico-historique sur l'emblème mystique dit *Phallus*. Par M. et Mad. Lescens, avec des notes par M. D \* \* \* \* \*. Orléans, chez Jean Dubois, imprimeur, an xii. 4to, *plates*.

158. Promptuarium antiquitatum Trevirensium. Accedit disquisitio de ecclesiæ et episcoporum in civitatem juribus, auctore Willelmo comite ab Reiffenberg. Sumptibus auctoris à typog. Bernhardi Vongrasdorff. Herbipoli, MDXXXIX. 4to, pp. 695, *plates*; bound in blue velvet, with corners and clasps of silver.

167. Les sept paysans d'Anderlue, tragédie en 7 actes et en vers, par Bidet. Mons, Monjot, imprimeur-libraire, rue de la Clef, 1807. 8vo.

172. Mémoires de l'abbé D.M.R.D.F.A.L. (De Mouson, résident de France à Liège). A Reims, chez Macé imprim. juré, 1645. 12mo, in two parts of 115 and 210 pages; *plates*, old binding of red morocco, with the arms of Colbert.

[This volume is ornamented with the portraits of De Mouson, La Ruelle, and Warfusée, engraved by Jean Valdor, with admirable finish.

M. W. having said to me that M. Polain, of Liège, possessed a copy of the Memoirs of De Mouson, I went immediately (in January 1832), to verify myself the existence of this second copy. I can certify that M. Polain has, of these memoirs, only the first part of 115 pages. I therefore preserve my *UNIQUE* copy.]

197. Specimens of early Flemish songs of the fourteenth century, to which is prefixed an historical introduction. By George Ellis, Esq. Lond. 1809. 8vo, page 1 to 138, *without title, but with ten plates of music*; cloth.

[The printing of this volume was never finished. The author says, in his preface, that, during a visit to Holland, he made the acquaintance of Van Wyn and Clignett, who called his attention to the ancient Flemish literature. On his return to England, he carefully collected our old songs, and wished to publish a volume of them with the music noted. But seeing that he was not sufficiently acquainted with the old Flemish, and that in consequence the text he gave was extremely faulty, he caused all the copies to be destroyed.]

199. Een seer sonderlinghe schone ende wonderlike historie die men warachtich hout te syne en auctetick sprekende van eense vrouwen gheheeten Melusine: van haren kinderen en gheslachte ende vā haer ilze wonderlike werken. *At the end of the Volume*. Taudenaerde gheprent CCCCLXXXI. 4to, with very curious woodcuts; old binding of hog's skin.

[This volume, which evidently came from the press of A. De Keyser, has remained entirely unknown; it has long lines, without catch-words. In the catalogue of Kloss (London, 1835, p. 305, No. 4273), is indicated another edition of the curious romance of Mélusine, but it was printed at Antwerp, by Gerard Leeu, 1491. M. Kloss is mistaken in believing that there exists only one edition of Mélusine in Flemish: besides this of ours, there is still a third (Antwerp, 1510), by Henri Eckert Van Homborch.]

208. De antiquitatibus Tornaci Nerviorum erutis, presertim de fano Cybelæ disputatio isagoge, auctore Dionysio Vilerio, canonico tornacensi. Montibus Hannoniæ, apud Carolum Michel, topog. 1612. Small 8vo of 154 leaves, with 8 plates; old red morocco, with the arms of Tournai, gilt edges.

[This dissertation was intended to serve as an introduction to a much more extended

work, which the canon Villers proposed to publish upon the antiquities exhumed at Tournai. It is dedicated to J.-B. Gramaye.

This book must not be confounded with the works of Pignorius and Chifflet.]

215. Rothnacum, sive de historia oppidi Rothnacensis libri duo. Auctore Lamberto Vander Burchio ad Divam Virginem Mariam Ultrajecti decano. Ultrajecti, ex officinâ Hermannî Borculoi, 1616, 12mo, 96 leaves; *veau fauve*, with arms, gilt edges.

[The copy given by the author to Aubert Lemire, who, in turn, made a present of it to Antoine Sanderus. The Library of Burgundy possesses the work of Vander Burch upon the history of Flanders, which has in great measure remained unpublished. Besides the present dissertation, we know only of the Life of the Count Gui de Dampierre, which has been published. This last was also printed by Borculo, at Utrecht, in 1615. (*Bibliotheca Hulthemiana*, vol. iv., p. 410, No. 27,566).]

222. Traicté des monnoyes des comtes de Flandre, où il est amplement parlé de la fabricque de la monnoye et de la valeur d'icelle, etc., par Olivier de Wree, Brugeois, lic. es loix. A Bruges en Flandre, chez Jean-Baptiste et Lucas Vanden Kerchove, rue Haute, à la Bible. 1640. 4to, 46 leaves and 12 plates; bound in old white vellum.

[This little work by Vredius has remained unknown to all bibliographers. The plates represent 107 coins struck in Flanders, from William Cliton down to Albert and Isabella.]

With the same bookseller may be found the catalogue of pictures, medals, and various ancient and curious objects left by the Count de Fortsas, the sale of which will take place on the 15th of September, 1840.—Price: one franc.

## AUTOGRAPHS IN BOOKS.

By W. CAREW HAZLITT.

### PART I.



T was formerly my custom to preserve a note of every book, having interesting associations with it in respect of prior ownership or some analogous point, which fell in my way in the course of my rather wide bibliographical researches, and the result is that I have by me a series of memoranda extending over about a quarter of a century. I shall in the following pages give only what appear to be the most important or most curious.

- 1.—Arrianus, Porphyrius, Heliodorus, Oppianus, de Vita et Natura Animalium. Lugduni, 1533, 4to. Ben Jonson's copy, with his motto *Tanquam Explorator* and the autograph *Sum Ben: Jonsonij*.
- 2.—Conradi Gesneri Historiæ Animalium. Tiguri, 1555, folio. 4 vols., with the autograph and motto of Jonson in each volume.
- 3.—Gesneri Mithridates. Tiguri, 1555, 12mo. Jonson's copy, with two lines in his writing, his autograph, and several passages underscored.
- 4.—Valerius Maximus. Antwerp, 1574, 4to. Jonson's copy, with his autograph. He quotes this writer in his *Discoveries*.
- 5.—Works of Fulke Grevill, Lord Brooke. Folio, 1633. Jonson's copy, now in the Huth library, and described in the catalogue.
- 6.—Valerius Maximus. Lutetiæ, 1544, 8vo. With the autograph and MSS. notes of Gabriel Harvey.
- 7.—Buchanan, Admonition Direct to the Trew Lordes. London, 1571, 8vo. With Harvey's autograph and notes.
- 7a.—The Earl of Northampton's Defensive, 1583, 4to. A copy with the autograph of Gabriel Harvey, and his motto, *Quod supra nos, nihil ad nos*. Harvey has read the book, and marked passages; and there are two leaves with his MS. notes. A notice of his copy of Gascoigne's *Poesies*, 1575, may be seen in Dr. Bliss's Catalogue, 1858.

- 8.—Gower, *De Confessione Amantis*. Folio MS. on vellum. Lord Charlemont's sale at Sotheby's, August 1865, No. 219.  
 "This fine manuscript appears to have belonged to Lady Elizabeth Taylboys (with her autograph as Elizabeth Taylboys and Elizabeth Lady Clinton), and was presented, 9th April, 1609, by her daughter Lady Catherine Burghe to her nephew Sir Edward Dymoke, who claimed and exercised the office of Champion at the coronation of James I., as is stated in his autograph note on the reverse of the first leaf. On the second leaf is an entry of the birth of Master Harry Clinton (the second Earl of Lincoln), on June 6th, 1542. On other leaves are autographs of Anne Pelham, Amias Willoughby, Robert Tyrwhitt, etc. On the flyleaf is the autograph of John Brograve, 1682, and on the front cover is pasted an acrostic in Latin verse addressed Domino Joanni Brograve in the autograph of Thomas Tragiscus Bohemus."—*Note in Catalogue*.
- 9.—The same. T. Berthelet, 1532, folio. With the autograph of Sir Thomas Pope, afterward in the collections of Lord Keeper North, 1703, Mr. Baynton of Gray's Inn, and Mr. Heber. This is a sort of *provenance*, as the French say.
- 10.—The same. T. Berthelet, 1554, folio. With the autograph on the second leaf of *Peter Le Neve, Norroy*, the title (since supplied) having been wanting in his time.
- 11.—Polydore Vergil, *Abridgment* by Langley. (About 1560,) 8vo. With the autograph of Peter Le Neve, Norroy.
- 12.—Taylor the Water Poet's Works. Folio, 1630. T. Hearne's copy, with this inscription: "Suum cuiq.; Tho. Hearne. Dec. 20th, 1732." Miss Curren's sale at Sotheby's, 1862, No. 2365.
- 13.—The History of Aretine, translated by A. Golding. 8vo, 1563. Hearne's copy, with his autograph.
- 14.—Beza's Questions and Answers, 1580. A Table Collected of the Year of our Lord, etc., 1576. In a volume, 8vo. Hearne's copies, with his autograph and MS. note.
- 15.—S. Petiti *Variaæ Lectiones*. 4to, 1633. Hearne's copy, with this note by him: "Tho. Hearne, Nov. 9th, 1706. Bought out of the Study of Dr. Bayley, sold by auction this Michaelmass term."
- 15a.—Peck's Sighs upon the never-enough-lamented Death of Queen Anne. 1719, 8vo. Large paper. Hearne's copy, with his autograph.
- 16.—Coverdale's Confutation of that Treatise which one John Standish made against the Protestation of Dr. Barnes, 1540, and Whitaker's *Responsio ad N. Sanderi Demonstrationes*, 1583. In a volume, 8vo. Thomas Baker's copies, with his autograph and notes.
- 17.—T. Lever's Sermon before Edward VI. 8vo, 1550. Baker's copy, with his autograph and MS. note, in which he speaks of the sermon as worth reading.
- 18.—Bishop Gardiner, *De Vera Obedientia*. 8vo, 1553. With the autographs of T. Hearne and T. Baker.
- 19.—G. Acworth, *De Visibili Rom'anarchia*. 8vo, 1573. With Baker's autograph.
- 20.—Certain Conferences between Ridley and Latimer, 1556. 8vo. Baker's copy, with title and first leaf MS. He had never seen a second copy of this first edition.
- 21.—Bartholomew Clarke, *Fidelis Servi Subdito Infideli Responsio*. 8vo, 1573. With Baker's autograph.
- 22.—G. Haddoni *Responsum ad Epistolam Hieronymi Osorii*. A Defence of the Censure given upon Two Books of William Clarke and Meredith Hanmer, by R. Parsons, 1582. In a volume, 8vo. With MSS. notes by T. Baker.  
 "See a long account and character of the first book in this volume, in Strype's *Annals*, Vol. I., Chap. 37. Of the second book, Mr. Baker has added the following note: 'This latter seems to be a dangerous book, for it converted Fr. Walsingham, in a manner unusual and very extraordinary, as related by him in his *Epistle to the Reader*, prefix to his *Search into Matters of Religion*,' etc."—*Note in Thorpe's Catalogue*, 1829.
- 23.—R. Harvey's *Astrological Discourse*. 8vo, 1583. With T. Baker's MSS. notes.
- 24.—W. Crashaw's *Mittimus to the Jubilee at Rome*, and other tracts, 1623-33. In a

- volume, 4to. Collected by Beauprè Bill, of Norfolk, and given by him to Thomas Baker, with MSS. notes by the latter.
- 24.—Habington's Castara. 4to, 1634. With the author's name on the first title in Baker's handwriting.
- 25.—Vindiciæ Academiæ, 1654, Oxoniensis Academiæ Funebre Officium, 1603, and other tracts in a 4to volume. 1584—1654, with Baker's MSS. notes.
- \* \* \* The preceding books from the library of the *Socius Ejectus* appear to be strays from St. John's College, Cambridge. They would at all events be an interesting addition to the collection deposited there by his bequest.
- 26.—The Bible, Genevan version. 4to, C. Barker, 1599. With a MS. note on the flyleaf: "Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas Cornewallis, Esq., was baptised the seventeenth of October, 1614."
- 27.—Aleman's Life of Guzman de Alfarache, translated by James Mabbe. 3rd edit. Folio, 1634. With C.P., the feathers, and *Ich Dien* in gold on the sides of the original calf binding, having belonged to Charles II. when Prince of Wales.
- 28.—The New Testament, Wicliff's version. 4to. MS. on vellum, 15th century. Sotheby's, 28th July, 1863, No. 321. The following interesting note accompanied this lot in the catalogue:—"The extraordinary rarity of manuscripts containing translations of any portion of the Holy Scriptures into English is too well known to require comment, but is not to be wondered at when we consider that the mere possession of such an article, if it became known to the priests, would have probably brought its owner to the stake. The followers of Wicliff were persecuted to the utmost as heretics, and the transcripts of his version seized and rigidly destroyed. Hence the difficulty to Bible-collectors of finding any specimen to enrich their collections. The present copy, written in the old orthography, appears to have been purchased in May, 1576, by Robert Arderne of Barwicke from 'Mr. Englatt the M<sup>r</sup> of the singyng chylidren in Chryste Church in Norwich' for 'twentye shillings.' Subsequently it belonged to Anthony Webster, citizen and ironmonger of London, who gave it to 'Richard Shaxton Citizen and Fishmonger in exchange for another book on Wednesday Octob. y<sup>e</sup> 23<sup>th</sup> 1661.' This Richard Shaxton, who appears to have been something of a book-collector, gave it its new coating, as he testifies by the following memorandum in his autograph: 'The old fashioned cover being decayed and wormeaten, this book was new bound up in the moneth of November Anno Domini 1661 die septimo.' His quaint direction to the binder, 'Remove not this leafe in y<sup>e</sup> new bindeing,' written on the flyleaf, shows that even in 1661 a passion for preserving a manuscript entire was in existence. On the back of this flyleaf are ten lines in English and Latin, dated 12 Novembris, 1661, having below the following memorandum: 'John Booker casually seeing this booke as it came from the binding forthwith composed and writ the above verses being affected with this Antient Manuscript.' This John Booker was one of the antagonists of Taylor the water-poet."
- 29.—Stow's Survey of London. Folio, 1633. The copy which belonged to Sir Thomas Davies, Lord Mayor of London in 1676, with his arms emblazoned on an inserted leaf. In the original binding. On one of the covers an early owner has written:—"I pray, put in the loose leaues Carefully. John Meriton. For Mr. Richardson, bookbinder in Scalding Alley."
- 30.—Walker's History of Independency, three parts. 4to, 1648-51. Apparently a copy presented to Charles II. On the flyleaf is written "A Petition to the King from the third son of the Author, beseeching payment of £1,791 13s. 7d. due to his father as Chief Usher to the Exchequer, temp. Charles I.," etc.
- 31.—Drayton's Battle of Agincourt, and other Poems. Folio, 1627. Presentation copy, with this inscription: "To Sir Henry Willoughby, one of the selected friends of these my latest Poems, from his Serv<sup>t</sup>. M. Drayton." *Bibl. Heber.*, part iv, No. 1030.

- 32.—Morgan's Sphere of Gentry. Folio, 1661. A copy which seems to have been presented by the author to Henry Gyles, of Micklegate, in York, to whom an autograph letter accompanies the book. Formerly in the Towneley library.
- 33.—Lhuyd's *Archæologia Britannica*. Folio, 1707. A titleless copy from Kerslake of Bristol's catalogue, with "A translation of the Welsh Preface to the Glossography" in the autograph of Lhuyd, and his original endorsement of it as a sealed packet "To the Right Reverend Father in God William, Lord Bishop of Worcester, at his Palace in Hartlebury, near Worcester, These."
- 33a.—Wycherley's *Miscellany Poems*. Folio, 1704. A large-paper copy, having on the flyleaf the subjoined inscription:—"For y<sup>e</sup> fayrest Lady in Kent, Mrs. Jane Twisden, from her most obedient humble servant, W. WYCHERLEY." This is followed by verses to the same lady in a second hand. The latter may be found printed in my *Inedited Poetical Miscellanies*, 8vo, 1870.
- 34.—Henrici VIII. *Assertio Septem Sacramentorum*. Pynson, 1521. Among the books of Mr. Wilkes, sold at Sotheby's in March, 1847, No. 1128, was a singularly interesting copy of this volume, with the autograph of Archbishop Cranmer on the title. I cannot do better than transfer to these pages the more relevant part of the cataloguer's note:—"It is very probable that this identical copy of his work was presented by Henry to Cranmer, whose autograph notes adorn the margins of its text, which, as they differ from Henry's opinions, it could not have been very safe for the Archbishop to commit to writing.
- "After Cranmer's death it passed into the hands of John, the last Lord Lumley, whose autograph is also on the title; it afterwards belonged to Herbert, the editor of Ames, and James Bindley, Esq., who has certified that the notes are in the Archbishop's handwriting."
- The lot was bought by Leslie for £36 10s.
- 35.—The Bible, standard translation. With the Psalms, etc. Folio, 1611-18. The flyleaves are occupied by verses in praise of the sacred Bible by the truly noble and religious Sir Arthur Throgmorton, and a quatrain by Lady Anne Throgmorton or Throckmorton. The book is in the original morocco binding, with the name of Lady Mary Wotton impressed on it, and on a flyleaf occurs the autograph of Lady Frances Digby. From the collection of Sir Thomas Lawrence, R.A. Sotheby's (Boone), 1863, No. 140.
- 36.—The Bible, standard version. 8vo, 1660. G. Offor's catalogue, No. 901. The following note is appended: "According to a MS. note by Mr. Offor on flyleaf, 'this was the study and pulpit Bible of that illustrious man Richard Baxter, a Nonconformist Divine of most extensive acquirements.' On the back of the title, in the autograph of R. Baxter, is written 'My D<sup>r</sup> Wife dyed May 13th, 1684, about 8 of the Clock on a Tuesday morning'; and below this (by one of his children), 'My Father died March 9th, 1692.' On the blank leaf at end is registered the birth and death of his daughter Elizabeth, having on the reverse the signature of Annie Baxter."
- 37.—A Letter sent from beyond the Seas, etc. 4to, 1674. Sir Roger Twysden's copy, with his note, "By the Earl of Clarendon, as was said, but query."
- 38.—Archbishop Parker's Version of the Psalms. 4to, John Day (about 1560). A copy which belonged to Samuel Woodford, author of a version of the Psalms, 1679. On a flyleaf we have, "Sam. Woodforde, the Guift of my Brother, Mr. John Woodforde, Aug., 1682. I know not who may be the author of this version." On the next leaf, "There was written in this book, but the leaf was by accident torn out, 'This is Ben Jonsons Booke. Price worth Gould,'" after which comes a query by Woodford whether the present version were by Sir Thomas Wyatt or Sir John Davies!
- 39.—Chesterfield's Letters to his Son. 8vo, 1774. 4 vols. On the flyleaf of the first volume is written in a hand of the

time the following epigram on Philip Stanhope, Esq., to whom these letters were addressed :—

"Vile Stanhope—Demons, blush to tell—  
In twice two hundred places,  
Has shewn his Son the road to hell,  
Escorted by the Graces.  
But little did th' ungenerous Lad  
Concern himself about them,  
For, base, degenerate, meanly bad,  
He sneaked to Hell without them."

40.—Foote's Plays collected in three volumes. 8vo, 1762, etc. With the following curious memorandum by Mrs. John Hunter, whose bookplate is in the volumes :—"Given to Mrs. John Hunter by Mr. Jewell, Treasurer of the Little Theatre. From Mr. Foote. It was Foot taught my Father to eat Melon with a Spoon—so far as the Spoon will cut, it is ripe."

41.—Homeri Ilias per L. Vallensem Rom. Latina facta. 8vo (about 1522). The copy which belonged to William Allery, Bishop of Exeter, with his signature thus : "g. allery est huius libri dominus." This book, which subsequently formed part of the library at Hengwrt, is in the original stamped calf, with the Tudor rose and a black-letter legend in a scroll, two angels supporters, the city arms with and without the dagger, and the initials G. G., probably those of the designer or binder. On the other or lower side occur the royal arms supported by angels.

42.—Piers Ploughman's Vision and Creed. 4to, 1561. A copy which has belonged to Alexander Pope, and on the back of the title to the Creed has fifteen lines in his writing. The book has also been through the hands of Bishop Warburton, who presented it to Warton the historian.

43.—A Journal containing Notes of Public and Parliamentary Proceedings, 1627-42. Folio MS. Sotheby's, 21 March, 1864, No. 154. The following note is from the sale catalogue :—"This is evidently a second volume or continuation of a work printed for the Camden Society in 1848, under the title of a 'Diary of Walter Yonge, J.P. and M.P. for Honiton in Devonshire.' On the flyleaf it is stated, 'This Manuscript was founde by

me on the 22nd day of Aprill, 1644, in the studie of Walter Younge, Esq., in his house of Studcombe, in Devon. E. FORTESCUE."

44.—Robert Wild's Iter Boreale. 4to, 1660. An old MS. note says :—"By one Mr. Wilde, a Minister who lived not farre from Chipping Norton."

45.—Epigrammata Antiqua. Folio, Romæ, 1521. Puttick's, June, 1865, No. 340. With this account in the catalogue :—"From the library of King Charles I., whose motto and signature are upon the title, thus :—

'DUM SPIRO SPERO.  
'C.R.'

On the margin the King has placed marks against inscriptions which he thought noteworthy, sometimes the peculiar hand with long pointing digit which he was accustomed to use. There are a few other notes, probably of older date. On the title is a printed copy-right licence for seven years, granted by Leo X."

46.—The Gospels by Wicliff. MS. on vellum of the 14th century. 8vo. One of Kerslake of Bristol's later catalogues, No. 2483, in which it is described as an unknown copy. On the flyleaf was a memorandum that it was found under a staircase in the Priest Hall at Lichfield in 1542. It possessed the signatures of several owners from 1544 to 1712.

47.—Demonstratio Immobilitatis Terræ, authore Jac. Grandamico, 1645; Tabulæ Lodoiceæ, authore Jac. de Billy, 1656; Nuncius Propheticus, 1642. The three pieces in a volume, 4to. "This latter seems to be a curious book. The author signs himself 'T. B.' At page 37 he says he was born at Kingston-on-Thames, and he dates this book fancifully 'a Basileopoli, Musarum mearum Sede.' Dedicated to Henry, Visc. Newark. With a Commendation by Seth Ward. On the first title is a long autograph gift inscription from the author to 'Dr. Seth Ward,' signed 'Tui studiosiss. T. B.' In his preface T. B. indulges in a fling at tobacco-smokers, whom he calls 'tobaco bibuli.' This

is noticed because his friend and admirer Dr. Seth Ward, Bishop of Salisbury, a most eminent mathematician, not only much indulged in smoking, but strongly recommended it as a universal remedy or 'panpharmicon,' as he called it."—*Note in Kerslake of Bristol's Catalogue, No. 2476.*

- 48.—Hylton's Scala Perfectionis. Wynkyn de Worde, 1494. Folio. In a note written in 1740, one Ebenezer Mussell appears to establish that this was a copy presented to Henry VIII.
- 49.—The Holy Rood, a poem by John Davies, of Hereford. 4to, 1609. A copy having on the back of the title and on the last leaf three MSS. poems in a coeval hand, and signed *Michael Roulstone*, and the others perhaps written by him also. Roulstone is otherwise unknown as a versifier.
- 50.—Bartholomeus de Glanville, De Proprietatibus Rerum. No place, 1488. Folio. Kerslake of Bristol's catalogue, No. 2462, where the intelligent writer notes:—"This book belonged to the White Friars at Marlborough, Wilts—'Liber iste fuit cuiusdam Will, Bastabyll quj post obitum suum contulit eundem conuentuj Carme'f Marlebgie tempore prioratus fris ricardi Ferys A° do' M°D°ij° cuius Anime propicietur deus.' The continuers of Dugdale have been unable to record these names, nor those of any of the priors, benefactors, etc."

(To be continued.)

## OLD BALLADS.

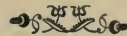
### PART IV.

86. Dozen (A) of Codpeece points or a Markett of Lasses. Ffrancis Groue, 1637. iv. 402.
87. Dozen of pointes. Master Pavier, Wright, etc., 1624 . . . iv. 132.
88. Dreadefull (A) Dreame of vserye. John Awdlay, 1563-4 . . . i. 232.
89. Dreadfull (A) dreame of Tobacco. John Wright, Junior, 1636 . . . iv. 366.
90. Dream (The) of a Maltman before his fathers house was Burnt. Ric. Jones, 1581 . . . ii. 396.
91. Drunckards (The) recantacion. Thomas Lambert, 1634 . . . iv. 325.
92. Drunken (The) Piper of Taunton, etc. Thomas Lambert, 1633 . . . iv. 311.
93. Duchesse of Suffolke. Master Pavier, Wright, etc., 1624 . . . iv. 132.
94. 'Dulcina,' to the tune of 'fforgoe me nowe come to me sone.' John White, Thomas Langley, 1615 . . . iii. 567.  
[See Percy's *Reliques*, vol. iii., ed. 1876-7, p. 153.]
95. Duty (The) of all loyall subiectes, etc. Ffrancis Grove, 1639 . . . iv. 472.
96. Dyaloge (A) shewynge how the godly be condemned by y<sup>e</sup> glorious wor(l)delynges. Alexandre Lacye, 1566-7. i. 341.
97. Dyaloge (A) shewynge the husboundmans treasure. Wylliam Pekerynge, 1568-9 . . . i. 386.
98. Dyeing (The) teares of a Penitent Synner. Ffrancis Grove, 1638 . . . iv. 449.
99. Dyogenes Ghost reuiued. Ffrancis Groue, 1638 . . . iv. 425.
100. Dyolege (A) betwene God and man. John Alde, 1568-9 . . . i. 384.
101. Dyolege (A) betwene youghte and age. John Arnolde, 1569-70 . . . i. 409.
102. Dyscription (A) betwene Man and Woman, etc. Thomas Colwell, 1567-8. i. 360.
103. Dyscription (A) of the (a)natime of a byrchen brome. William Greffeth, 1562-3 . . . i. 200.
104. Dyscription (The) of the Varyete of love. Alexandre Lacy, 1566-7 . . . i. 338.
105. Dyscription (A) of this mortal lyfe. John Aldee, 1561-2. . . i. 175.
106. Dyscription (The) of a tru frynde, etc. William Gryffyth, 1563-4 . . . i. 237.
107. Dyscription (The) of the penne, etc. William Greffeth, 1562-3 . . . i. 200.
108. Dysordered (The) Rebbelles in the North. Henry Kyrham, 1569-70. i. 407.
109. Dysparate (A) synner sore Wexed with payne. Alexandre Lacy, 1565-6. i. 307.  
[See *Complaynte of a Synner* ante.]

110. Dysputacon (A) of two faythefull Louers, In prayse of Taylors and com-mendacon of Glovers. Gabriel Sympon, 1585 . . . . . ii. 400.
111. Dysputation (The) betwene love and monye. William Pekerynge, 1564. i. 261.
112. Dysputation (A) betwene olde age and youg(t)he. Alexandre Lacy, 1563-4. i. 234.
113. Dyttie (A) of the christian mans comfort. Varrat James, 1586 . . . . . ii. 450.
114. Dytty (A) Declarynge the mesyrable estate betwene the worlde that was and ys of late. Alexandre Lacye, 1564-5. i. 269.
115. Dyttye (A) newly made with admonys-sion for youg(t)he to leve etc. Wylliam Griffeth, 1567-8 . . . . . i. 362.
116. Dyvers Auncyent lawes, etc. Alexandre Lacye, 1561-2 . . . . . i. 176.
117. Dyves and Lazerus. W. Pekerynge, 1570-1 . . . . . i. 436.
1. Eatinge (Th[e]) of the hare. Richard Jones, 1578 . . . . . ii. 847.
2. Eche wyght yat ys to Englonde tru, etc. Henry Denham, 1570-1 . . . . . i. 437.
3. Effect (The) of Sir Jervis Elowaies leife-tenant of the Tower his speach which he made at his death on the Tower hill vpon the 20th day of November 1615. John Trundle, 1615 . . . . . iii. 580.
4. Elderton's advise to beginne the newe yere. Ric. Jones, 1579 . . . . . ii. 363.
5. Elderton's answeare for his mery toyes, etc. Thomas Colwell, 1561-2 . . . . . i. 185.
6. Elderton's Jestes with his mery Toyes. Heugh Shyngleton, 1561-2 . . . . . i. 179.
7. Elderton's parratt answered &c. Edmonde Hallay, 1562-3 . . . . . i. 199.
8. Elderton's solace in tyme of his sick-nes conteyning sundrie sonnetes vppon many pithie paraboles. Ric. Jones, 1578 . . . . . ii. 338.  
[William Elderton was the most famous of ballad writers.]
9. Encouragement (Th[e]) of an Englishe soldior to his fellow mates. John Charlwood, 1580 . . . . . ii. 366.
10. Englandes comfort or A ioyfull newe songe of the Ladye Elizabeth and the Count Palatine, which 2. princes were betrothed together in his maiesties Chappell at Whitehall vppon Saint Johns Day Last [27 December 1612] before his maiestie and diuerse of the nobilitie. Master Elde, 1613 . . . . . iii. 512.  
[The Princess Elizabeth, afterwards Queen of Bohemia, was very popular, and known as the "Queen of Hearts."]
11. Englandes holliday. Mistres Aldee, 1603 . . . . . iii. 234.
12. Englandes honour. Henry Gosson, 1620 . . . . . iv. 44.
13. Englandes Joy and Wales Tryumph. Francis Coules, 1630 . . . . . iv. 236.
14. Englandes Joye or the happie nuptialles of prynce Ffriderick and the Lady Elizabeth. Edward White, 1613. iii. 515.
15. Englandes Lamentacon but specially London for the great infection of the plague, etc. Thomas Pavier, 1603. iii. 242.
16. Englandes President and Jerusalems sor-row. John Wright Junior, 1640. iv. 516.
17. Englandes reioyceing for the safe returne of our royall king Charles. Ffrancis Groue, 1639 . . . . . iv. 473.
18. Englandes resolution to beate backe the Spaniardes. John Danter, 1596. iii. 56.
19. Englandes sorowe for the deathe of the most Vertuous and pierles Henry Ffriderick prince of Wales eldest son to our souereign lord kinge James. Who Deceased the 6 of December [or rather November] 1612 at Saint James house. Henry Lea, 1612 . . . . . iii. 506.  
[There were several ballads on this prince's death.]
20. Englandes sorowe for the Departure of the Prynce palatine and the Lady Elizabeth, etc. Mystres White, 1613. iii. 524.
21. Englandes sweet Comfort with the kinges entertaynmente by the Maior of Yorke. Wylliam White, 1603. iii. 238.
22. Englandes Tryvmpe Conteyninge Di-uerse of those abundant blessings wherewith this our Realme hathe ben blessed by our meste gracious Queene Elizabethes Reigne. John Danter, 1595. iii. 53.
23. Englandes wellcomme to the highe and

- mightie prynce, Ffrederick the Ffyft of that name, Countie Palatine of the Rhyne, first Elector of the empire, etc. Edward Marchant, 1612 . . . iii. 500.
24. Englands Comfort or the Subiects Prayer, etc. Ffrancis Grove, 1640. . . iv. 504.
25. Englands felicitie, (with) an admonicon to repent. By examples of others harmes. John Danter, 1592 . . . ii. 617.
26. England's glory advanced. John Wright, Junior, 1640 . . . iv. 506.
27. England's looking glasse, etc. John Wright, Junior, 1637 . . . iv. 386.
28. England's reioycing, etc. John Wright, Junior, 1640 . . . iv. 505.
29. England's Reioycing for the kings goeing to Parliament. John Wright, Junior, 1640 . . . iv. 524.
30. England's Second proceedings. Ffrancis Groue, 1640 . . . iv. 517.
31. Englishe (The) preparacon of the Spaniardes navigacon. John Wolf, 1588. . . ii. 496.
32. Entertainemente (The) of the Ffrenchemen. Roger Warde, 1581 . . . ii. 401.
33. Ephetaph (An) of the Deathe of y<sup>e</sup> lorde Gray. Leonerde Gardener, 1562-3. . . i. 205.  
[William Lord Grey of Wilton, upon whose death Churchyard wrote an epitaph.]
34. Epitaph (The) vpon the Death of Kynde Edwarde the VI. William Pekerynge, 1557-8 . . . i. 78.
35. Epitaphe (An) of the honorable erle of Pembroke. Wylliam Greffeth, 1569-70. . . i. 411.  
[Probably by Churchyard. See Collier's *Registers*, i. 218.]
36. Epytaph (An) vpon the Deathe of Kynde Edwarde y<sup>e</sup> sexte. John Wallye and Mistress Toye, 1557-8 . . . i. 75.
37. Epytaphe (The) of the Deathe of the Worthye prynces Margrete, late Duches of Norfolke. Thomas Colwell, 1563-4. . . i. 234.
38. Epytaphe (A[n]) vpon the Deathe of the Ryghte Worshipfull Master Rycharde Worslay, esquyre, etc. William Greffeth, 1564-5 . . . i. 273.
39. Epytathe (An) vpon y<sup>e</sup> Deathe of J. Bradforde. William Pekerynge, 1564. . . i. 262.  
[Bradford was burnt at Smithfield July 1st, 1555.]
40. Erannams (The) [!] groat. John Wright and the rest of the Partners in Ballads, 1633 . . . iv. 299.
41. Ernest (An) admonycon to repentance vnto England, especially to London. Ric. Jones, 1580 . . . ii. 369.
42. Erydyfyng (The) [*i.e.* the re-edifying] of Saloman's temple. William Pekerynge, 1564 . . . i. 262.
43. 1. Essex (The) man Cozened by a Whore. Ffrancis Coules, 1631 . . . iv. 260.
44. Exact (An) description of the manner how his Maiesty and his nobles went to the parliament, etc. Thomas Walkeley, 1640 . . . iv. 505.
45. Example (An) of a mayd of Paris whose mother procured her Imprisonment, etc. Henry Carre, 1586 . . . ii. 454.
46. Example (An) of a vertuous daughter who preserved the lief of hir mother. Edwarde White, 1584 . . . ii. 438.
47. Example of chastite. Rychard Jonnes, 1569-70 . . . i. 398.
48. Example (Th[e]) of Gods wrath over ij drunkardes at Nekershofen. Edward White, 1586 . . . ii. 451.
49. Example (An) of vsurie. Henrie Kirkham, 1580 . . . ii. 383.
50. Example (An) to all lewd huswyves, etc. Edward White, 1586 . . . ii. 451.
51. Example (An) to folowe Wher in we may maye all see a synner Cry Callynge to God for his mercy, etc. Rycharde Lante, 1562-3 . . . i. 211.
52. Excellent (An) dialogue betweene William of Cortell. John Wright and the rest of the ballad Partners, 1634. . . iv. 323.
52. Excellent (An) Ditty. John Wright and the rest of the ballad Partners, 1634. . . iv. 323.
54. Excellent (An) dyttye made as a generall reioycinge for the cuttinge off[f of] the Scottishe queene. Edward Whyte, 1587. . . ii. 464.  
[This was registered nineteen days after the execution of Mary Queen of Scots.]
55. Excellent (An) Dyttye made vppon the

- arryvall of the Kinge of Scottes with  
his ladye from Denmarke vpon maye  
daie laste with her Coronacon. William  
Wryghte, 1590 . . . ii. 549.  
[James I.'s marriage to Anne of Denmark.]
56. Excellent (An) dyttie and necessarye,  
wherein is shewed howe we must stryve  
against all manner of synnes. John  
Charlewoode, 1588 . . . ii. 487.
57. Excellent (An) newe ballad Declaringe  
the monstrous abuce in apparrell and  
the intollerous pride nowe a daies vsed,  
etc. Thomas Millington, 1594. ii. 668.
58. Excellent (An) newe ballad of A cruell  
stepmother that sought the Destruccon  
of her husbandes children in Kent.  
Edward Aldee, 1603 . . . iii. 236.
59. Excellent (An) newe songe of prayer  
and prowess. Richard Jones, 1588.  
ii. 495.
60. Excellent (An) New yeares guift. John  
Wright Junior, 1636 . . . iv. 366.
61. Excellent (An) Sonnett. John Wright,  
and the rest of the Partners in Ballads,  
1633 . . . iv. 299.
62. Excellente (An) ballad Conteyninge a  
lamentacon fyguratiuelie mente by all  
people but spoken by Eve. Henrie  
Carre, 1580 . . . ii. 382.
63. Excellente (An) Ballad intituled, Love  
whie haste thou lefte vs soe. Henry  
Carre, 1581 . . . ii. 390.
64. Execucon (The) of the 8 Traytors.  
Ralph Blore, 1606 . . . iii. 312.
69. Exec[uti]on (The) of Edward Street,  
Peter Bett, Miles Miller servantes to  
Edward Hall of Putney, about a murder  
comitted on Thursday the 22nd of Aprill  
1614, vpon one William Hall. Henry  
Gosson, 1614 . . . iii. 545.
70. Execution (The) of John Chastell, that  
sought to murder the Frenche kinge  
with a knife. Thomas Myllington, 1595.  
ii. 668.
71. Exhortacen (An) to amedement of life  
by signes and tokens seene in y<sup>e</sup> ayre  
and of the laste Blasinge Starre that  
began the viij<sup>th</sup> of October, 1580. John  
Charlewood, Edward White, 1580.  
ii. 381.
72. Exhortacon (An) to England to the tune  
of 'Ahlas and well adaie.' Edward  
White, 1580 . . . ii. 382.
73. Exhortation (An) for goinge to bed.  
Edward White, 1586 . . . ii. 451.
74. Exhortation of a father to his children.  
Edward White, 1586 . . . ii. 451.
75. Ex(h)ortation (an) of an obedyent chylde  
to his brethren and systers movynge  
them to obedyence and to the embra-  
synge of Godes Word. Thomas  
Colwell, 1564 . . . i. 261.
65. Exhortation (An) to London to turne in  
tyme vnto y<sup>e</sup> Lord by th[e] example of  
fier seene over the same 2<sup>o</sup> Septembris,  
1583. Edward White, 1584 . . . ii. 431.
66. Ex[h]ortation (an) vnto batchelors, etc.  
Rauf Newbery, 1569-70 . . . i. 406.
67. Exhorte (an) and eke I pray that God  
his spirite will sende, etc. Alexandre  
Lacy, 1566-7 . . . i. 327.
68. Expressynge y<sup>e</sup> fame. Henry Kyrham,  
1570-1 . . . i. 439.  
[Stephen Peele's ballad—"A proper new  
Balade, expressing the fames concerning a  
warning to all London Dames."]



# BELOE'S SEXAGENARIAN.

## PART III.



CHAPTER XLVII.—The transition  
here is from Dr. David Pitcairn to  
Dr. Matthew Baillie. Dr. Baillie's  
mother was the sister of Dr. William  
Hunter and of the still more celebrated John  
Hunter. On page 318 it is said that the  
Sexagenarian lived in obscure retirement,  
remote from the Metropolis. In fact his  
house was on the north side of Kensington  
Square. Prof. \* \* \* of Glasgow was Young.  
E. H. of page 320 was Sir Everard Home,  
the brother-in-law of John Hunter, who mar-  
ried Mrs. Thompson (born Tunstall). His  
mother's name was Hutchinson. Dr. A—e  
(p. 321) was Ainslie, but there is a confusion  
in the text respecting two Ainslies. The  
senior wrangler (1781) was Ainslie of Pem-  
broke; Ainslie of Trinity was third wrangler  
in the same year.

Chapter XLVIII.—Wilkes's sister married  
firstly Samuel Storke, an opulent merchant,  
and secondly her first husband's clerk, Hayley.  
Her third husband's name (p. 330) was Jeffery.

Chapter XLIX.—Miss Bransby married Dr. Cooper, who exchanged his living of Brooke for that of Great Yarmouth. Her eldest son was Sir Astley Paston Cooper. She is previously referred to in Chapter VII. Mrs. Montagu is noticed on page 335, and Mrs. Elizabeth Carter on page 336.

Chapter L. is devoted to Hannah More.

Chapter LI.—The house where individuals of all parties met was Johnson's of St. Paul's Churchyard. Mrs. Trimmer is next referred to.

Chapter LII.—Mrs. Mary Wollstonecraft was governess in the family of the Countess of Kingston (p. 349), and the man of genius and talent for whom she formed a violent attachment was Henry Fuseli, R.A. Miss P. was Miss Plumptre, and the plain down-right man of business from America was Imlay. Mr. F. was Fuseli again (p. 350). The man whose peculiarities of opinion were as strange and preposterous as her own was William Godwin, the author of *Political Justice* (p. 353).

Chapter LIII.—Helen Maria Williams is the subject of this chapter, and another disciple of this fantastic school was Mary Hayes. On page 361 W. stands for Wollstonecraft and H. M. W. for Helen Maria Williams. Miss P. (p. 362) is Miss Plumptre. Her father (p. 364) was Master of Queen's College and Prebendary of Norwich.

Chapter LIV.—Ella was the Hon. Miss Trefusis, sister of Lord Clinton. The "singular character" of page 370 was Theophilus Swift: Colonel Lennox when heir to the dukedom of Richmond fought a duel with him; and the "illustrious personage" (p. 372) was the Duke of York. The "monster" (p. 374) was Rhynwick Williams, who died in 1815.

Chapter LV.—The Major who was smitten by Ella's bright eyes was Major Barry.

Chapter LVI.—The "judicious, able and compassionate friend" was William Gifford, and the popular theatrical performer (p. 381) Elliston.

Chapter LVII.—Mrs. Piozzi. The nephew of Piozzi, who succeeded to her property, took the name of Salusbury.

Chapter LVIII.—Letitia Matilda Hawkins's mother (p. 391) was Lady Hawkins (born Sidney).

Chapter LIX.—Elfrida was Mrs. Inchbald.

Chapter LX.—Mr. Yates's niece was Mrs. Bower, and the affair mentioned on pp. 403, 404, took place at Pimlico about 1795 or 1796.

Chapter LXI.—Mrs. Francis Brooke (not Brook) was a somewhat voluminous author. Of Dr. Brooke (p. 407) Dowsing writes in his copy, "I have met him at Beloe's in Norwich,"—and of the son (p. 408) the same commentator writes, "He was of Trinity. I was acquainted with him through Beloe's introduction. He and Dr. Walsby were the two best performers on the German flute in the University."

Chapter LXII.—Joanna Baillie.

Chapter LXIII.—Mrs. Opie.

Chapter LXIV.—Mrs. John Hunter's brother was Sir Everard Home (p. 416). A lady (p. 418) was Miss Maltby, who married Dr. Pretymann Tomline, Bishop of Lincoln. The clergyman to whom she was engaged was the Rev. Richard Humfrey, who died in 1780. The popular work on Prophecy (p. 419) was Henry Kett's *History the Interpreter of Prophecy*.

Chapter LXV.—Bishop B. was Shute Barrington, Bishop of Durham.

Chapter LXVI.—The D. of C. (p. 428) was the Dean of Canterbury, Mr. A. the Rev. — Andrews, and Mrs. Carter's nephew the Rev. M. Pennington. Beloe himself succeeded to the stall vacated on Paley's death in June 1804. The Secretary of the Bible Society was the Rev. — Owen. The desirable living (p. 432) was that of Orsett in Essex.

VOL. II., Chapter I.—The Rev. George Gregory, D.D., who translated Bishop Lowth's *Prælectiones de Sacra Poesi Hebræorum* in 1787 (p. 3). The venerable Prelate was Beilby Porteus, the rigid dissenter Miss Nunnes, the Premier Viscount Sidmouth, and the preferment the vicarage of West Ham, Essex.

Chapter II.—"The blood of Bacchus's brother" (p. 8). The "heavy Lord Mayor," (p. 9) was John Burnell. The distinguished Greek scholar was Porson.

Chapter III.—A well-known popular Baronet was Sir Francis Burdett (p. 16); "the place alluded to" refers to Norwich.

Chapter IV.—James Townsend of Bruce Castle. He married the natural daughter of

Lord Coleraine. T. (p. 21) stands for Tottenham. He was Lord Mayor in 1772. For a notice of one of his speeches in the House of Commons see Wraxall's *Memoirs*, ed. 1884, p. 6. George Bellas married Miss Greenough of Ludgate Street.

Chapter V.—The family connection (p. 29) was the author's wife, Mrs. Beloe, daughter of Mr. Rix, town clerk of London. "An individual" (p. 30) was Robert Nares, Archdeacon of Stafford. "A public school" was Westminster (p. 32). Nares was Beloe's coadjutor in the editorship of the *British Critic*.

Chapter VII.—Dr. Patrick Russell (p. 39). His brother was Alexander Russell and author of the *Natural History of Aleppo* (1756). The second edition, enlarged by Dr. Patrick Russell, was published in 1794. "A venerable old clergyman" was Mr. Peele of Norwich.

Chapter IX.—Major R. was James Rennell, the African geographer and elucidator of Herodotus. The whimsical Irish traveller was Richard Twiss. His brother was Francis Twiss, the compiler of the verbal Index to Shakespeare's Plays. "A family" (p. 54) was that of the Kembles. Mrs. Twiss was a sister of Mrs. Siddons.

Chapter XI.—Refers to William George Browne, who died in 1813. He lived with Sir Gore Ouseley some time at Tebriz (p. 59). "The following particulars . . . are added by him who revised and has superintended the publication of these volumes." This sentence is merely a blind. The whole work was printed under Beloe's own and sole superintendence, and only finished shortly before his death.—Colonel D'Arcy (p. 66).

Chapter XII.—Major Symes, pp. 70, 71.

Chapter XIII.—The "ambassador" was Major Turner, the Mr. T. of page 75.

Chapter XIV.—"A noblelord" was George, Viscount Valentia, nephew of the depraved Lord Lyttelton. He was introduced to the Marquis Wellesley (p. 78). His secretary was Henry Salt, the famous traveller. The editor of the *Voyage of Nearchus* was William Vincent, D.D., Dean of Westminster.

Chapter XV.—"A Christian Bishop" was Samuel Horsley, LL.D., successively Bishop of St. David's, Rochester, and St. Asaph. The large body he provoked was the Royal Society.

Chapter XVI.—The expectant Bishop was

Henry William Majendie, Bishop (1) of Chester, (2) of Bangor. Bishop H. (p. 90) was Richard Hurd, D.D., Bishop of Worcester.

Chapter XVII.—A very Reverend Dean was Dr. Vincent.

Chapter XVIII.—E. King of Mansfield Street. A Foreigner (p. 97) was Tiberius Cavallo.

Chapter XIX.—Louis Dutens, author of *Memoirs of a Traveller now in Retirement*, 1806. He was Secretary of Embassy at Turin (p. 101), and afterwards Rector of Elsdon, Northumberland (p. 102). "One noble family" was that of Percy, Duke of Northumberland. "A Society" (p. 104) was the Alfred Club in Albemarle Street. The invitation came from Beloe.

Chapter XX.—"A Barrister" was Sir James Mackintosh; the Symposium (p. 107) was the Alfred Club. "Advocate of the French Revolution" refers to his *Vindiciæ Gallicæ*, 1791. The judicial situation was the Recordership of Bombay, and the distinguished friend of opposition Dr. Parr. The story "too well known to require repetition" is that when Mackintosh on a certain occasion said that Quigley was the worst of men, Parr answered "No, Sir James, he was a very bad man, but he was not 'the worst of men.'" He was an Irishman; he might have been a Scotchman: he was a priest, he might have been a lawyer: he was a traitor, Sir James, he might have been an apostate.—Madame de Staël (p. 109). The "great and arduous historical labour" refers to his *History of Great Britain from the Revolution in 1688*.

Chapter XXI.—"Another individual" was George Ellis.

Chapter XXII.—"A third member" was William Gifford, and "a young nobleman" Viscount Belgrave, afterwards Earl Grosvenor. One of his performances was *The Baviad*, 1794, followed by *The Mæviad* in 1795. "One of these offended parties" was Dr. Wolcot (Peter Pindar). Gifford's *magnum opus* (p. 117) was his translation of Juvenal, 1802.

Chapter XXIII.—"A fourth member" was John Reeves, the King's Printer. "An eminent member of the Opposition" (p. 121) was the leader, Charles James Fox, and "one great political hippopotamus" William Cobbett.

Chapter XXIV.—"Another considerable

personage" was Sir William Drummond, and his book (p. 125) the *Œdipus Judaicus* (1811). The "crabbed Latin poet" whose Satires he translated was Persius (1798).

Chapter XXV. is devoted to the author himself. The book for children which he wrote in four mornings was entitled—*Incidents of Youthful Life; or, the True History of William Langley*. Our Edwin was no vulgar boy. *Beattie's Minstrel*. London, Printed for R. Faulder, New Bond Street, MDCCXC. Sm. 8vo, pp. vii, 157. There is a copy in the British Museum, but it is not attributed to Beloe in the Catalogue. It is under the heading of *Langley (William) of Norwich*. "One other trial" (p. 130) was Beloe's loss of his situation at the British Museum in consequence of a visitor stealing property under his charge. The "lofty personage" (p. 131) was either Abbott Lord Colchester, or the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Chapter XXVI. The "Modern Parson Adams" was Kidd, although some of the statements are incorrect, and the general character outrageously caricatured. Mr. Norgate writes, "He was second master at Merchant Taylors' from 1801 to 1805, but I never heard of his having been educated there (or at St. Paul's). The preferment given him by Bishop Porteus was the rectory of St. James, Garlickhithe. He married Miss Smith of Hoxton Square." H \* \* \* (p. 144) was Francis Howes, a minor canon of Norwich and editor and translator of Persius. Mr. Norgate writes, "This is also a gross caricature: I knew Mr. Howes well, and have spent many an evening in his company. He was a great snuff-taker, but although occasionally enjoying a pipe or cigar, was most certainly not an inveterate smoker."

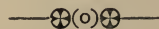
Chapter XXVII.—"The youngest of these" was the Rev. Philip Pyle of Norwich. Mr. Dowsing in a MS. note writes, "Beloe introduced me to him." The father was the Rev. Thomas Pyle, D.D. To the passage relating to the cats (p. 148) Dowsing has added the remark "Very true." Mr. Pyle lived near the Free School at Norwich (p. 149). The Sermons were published in four volumes in 1789, and a fifth volume was published in 1795. The Norfolk and Norwich Hospital received £374 14s.

Chapter XXVIII.—Lord S. (p. 155) was

Viscount Sidmouth, and Lord C—— the Earl of Chatham. "Through the influence and friendship of Mr. P[itt], Mr. A[ddington] rose." Earl N[elson] (p. 156). His father's benefice was Burnham Thorpe, and his brother the hero Nelson, then Sir Horatio Nelson. Cathedral Church of C[anterbury]. Between the notices of Addington and Earl Nelson, the first edition has rather more than a page (omitted in the second) on the two brothers Scott—Lord Eldon and Lord Stowell. The Baron of R. (p. 159) was Thellusson Baron Rendlesham in the Irish Peerage. His mansion was purchased by William Frederick, Duke of Gloucester. The "next individual" was Vanneck, Baron Huntingfield. Gideon (p. 160) was Baron Eardley in the Irish Peerage. Lord \* \* \* \* was Robert Smith, Lord Carrington.

Chapter XXIX.—The Bishop of L. (p. 164) was Pretymen Tomline, Bishop of Lincoln, and Bishop H. (p. 165) George Isaac Huntingford, D.D., Warden of Winchester College and successively Bishop of Gloucester and Hereford. Bishop B. was Thomas Burgess, D.D., successively Bishop of St. David's and Salisbury. The "next episcopal character" (p. 167) was William Lort Mansel, Bishop of Bristol, who obtained his promotion from Perceval. The Bishops of E[ly—Sparke] and L[ondon—Howley], the first of whom owed his elevation to the noble family of R[utland] and the latter to that of A[bercorn].

(To be continued.)



## NOTES AND NEWS.



THE following interesting item respecting famous school-books, from the ninth report of the Historical MSS. Commission (Part ii., p. 63) is worth reproducing here:—

"Calendar 1675. House of Lords, May 26th. Lilly's and Camden's Grammar Bill.—Whereas heretofore, for the avoiding of tediousness and diversity of teaching of youth in good literature, one uniform Grammar for the Latin tongue, commonly called *Lilly's Grammar*, and one other for the Greek tongue, commonly called *Camden's Greek Grammar*, were set forth, and all schoolmasters within this realm were commanded to teach, use, and exercise the same, yet divers schoolmasters, teachers of youth, have of late years taught and used divers and several other sorts of

grammars, both Latin and Greek, whereby it hath fallen out that when schoolmasters or scholars have removed from one school to another, or that the schoolmasters have died or otherwise given over teaching, the scholars have been put into another method of learning than what they had been used to before, to their great hindrance in their progress and improvement of their learning; for remedy whereof, and for the better establishing of one uniform way of teaching and instructing youth in the rudiments and rules of grammar, both Latin and Greek, for the future, the Bill enacts that, if any schoolmaster shall publicly use for the teaching of youth any other Latin or Greek grammar than Lilly's and Camden's, he shall forfeit a sum to be specified, with full costs of suit, to any one suing him for the offence; and, on his disregarding a monition of the bishop of his diocese, shall be *ipso facto* deprived of his place, and be incapable afterwards of holding it. L. J. xii. 703. [Read this day, but not further proceeded with.]'

SOME particulars concerning the printing-press ascribed to Gutenberg have been lately published in a German newspaper, although the press was discovered at Mayence as long ago as 1856, and the theory of its genuineness was exploded soon afterwards. It bears the monogram J. G., and the year MCDXLI. It has been carefully restored and completed after the pattern of the ancient presses of the fifteenth century which still exist. All the parts have been re-jointed, and are easily recognisable. The upper cross-beam with the inscription, and the upper parts of the two lateral beams which descend to three feet beneath the ground, where the press was fixed in the boards, are readily distinguished. Only the cross-beam is of oak; all the other parts of wood less durable; and thus it was necessary to break them, or they fell in pieces, when rescued from under the rubbish. The workmen when they commenced the clearance were said to be quite ignorant of the existence of the press, and unintentionally damaged certain parts. When the clearance was finished the workmen were called before the mayor, where the testimony of each was signed in a minute of the event. To each part of the press was affixed the seal of the town of Mayence. All these seals exist, and the minute of this remarkable find is preserved among the archives of Mayence. The writer of this account does not appear to be troubled with any of the doubts which every sensible man must have, or to know that Mr. Hessels has shown the absurdity of the falsification in his *Gutenberg: was het he inventor of Printing?*

M. DELISLE communicated last June a memorandum to the Academy des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres on the calligraphy of Tours in the ninth century. His remarks are of much interest to bibliographers. "The Italian penmen of the fifteenth century," said M. Delisle, "furnished to printers the model of the round character which has been successively adopted in most of the typographical foundries, and which is known as the Roman character; and these penmen had only themselves to imitate the writing of the Carolingian MSS. Thus the small alphabet used by our printers is a copy of that adopted in the churches of France, in the time and under the influence of Charlemagne. An alphabet whose des-

tinies have been so brilliant deserves to be minutely studied. It is interesting, therefore, to fix the date of the Carolingian writings, and to distinguish the varieties which have arisen in the different provinces." M. Delisle's study is devoted to one of these local varieties, the writing peculiar to the MSS. executed at Tours in the time of Charlemagne. He examines a certain number of Carolingian MSS., and in the form of the letters and various details he is able to recognise at first view other books of the same production and same date.

THE convention between France and Sweden for the reciprocal guarantee of property in works of literature and art has been duly ratified. The text of the arrangement is printed in *Polybiblion* for August.

AN old title has again been revived in the *Literary Gazette* recently started. The original paper of that name was begun in 1817 by Colburn, and at the twenty-sixth number the late William Jerdan became its editor. It had a glorious career until gradually the *Athenaeum* encroached upon its field and in the end crushed it out of existence. The editor of the *Bookseller* revived the title a few years ago, but his venture was not successful. The first number contained a letter from Jerdan, whom many had supposed to be then dead.

THE late Mr. Triebner had collected an enormous amount of material for a work on the history of bookselling, and from time to time spoke to his friends of publishing it as soon as he could finish it to his own satisfaction. We should be glad to hear that something was to be done with these interesting collections.

AMONG the various materials which have been suggested and tried for the purpose of making paper, the refuse of the sugar-cane would be perhaps preferable, since its use would convert a source of expense into one of gain. The sugar planters hitherto have mostly got rid of the refuse cane by burning it; and now we read that a recent issue of the New Orleans *Picayune* was printed on paper made of this waste material.

MR. ALBERT R. FREY, of the Astor Library, New York, has in course of publication a very comprehensive dictionary of pseudonyms. It embraces between 14,000 and 15,000 titles, and aims to give, so far as known, the false names under which American, English, French, German, Dutch, and Spanish authors have written. The work is carried out on a larger plan than that adopted by Mr. Ralph Thomas ("Olphar Hamst") in his *Handbook of Fictitious Names assumed by Authors of the Nineteenth Century*, and it is believed to be the fullest dictionary of pseudonyms in any language. The authors' names are given in full under all the disguises which they may have used, and cross-references are invariably made from the pseudonym to the genuine name, under which are given the dates of the writer's birth and death, and a representative literary performance. The title of the work will be *Masques, a Dictionary of Literary Disguises*.

EACH successive number of *Le Livre* is so good, that in speaking of them month by month the language

of appreciation becomes exhausted and repetition inevitable. The August number begins with an article on M. Paul Lacroix, known to bibliographers as "Le Bibliophile Jacob." This article is one of a series on Studies (*Cabinets de Travail*) and Private Libraries; and it is accompanied by an illustration showing the interior of the celebrated bibliophile's study, with a figure (presumably M. Lacroix) at work at a table gloriously bestrewn with books of all sizes, hemmed in with bulky quartos. M. Lacroix is the librarian of the Arsenal, and has been largely instrumental in the foundation of two or three other libraries. His liberal donations to these libraries are duly mentioned; and a description of his private collection forms a very interesting article. Another article in a series entitled *Les Outils de l'Ecrivain* gives an account of ink and inkstands. There is also a description, with the prices realised, of the sale of M. Bovet's collection of autographs; the opening paragraphs of which are enclosed in a book-cover design of much beauty, opposite to which is a most interesting example of bookbinding. This is Venetian of the sixteenth century, and has a vignette in the centre on the subject of Pyramus and Thisbé.

A CONSIDERABLY augmented edition has been issued of the *Catalogo colectivo della Libreria Italiana*, first published in 1881. It comprises the catalogues of 200 publishers, and has the titles of 4,000 works which form the current library of Italy. Two tables, alphabetical and methodised, facilitate reference. Another work is *Annuario della Tipografia, Libreria ed Arti affini in Italia*, an annual which appears this year for the first time. It is divided in two parts: the first contains the text of the laws which govern the press, the international conventions upon literary property, the statutes of the Italian associations of the book-trade, authors, etc.; the second contains the addresses of all the publishers, booksellers, printers, and public libraries of Italy.

WE trust all our readers are in that state of preparedness in which they may be admitted to doubtful disputations, and we therefore transfer without comment the following note from the *Printing Times* :—

"A Bible which contains two signatures that profess to be written by Shakespeare has turned up at Manchester. It was bought about thirty years ago by the late Mr. William Sharp, a somewhat eccentric collector, who was firmly convinced of the authenticity of the signatures, but rarely showed the book. The *Academy* says that its present custodian exhibited it the other day to a number of gentlemen at the Manchester Free Library, including Prof. A. W. Ward, Mr. Alexander Ireland, Mr. C. W. Sutton, Mr. J. H. Nodal, and Mr. W. E. A. Axon. One signature is on the inside of the end cover, and reads: 'William Shakspeare off S x O x A his Bible 1613.' The other is on the reversed title of the New Testament, and reads: 'William Shakspeare 1614.' The volume contains the Old Testament, Apocrypha, New Testament, and Psalms of the 'Breeches' edition of 1611, but some of the earlier leaves are gone. There are many names of other possessors from about 1633 downwards. As to the authenticity of the signatures, it would be impossible to speak with

confidence without the application of more searching tests. They do not resemble any of the five undoubted signatures, but they are both marvellously like that on the title-page of 'Florio's Montaigne,' now in the British Museum. The present custodian of the 'Shakespeare Bible' purposes, we understand, to accept the advice tendered to him of submitting it to a critical examination at the British Museum."

It will be a good thing if modern science can come to the aid of old and valuable books, and devise some means by which they can be preserved from fire. An experiment was made in the garden of Mr. Quaritch's residence a month or so ago, when three methods were tried; three volumes being enclosed each in a different pull-off case, made by Mr. Zaehnsdorf, and cast into the flames, where they were allowed to remain half an hour. One, which had been in a case lined with tin, unpierced with air-holes, suffered only in its binding, which had been slightly damaged, not directly by the fire, but only by the heated metal. A second, of which the case was of the usual kind, but also unpierced with air-holes, came out intact and unhurt. The third, in a case resembling that of the second, but pierced with air-holes of good diameter, suffered most—the fire, and the water by which the fire was extinguished, having both found admission through those punctures, the water being the more deleterious agent of the two. The book, was, however, not materially injured. From this experiment, says the *Academy*, it may be concluded that a good case will, in almost all instances, preserve a book from destruction by fire, that a metal lining to the case is not necessary, and that the air-holes (which experiments of a different kind have proved to be indispensable) should be small and numerous, distributed over the top and front edges, and not only on the top.

SINCE the application in Germany of the law regulating the colportage of books, some traders of a novel kind announce the sale of old romances by weight. It will now be possible to acquire *La Vengeance d'une Belle-mère*, or *Elvire, la Fiancée du Bourreau*, etc., for ten francs the fifty kilogrammes.

SEVERAL letters of Kant have been discovered in the library of Breslau. One of the letters, dated 7th August, 1783, contains some interesting details concerning the origin of the *Critique of Pure Reason*. In another letter, of 21st September, 1798, there is a notice of the last work of Kant, left incomplete, and which is shortly to be published at Hamburg by Dr. Krause.

MR. HERBERT SPENCER's work on education, which had previously been translated into Japanese, has now been translated into Chinese. This is not only flattering to Mr. Spencer, but an interesting fact in book-history. This Chinese edition has a preface, in which the translator declares his object to be the amelioration of the conditions of public instruction in his own country. Those of our readers who are interested in the growth of European ideas in China may study with advantage the curious collection of scientific books translated into Chinese in the wall cases of the Chinese Court at the International Health Exhibition.

THE export of English printed books is increasing. The quantity last July was 11,486 cwt., as compared with 10,848 cwt. in the same month in 1883. Taking the total of the first seven months of the present and of last year, we have the following comparison: 67,562 cwt., valued at £630,466, in 1884; and 61,674 cwt., valued at £596,821, in 1883.

THE third congress on artistic and literary property was held at Turin in August, under the presidency of Tullo Massarani, Emilio Treves and R. Bonghi. The congress seeks principally to find the best means to combat piracy. To this end it has been decided to hold an exhibition of works illegally published during recent years, "to demonstrate to the authorities and all the world the extent of the evil and the necessity to combat it with the greatest energy."

THE celebrated Italian review of the Jesuits, the *Civiltà Cattolica*, announces the appearance at Shanghai of an octavo volume of 340 pages, which contains the angelic salutation: *Ave Maria* . . . in 340 different languages. It adds that this publication may sustain comparison with the polyglot *Pater* of P. Hervaz, of Adelung and of Auer, published respectively in 1781, 1806, and 1847.

*Le Livre* reprints a letter written to the French journal *La Défense* on the Vatican archives. The writer criticises the fact that the staff associated under Cardinal Hergenrath, for the purpose of carrying out the Pope's decree, is composed entirely of Germans. A plea is made for an international staff of officials, and credit is taken for the lucidity of the French mind, which would be very desirable in association with the German, in dealing with the multitude of treasures to be arranged.

A SPECIAL number of *The Critic and Good Literature* for August 30th is devoted to Oliver Wendell Holmes, and contains letters from Matthew Arnold, Edward Eggleston, H. H. Furness, Bret Harte, Julian Hawthorne, Lord Houghton, Frederick Locker, Mrs. Stowe, J. G. Whittier, and other American authors.

UNDER the descriptive heading of "Current Prices of Ancient Books" the *Bulletin du Bibliophile* has printed some extracts from the catalogue of the sale of the library of Dr. Court. In the introductory remarks we learn that this collection was the result of assiduous research extending over a long number of years, and the fact is lamented that at the present day there are so few libraries of this kind in France. The books are dispersed, but the catalogue, compiled by M. Ch. Leclerc, will remain a precious document for bibliography. It is full of descriptions and notes, and the readers of the *Bulletin* doubtless find the extracts given not the least interesting portion of a good number. M. Court's collection was special, consisting of works on geography and travel.

THE August number of the *Library Chronicle* contains an article on Mrs. Bray by Mr. G. C. Boase, with a list of her numerous writings.

THE municipal authorities of Paris have named certain new streets after Darwin, George Sand, Sainte-Beuve, Heine and Gustave Doré.

M. JEAN-EUGÈNE VIGNÈRES, who did so much for French book illustration, died recently. Discerning the growing demand for illustrations, he reproduced a series of portraits in bistre, and he had the gratification to see his collections, engraved by Varin, become daily more appreciated by bibliophiles.

MR. JUSTIN WINSOR has published as No. 18 of his "Bibliographical Contributions" *A Bibliography of Ptolemy's Geography*, which has previously been printed by instalments in the Harvard University *Bulletin*. This excellent addition to an important series is specially valuable for the information it contains regarding the early cartography of America, and the ante-Columbian views of the ocean west of Europe. The name "America" appears for the first time on a Ptolemaic map in 1522; but reasons are given for believing that it occurred in print or in manuscript as early as 1513-15.

IN the *Bulletin du Bibliophile* (Avril-Mai, 1884), is a reprint of an excellent account of the celebrated Dutuit collection. The article, which deals with the famous collections of prints and medals, faience, and various antiquities, gives also an interesting description of M. Dutuit's book treasures (pp. 202-8). Most of the books noticed are of early date, and if not unique are extremely rare. There is also a collection of pamphlets, etc., illustrative of the local history of Rouen.

IN a recent number of the *Bulletin du Bibliophile* a beginning has been made of a very useful work upon French provincial libraries. The design is to provide for the precious MSS. and books shut up and often hidden in these libraries a guide or manual which shall be as a pendant to the excellent work of the late Clément de Ris, upon the provincial museums. But such a work could only be carried out with the collaboration of librarians and collectors; and the hope is expressed that the notes now published will bring this necessary aid, by which it would be possible to complete a book entitled *Guide du Touriste Bibliophile dans les Bibliothèques de Province*. Such a guide would undoubtedly be valued highly by bibliographers all over the world.

LOCKE is very severe upon book producers in a letter on the binding of his Greek Testament, printed as follows in the ninth report of the Historical MSS. Commission (Part ii., pp. 409-10: "There is no thing in it that offends me but the runing of his pareing knife too deep into the margent, a knaveish and intolerable fault in all our English Bookbinders. Books seem to me to be pestilent things, and infect all that trade in them, *i.e.* all but one sort of men, with something very perverse and brutal. Printers, Binders, Sellers, and others, that make a trade or gain out of them, have universally so odde a turn and corruption of mind, that they have a way of dealing peculiar to themselves and not conformed to the good of society, and that general fairness that cements mankind. Whether it be that these instruments of truth and knowledge will not bear being subjected to anything but those noble ends, without revenging themselves on those who medle with them to any other purpose, and prohibite them to meane & misbecoming designes, I will not enquire,

The matter of fact I think you will find true, and there we will leave it to those who sully themselves with printer's ink, till they wholly expunge all the candour that nature gives, & become the worst sort of black cattle."

## REVIEWS.

*Catalogue of the Halifax Public Library: Lending and Reference Departments.* Halifax: Whitley & Booth, 1882. 4to, pp. 427.

The catalogue is divided into two parts. Part 1 is devoted to Prose Romances, Tales, and Juvenile Literature; Part 2 to Philosophy and Religion, Science and Art, History, Biography, and Miscellaneous Literature. The contents of the several sets of books are very fully set out, even to such series as the *Quarterly*, *Edinburgh*, and *Contemporary Reviews*. It forms a most useful guide to modern literature, and the whole volume can be obtained for the small sum of one shilling.

*The Library Journal, Official Organ of the American Library Association*: vol. ix., nos. 4—8 (with *Co-operative Index* by W. J. FLETCHER, and *Monthly Reference Lists* by W. E. FOSTER.) New York, 1884, 4to.

This journal continues as interesting as ever, and keeps up its character as an indispensable guide to the librarian. It is impossible in a few lines to do justice to the variety of its contents, but the work is too well known to need much description. The August number contains a Table of Statistics of thirty-six Free Public Libraries, and Mr. Whitney contributes to the July number a supplement to "A Modern Proteus." Solid as most of the articles are, the editor does not overlook the amusing. Here are some odd books asked for at a Western library;—*Count of Corpus Christy*, *Dante's Infernal Comedy*, *Feminine Cooper's Works*, *Ought we to go and see her?* Another time the blunder was that of one of the boys in the library. A borrower called out *Hoosier Schoolmaster*, and the boy answered "Didn't have any: my teacher was a woman." This was excusable, for every time we have recommended that delightful work, we have had to spell the title. The *Index* and *Reference Lists* go on steadily in their most useful career.

*A Forgotten Genius: Charles Whitehead. A Critical Monograph.* By H. T. MACKENZIE BELL. London: Elliot Stock, 1884. Sm. 8vo, pp. x, 297.

On July 5th, 1862, Charles Whitehead died of destitution in Melbourne hospital, after having been in Australia some five years. He was fifty-eight years of age; and from 1831, when he published *The Solitary*, a poem, to 1859, when he contributed *The Spanish Marriage* to the *Victorian Monthly Magazine*, he wrote much, but never obtained any great fame. An interesting fact in his history is brought out by Mr. Bell. It appears that Chapman and Hall asked Whitehead to write to Seymour's sketches, but he declined the commission on the ground that he was

not equal to the task of producing the copy with sufficient regularity, and recommended "Boz," who produced the *Pickwick Papers*. Dickens continued his friendship for Whitehead until the confirmed intemperance of the latter made him an undesirable acquaintance. Mr. Bell treats Whitehead as a Poet, a Humourist, a Writer of Sketches, a Romancist and Historian, and as a Novelist. It is well that an attempt should be made to rescue from oblivion an author who was praised by "Christopher North" and Dante Rossetti; but the fame of a large number of men of mark must be ephemeral, and after all, literary forgetfulness is a relative term. Many an author of whom the ordinary critics know nothing continues to be read by the select few.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### BIRMINGHAM FREE LIBRARY.

PARDON my making a correction of paragraph on p. 120 under the heading "Birmingham Free Library." We have no statue of the Queen by Mr. Foley: the statue recently received is by Mr. Woolner.

J. D. MULLINS, Chief Librarian.

Aug. 30th, 1884.

### BELOE'S SEXAGENARIAN.

(continued from p. 120).

Chapter XVIII.—D'Oyly, not D'Oyley.

Chapter XIX.—The curacy was at Feversham in Kent.

Chapter XXI.—Mr. Poole was commissary for foreign troops.

Chapter XXII. (21), p. 133.—This work is the *History of the Politics of Great Britain and France*.

P. 134.—This work is the translation of Michaelis.

Chapter XXIV. (23), p. 145.—The small living was the vicarage of Wickham Skeith, in Suffolk.

P. 146.—The "distinguished individual" was Lord Chancellor Loughborough; the "piece of preferment" was the rectory of St. George's, Southwark, not considerable when Brand took it in 1797. He obtained an Act of Parliament to increase his tithes, but died Dec. 23rd, 1808, before it came into operation.

Chapter XXV. (24), p. 147.—The school was at 18, St. Giles's, Broad Street, Norwich.

P. 148.—This story given to Mr. Bowyer is really true of Strahan.

P. 151.—The book spoken of, *Plays and Poems*, 1798, is by Miss Brand, not Miss Hare, as stated in the BIBLIOGRAPHER; Miss Hare was brought up by the Brands; she was daughter of Hugh Hare, Esq., of Harpham, Norfolk, and married Sir Thomas Beevor, of Mawgreen Hall, near Norwich.

P. 153.—"This sage female," Hannah Brand; she died March 1821.

Chapter XXIX. (28).—Beloe was assistant to Dr. Parr, not at Stanmore, but at Norwich.

Chapter XXX. (29), p. 173.—"The University," i.e. Trinity College, Oxford.

P. 174.—*Poems and other Pieces*, 1786.

P. 176.—Headley went to Lisbon in May 1788.

P. 177.—“A friend,” Mr. Windham of Felbrig. Headley died Nov. 15th, 1788, and is buried in the church of North Walsham. The book alluded to is *Select Beauties of Ancient English Poets*, 1787, reprinted by Kett, 1810, 2 vols.

Chapter XXXI. (30).—Thomas Munro was educated by Parr, and then was of Magdalen College, Oxford.

P. 185.—Alexander’s wife was Miss Rivers, daughter of an apothecary in Spring Gardens.

P. 186.—“Great and confidential office,” Secretary to the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

Chapter XXXIII. (32).—“In consequence of my disagreement with this worthless man (Beloe), he resigned.”—Parr, *Life by Johnstone*, p. 160.

Chapter XXXVI. (33), p. 201.—\*\*\*\*\*. This is correctly filled up with Maltby—but Dr. Maltby is incorrect. It was not the Bishop, but his brother, under-librarian of the London Institution.

Chapter XXXV. (34).—Porson was married in November 1796; his wife died 12th April, 1797.

Chapter XXXVI. (35), p. 212.—Beloe is utterly incorrect here: Professor Lambert was living when the *Sexagenarian* appeared, and wrote a complete account of the examination Porson underwent, which he placed in the library of Trinity College in 1823. It is printed in the *Correspondence of Porson*, Camb. Antiq. Society, 1867, pp. 125-32. “The amiable and learned —” was not Dr. Raine (who was of Porson’s own standing and not educated at Eton), but Dr. Goodall, provost of Eton.

P. 213.—Of this dramatic piece there are two copies in existence, one in Trinity College Library, and the other in the Cambridge University Library, to which it was given by Mr. Wagner of Brighton.

Chapter XXXVII. (36), p. 221. — is Parr.

P. 222. — is preface.

Chapter XXXVIII. (37), p. 230.—“A very learned friend, now a judge,” Sir H. Dampier.

Chapter XXXIX. (38), p. 237.—“Not less than £2000.” He had only £888 17s. 7d.

Chapter XL. (39), p. 247.—The village was Hackforth, in Yorkshire. Lord — is Lord Holder-nesse. Another son is Jonathan Raine: there are portraits of both brothers in the smaller combination-room of Trinity College.

P. 248.—“The parish,” Kingston-on-Thames; “unfortunate India captain,” Captain Pearse Haslewell.

P. 249.—“A barrister” — Parke, afterwards judge. \* \* \*, probably Mansel.

Chapter XLIII.—The numbering of the chapters is correct again here.

P. 278.—“A gentleman of no small literary distinction,” Archdeacon Nares.

Sept. 1st, 1884.

H. R. L.

#### THE ETYMOLOGY OF THEODOLITE.

WILL you kindly allow me to say that, so far from being unacquainted with Prof. De Morgan’s article, it was *precisely that article* which led me to spend a couple of days in investigating the history of the word. I did not, after all, mention his article, because I have been obliged to save space by suppressing all such etymologies as I have satisfied myself to be unfounded. The quotations given by

me show that the old form of the word was *theodelitus*, found as early as 1571; whereas the date of the corrupt form *athelida* (for *alidatha*) is 1578. A reference to the article *alidid* in Murray’s New English Dictionary will show that I was the very person who edited Chaucer’s *Astrolabe*, in which this word is found. The results, so far obtained, may be thus expressed. The word *theodelitus* is a masculine form, and expresses a particular kind of graduated circle; whilst the word *alhidada* is a feminine form, and means a revolving pointer. Hence Professor De Morgan’s suggestion is far too weak to be worth much, unless it can be supported by a great deal more evidence than is at present obtainable. It is better to give it up than to cite a suggestion which does not at all square with the evidence. If I had recorded all such guesses, my book would have been far too large. I have a goodly collection of them, some very comic; and perhaps a day may come when I may make an example of some of the wildest guessers.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

#### BASKERVILLE’S VIRGIL, 1757.

CAN any of your readers enlighten me as to the distinguishing points of a genuine Baskerville *Virgil*, 1757, 4to? The tests given by most bibliographers are by no means conclusive, and it seems probable that their confusion is due to the fact that Baskerville made some corrections while his first impression was in actual progress, and others before reprinting the work in 1771 with the old date still on the title-page. I may add that two copies at the British Museum do not correspond in all points.

T.

#### BOOKSELLERS OF NOTTINGHAM.

MR. ARTHUR GYLES (Waterloo Crescent, Nottingham) writes: “It might be possible through the medium of THE BIBLIOGRAPHER to get a fairly complete list of the second-hand booksellers in England, and afterwards perhaps in other places, if your readers would furnish particulars of those in any town they may be acquainted with.

“It is at present a great desideratum, as the first thing a bookworm has in his mind, if he finds he has an hour or two in some strange town, is to make his way to any second-hand-book shop he can hear of, and if he cannot hear of any, he probably loses all his time in fruitless search on his own account. I append a list for this town—complete, I believe.”

Benjamin, George Street, Parliament Street, and Market Place on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Bryan, Drury Hill.

Edwards, Albert Street.

Gerring, Mansfield Road,

Simpson, Bromley Place (Angel Row).

[In Power’s *Handy Book about Books*, 1870, one bookseller only is registered under the heading of Nottingham—viz., J. W. Stevenson, New Basford.—ED.]



## LIBRARIES.

*Bristol Public Free Libraries.*—The annual report of the Free Libraries shows an average issue of 1598 vols. per day for the twelve months ending 30th June, 1884, the total number of books used being 447,563. This is an increase of 9850 over the previous year, and the highest number attained since the opening of the Libraries. The visits to the newsrooms were over 78,000, the aggregate of visits to the several departments of reading-room, lending and news-rooms in the four Libraries being 1,227,834. The total number of volumes on the shelves is 51,217.

*London Library.*—During the year ended May 29th, 1884, there was an addition to the membership of the Society of 183, and the losses by death and withdrawal were 142; the result being a financial gain to the Library of £710. The total number of members is now 1778. Additions were made to the Library to the extent of 3574 vols. and 140 pamphlets. These represent £1070 expended in purchase of books, as well as some valuable donations, for which acknowledgments are made in the report. A complete list of the additions under authors' names is circulated along with the report.

*Montreal: Proposed Free Library.*—At a meeting in McGill College Sir Richard Temple moved "That this meeting entirely sympathises with the movement set on foot to establish in Montreal a free public library worthy of a great city, to mark the first meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in the Dominion of Canada." The resolution was seconded by Professor Boyd Dawkins, and supported by Sir William Thomson.

An unknown benefactor has placed at the disposal of the authorities of McGill College 50,000 dollars, on condition that a similar sum is contributed by others.

*Paris: Bibliothèque Forney.*—This library, founded by means of a legacy of 200,000 francs, bequeathed by M. Aimé-Samuel Forney, will shortly be opened. The commission charged with the organization and the surveillance of the Library has been constituted, and it is hoped that the librarian will soon be able to accomplish the work of arranging and cataloguing the books.

*Peterborough: Proposed Free Library.*—A meeting was lately held in the drill hall, Peterborough, in favour of the formation of a Free Library, and was very well attended by all classes. The Dean of Peterborough presided, and said he hoped that the sense of the meeting would be most decidedly in favour of the movement. They must remember that as they raised the intellectual and moral tone of society in any place, and as they made men more cultivated, and elevated their tastes, exactly in the same proportions would they find their rates lowered for other things, such as workhouses and gaols. So they would be reaping a double advantage by this Free Library; their rate for literature would be small, the direct advantages would be great, and then there would be the indirect advantage of lowering other rates.—Mr. Alderman Stevenson said he had lived in Leicester for forty years, and during that time he had taken a great interest in public matters.

He could say, without fear of contradiction, that amongst the various institutions of the town none had been more influential or successful than the Free Library.—Mr. Briscoe, the librarian at Nottingham Free Library, gave a few plain facts relating to the working of the Free Library system. It had become so developed and so popular that now over 100 towns in the country had adopted the Act, and he ventured to say that if the whole of those towns were canvassed not one of them would reverse the decision they arrived at when they desired to establish a library.—Mr. Ald. Percival then proposed the following resolution: "That this meeting is of opinion that it is desirable to adopt the Public Free Libraries Act for the borough of Peterborough." He thought he was warranted in saying that a sufficient case had been made out for them that night, and it was now open for the objectors to prove an instance where the adoption of the Act had been a failure.—In spite of this successful meeting the result of the voting was adverse to the establishment of the library.

*Rochdale Free Library.*—The thirteenth annual report, dated May 7th, 1884, states that in consequence of the fire which destroyed the town hall spire on the 10th of April, 1883, the Library has been necessarily closed for a considerable time. The reference department has only been open eight days, and the lending department 142 days. The issue from the lending department has been 51,487 vols., or a daily average of 362.58 vols., which is quite as large as at any time since the Library was established. The stock of books has been increased, by purchase, 909 vols.; by transfer from the Subscription Library, 337 vols.; and by donation, 282 vols.; making a total addition of 1528 vols. The number at present in the Library amounts to 34,510 vols., exclusive of the Specifications of Patents. Special attention is drawn to the valuable gift from the Trustees of the British Museum, consisting of the *Codex Alexandrinus* (The Old Testament in facsimile type, 6 Parts,) and catalogues of Antiquities, Coins, Manuscripts, and Natural History in the British Museum. A detailed list of this gift, which is valued at £130, is given.

The committee have long been of opinion that the Library should, in the interest of the public, be removed to more commodious and convenient premises. After the fire in April last it was decided that it would be unwise to entertain the idea of reinstating the Library in the town hall; and after careful consideration of many sites the committee unanimously selected the plot of land near Willow Bank, and in accordance with a resolution passed by the Council on June 7th, 1883, estimates were obtained and the work of building a new library commenced. The estimated cost is £4,500, and it is believed the building will be completed and ready for public use in the autumn of the year.

The following Booksellers' Catalogues have been received:—

Farrar & Fenton, 8, John Street, Adelphi; Lowe (Charles), Broad Street Corner, Birmingham; Smith (W. H. & Son), 186, Strand; Wilson (James), 35, Bull Street, Birmingham.



THE  
BIBLIOGRAPHER.



NOVEMBER, 1884.



AUTOGRAPHS IN BOOKS.

BY W. CAREW HAZLITT.

PART II.

- 51.—*Liber Precum Publicarum*. 8vo, 1574. With some memoranda of the 16th century relative to the Pakenham family:—"Johannes Pakenham: Filius Roberti, et Elizabethæ Pakenham: natus fuit apud Tootingbeke: baptisatus vero apud Stretham: decimo nono die Augusti. Anno Domini. 1549."

"The xvij<sup>th</sup> daye of December 1595 is the shortest day in the yeere: so was y<sup>e</sup> xv<sup>th</sup> day of June 1595, y<sup>e</sup> longest daye in the yeere as m<sup>r</sup> Dade y<sup>e</sup> prognosticator sayth."

"The xvij<sup>th</sup> day of August. 1599 I was fyftie yeeres old. John: Pakenham."

- 52.—*The New Testament*. Tomson's Revision. 4to, C. Barker, 1583. With a MS. note on the title page, "Francis Hastings geveth this to his welbelovèd wife the lady Vernon, 21 October. A. 1583."
- 53.—Zach. Ursinus, *Summe of Christian Religion*, translated by H. Parry. 8vo, 1617. On the first leaf occurs:—"Mary Rous her Booke, bought in Duck Lane bey Smithfelde, this yeer, 1644."
- 54.—Hierocles upon the Golden Verses of Pythagoras, translated by J. Hall, 1657; Davenant's Gondibert, 1651. In a volume, 8vo. The latter bears on the fly-leaf an inscription—"For Mr. Bagshawe at Mr. Busbye's house in y<sup>e</sup> Deanry yard in Westminster," thought to be in Davenant's autograph. This volume

was in a suburban bookseller's catalogue many years ago.

- 55.—*History of Great Britain*, by John Lewis. Folio, 1729. Sir Joseph Jekyll bought a copy for 30s. on the 16th December, 1728, of Mr. Giles the publisher, who told him, Jekyll noted inside the cover, that the book was printed from a MS. in the Earl of Oxford's library, and only 200 copies taken off.
- 56.—*The Bible*. Folio, Cambridge, 1659. Lilly's catalogue, 1863, page 14. A copy which belonged to Charles II., and had the royal arms and the double cypher painted under the gilt of the edges. The late Mr. Lilly notes:—"This copy differs from the undermentioned ones by not having the words 'and illustrated with chorographical sculps. by J. Ogilby, 1660,' engraved on the frontispiece. It is presumed, therefore, that Ogilby had these engraved on the copies which he purchased to illustrate with plates, as in the undermentioned copies. It may be said of this copy of the Bible, as was written in one presented to Charles II. by the Duke of Lauderdale:

'Hark ye, my Friends, that on this Bible look,  
Marvel not at the fairness of the Book;  
No soil of fingers, nor such ugly things,  
Expect to find, Sirs; for it was the King's!'"

In a copy of the 1660 issue which Lilly had were memoranda of the births of members of the Mordaunt family, among others "Charles Louis Mordaunt, born Sept. 8th, 1729, in Gerrard St., his Godfather the Earl of Peterborough."

- 57.—*Newton's Notable Historie of the Saracens*. 4to, 1575. Caldecott's copy, with his MSS. notes and marked passages, including one illustrative of the induction to the *Taming of a Shrew*, which Caldecott thought that Shakespeare had seen. But of course the story is common.
- 58.—*Les Estatuz le Ley Edward* [I.] a Westmr., etc. Folio MS. on vellum, sold at Sotheby's, Feb. 26th, 1861, No. 214. "*Liber Sanctæ Mariæ Ryevall ex collacione fratris Eadmundi de Buntingthorpe*." The book belonged to Rivaulx Abbey.

- 59.—*Nomina Maneriorum* etc., in Comitatu Norfolk. Folio MS. on paper, 17th century. Sotheby's, Feb. 26th, 1861, No. 215. "Petri Le Neve Norroy. pretium £2 10s. *od.*"
- 60.—*Leviathan, Principles of Law and Policie*. Folio MS. on paper, pp. 309. Puttick's, July 12th, 1861, No. 711. The cataloguer observes :—  
 "This manuscript appears to be an earlier form of this celebrated work than as it exists in print, the text being the same in substance, but in almost totally different words. The manuscript is dedicated 'To the Right Honorable William Earle of Newcastle, Governor to the Princes Highnes, and one of his Maties most hon<sup>ble</sup> Priuie counsell,' and is dated May 9th, 1640. The printed edition is dedicated to Mr. Francis Godolphin. In several places is the author's autograph signature T. H., and some of the corrections seem to be in his writing.  
 "Compare the following extract from the MS., the beginning of Chap. 3, 'Imagination defined,' with the printed text (wherein it is Chap. 2): '1. As standing water put into motion by the stroake of a stone, or blast of winde, doth not presently give ouer moueing assoone as the winde ceaseth, or the stone settleth, so neither doth the effect cease, wch the obiect hath wrought vpon the Braine, so soone as euer by turninge aside, of the organ the obiect ceaseth to woorke, that is to say though the sense bee past, the Image or Conception remaineth, but more obscure, while, wee are awake, because,' etc."
- 61.—Instructions to be observed by H.M. Officials imploied for collecting Duty on Chimneys, etc. 12mo, 1670. "This was one of my brother S<sup>r</sup>. Edmund Berry Godfrey his bookes."—*Coeval MS. note.*
- 62.—William of Newbury, *De Rebus Anglicis*. 8vo, Paris, 1610. With the arms and monogram of César, Duc de Vendome, eldest son of Henry IV. of France and the Fair Gabrielle, stamped in gold on the sides and back of the old olive morocco binding.
- 63.—Gaillard, *Brieve Chronologie*. 12mo, Paris, 1585. "Acheste 10 fev<sup>r</sup>. Lan. 1612. A Jacques Vellasy & a ses amyes."—*Old MS. note.*
- 65.—*Gale's Court of the Gentiles*. 5 vols. in 2, 4to, 1672-8. On the flyleaf occurs an original direction to the binder to letter the book *Gale's Court of the Gentiles* in the handwriting of Izaak Walton, and in the first volume there is the bookplate of Walton's descendant the Rev. Herbert Hawes, of Salisbury.
- 69.—T. Martin's *Treatise as to the Unlawful Marriage of Priests*. 4to, 1557. Inside the cover is the inscription: "Edmondus Roberts me Jure possidet, ex dono Thomæ Martin Armig. 23 Die Januarii, An. Dom. 1557."
- 70.—Duns Scotus, *Aurea Expositio*. Folio, Paris, 1497. In the coeval English binding with Tudor rose and griffins. At the beginning is the signature JOHN KYNTON (John Kington or Kinton, a Minorite, Reader at Magdalen College, Oxford, ob. 1535), and at the end *Liber Doctoris Kyngton*. The margins are filled with MS. notes in the same writing as the last; but probably it is not, like the first signature, in Kynton's own autograph. An account of Kynton may be found in Wood.
- 71.—Camdeni *Annales*. Folio, 1615. With an autograph inscription: "Clariss. Viro Dño Francisco Sweertio, F. Guilielmus Camdenus, L.M., D.D."
- 72.—Heresbachius, *Husbandry*, translated by B. Googe. 4to, 1577. With the coeval autograph of Richard Hobe [Hoby] and his motto, *Bonis et mors et vita dulcia sunt*. There is also this memorandum: "The 6th July, 1589, the white Spaniell whelp came fro Mr. kighleir."
- 73.—Thomas Fletcher, of New College, Oxford, *Poems*. 8vo, 1692.  
 "A most interesting and valuable copy, being a presentation from the author, and having a page of additional poetry in his autograph. The alterations made by the author and true poet claim attention for their exquisite beauty and sweet-flowing measure. On the appear-

ance of the angel to the shepherds announcing the birth of the Redeemer he writes thus:—"Page 137, from y<sup>o</sup> 2nd verse, read as follows, instead of y<sup>o</sup> remaining part of that side :—

" Sweet was his voice as David's pastoral pipe,  
Sweet as the morning chirp of tow'ring larks,  
Or the liquid chuckle of Philomel  
When she salutes the early dawn of day,  
Wak'd by the pointed thorn against her breast.  
Sweet was his voice who, robed with glory, first  
Proclaimed Him born whom the impatient world  
Long wish'd, David's great Son, The Shepherd's  
King."

"In his preface Fletcher gives curious reasons for using blank verse in preference to rhymes. 'Methinks blank verse carries in it somewhat of the majesty of Virgil, when Rhimes, even the most happy of them (after tedious pumping for them, and having good expressions balk'd for want of them) do but emasculate heroick verse, and give it an unnatural softness.' In the cover is the bookplate of G. O. Purnell, of Winchester College, engraved by William Hogarth."—*Note in Mr. Ellis's Catalogue.*

74.—Laud (Archbishop) his Speech on the Scaffold. 4to, 1644. With an extra leaf in MS. of the time, relating what occurred, by an eyewitness, doubtless Dr. Duport, whose signature is on the flyleaf of the tract.

75.—Dodwelli De Parma Equestri Dissertatione, ed. Hearne. 8vo, 1713. It is not generally known that on this publication, which gave offence at the time to the University, a stricture was printed on two leaves, headed "Viri Cujusdem Eruditissimi de Clypeo Woodwardiano Strictura Brevis." Of this a copy was sold at Sotheby's many years ago with a MS. endorsement "For Mr. Geo. Ballard, from Mr. Brome," but from a memorandum on the first page it appears that Mr. Downes and Dr. Rawlinson were supposed to be the joint authors, they having been at Rome, and studied Trajan's Pillar.

76.—Death Considered as a Door to a Life of Glory. London, printed for the author's private use, 4to. With the

following inscription on the title: "For my honor'd Friend William Thursby, Esq., as my Survivor." This little volume must have been printed by the unnamed writer before his death to be given away in presents at his funeral or after his decease.

77.—Archbishop Laud's Conference with Fisher the Jesuit. Folio, 1639. The Archbishop's own copy, with his initials and the arms of the see of Canterbury on the original binding, and with the autograph and MSS. notes of an old possessor, Cornelius Pigeon, whose arms are also on the covers.

78.—Purcell's Orpheus Britannicus. Folio, 1706. Lilly's catalogue for 1863, with an inscription on the flyleaf, "C. Wesley, Junior. The valuable gift of his much-honor'd Father."

79.—Peacham's Compleat Gentleman. 4to 1622. Lilly's catalogue for 1863. With the following on flyleaf: "John Felton, vicessimo secundo die Junii, 1622," which Mr. Lilly concluded to be the autograph of the man who stabbed Buckingham.

80.—Galtruchius (P.), Poetical Histories. 8vo, 1674. On the flyleaf we have:—

"Hic liber est meus,  
Testis est Deus,  
Si quis Siquis me quaerit,  
Hic nomen erit."

WILL. MORSE, 1678."

Simple-hearted, ingenuous Morse! to be so sure that he could bring God into the witness-box in case any varlet should make free with his *Galtruchius*!

81.—Turner (William, M.D.), his Autograph Commonplace Book. Folio, 213 leaves. Puttick's, 12 July, 1861, No. 756. The subjoined interesting note is from the sale catalogue:—

"Among the contents are the original drafts of the Tracts on Bath, which were published 1562, viz., 'An order to be kept of them that enter into the Bath,' also 'A Dyet for the rume and goute ioyned together, with a Dyet and an order to be kept in the bathe at Bathe at large.' Also curious particulars of his Somersetshire patients.

"Dr. W. Turner was a fellow-collegian

with the Reformer Ridley, and was compelled to quit the country in Queen Mary's time, finding refuge in Italy, where his scientific attainments procured him respect and academical distinction. He published the first English Herbal, and has been termed the father of natural history in England. See an account of him, Wood, *Ath. Ox.*, 1720, V. 1. 1545-6.

"Many entries have been made on the spare leaves left by Dr. Turner by his executor. They are readily to be distinguished by their handwriting and subjects."

82.—Frontinus (S. Julius), *The Stratagems*, translated by Richard Moresyne. 8vo, 1539. I have a note of a very curious and interesting copy, which was in one of Thorpe's catalogues. It contained about eighty pages of MS. dedication, signed THOMAS AUDELEY, addressed to the King, followed by four pages of verse. It was supposed to be the book presented to Henry VIII.

83.—Blount (Sir T. P.), *De Re Poeticâ*. 4to, 1694. *Bibl. Heber*. 4, 156, from Isaac Reed's library, with this MS. note: "This book came out of the library of W. Oldys, Esq., by whom all the MS. additions were made. I. REED."

84.—Spenser's Works. Folio, 1679. On the flyleaf is, "The corrections made in this book are of Mr. Dryden's own handwriting. J. TONSON." The volume occurred in an auction, where its value was unnoticed, and it was afterwards in one of Mr. Ellis's catalogues. It is now, I believe, in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge. I copy from Mr. Ellis's catalogue his descriptive note:—"The 'corrections' referred to extend through the whole of the volume, and bear witness to the care and diligence with which Dryden had studied Spenser's poems. Several of the notes are in explanation of the text, but for the most part are careful and curious corrections of the text and press. One note is deserving of special notice—at Book VII., Canto vii., v. 13, a line is underscored, and beneath the verse is written

'Groundwork for an Ode on S. Cecilia's day.' A more interesting relic of one of our greatest poets can scarcely be imagined. It may be questioned whether a second volume from his library, and with his annotations, is known to exist. The pedigree of this volume is well established by its having in the cover the bookplate of Thomas Barrett, of Lee, celebrated by Dr. Dibdin as a 'bibliomaniacal and tasteful gentleman.' Though he died in 1757, his library was not dispersed till a few years since."

In connection with this subject, it may be worth while to mention that in Lilly's catalogue for 1863 occurred a folio *Registrum Brevium*, MS. on vellum of the 15th century, on the last leaf of which occurred "Iste liber constat Edmundo Spencer." But there was more than one Edmund Spencer or Spenser.

85.—Howell's *Londinopolis*. Folio, 1657. With the autograph inscription by the author, "For his very worthy friend Mr. Jacob Bonnel, 5 Nonas Junii, 1657."

86.—W. Barron's *History of the Colonization of the Free States of Antiquity*. 8vo, 1777. A copy lent by Sir Benjamin Hawes to Sir George Lewis, and returned by the latter with the subjoined little autograph note:—

"H. O., 21 Nov.

"MY DEAR HAWES,—Many thanks for the curious tract on ancient colonization, which I ought to have returned sooner. If you will refer to page 6, you will see that the statement about a senate, and popular assemblies, refers only to Carthage, and not to its colonies. The colonies of Carthage appear to have been mere military stations.

Ever yours truly, G. C. LEWIS."

All early colonies were either military or naval stations, and differed from our own in principle and organization. This point I have illustrated in the case of the Venetian settlement in Candia in my work on Venice, 1860, 4 vols.

87.—Harington's *Ariosto*. Folio, 1591. Heber, part 4, 192, large paper,

with inscription on the title, "For Sir Thomas Curnisbye, by the friendly geafte of Mr. Harrington, the autor," apparently in the handwriting of the publisher or some other third party.

- 88.—*Liber Precum, cum Psalterio*. MS. on vellum in 4to, 15th century. Willis and Sotheran's catalogue, No. 743. I give the following note as it occurs in the catalogue:—"An interesting volume. The colophon in red as follows, 'Hunc librum scripsit Willmus Fairfax Armiger apud Depingate, Anno Dni Mill<sup>mo</sup> CCCC LXIII, &c., et post ejus decessum suo filio et heredi istum librum legans et sic ab herede ad heredem, Rogans eis ut ipsi fideliter orent ad Deum quod ipse de sua magna mi<sup>a</sup> (*misericordia*) propicietur animæ suæ.'"

"Deeping-gate is a hamlet in the parish of Maxeley and liberty of Peterborough, Northamptonshire, a quarter of a mile from Market Deeping."

- 89.—*Bocace, Dela Ruayne des Nobles Hommes et Femmes*. Folio, Lyon, 1483. With the two following autographs: "Cest livre partient à Henry Parker," and "Thys Boke ys myne. MARGARET." The volume probably belonged to the family of Henry Parker, Lord Morley.

- 90.—*Anselmi Cantuarensis Archiepiscopi Enarrationes*. Folio, Paris, 1549. With the arms of William Gordon, Bishop of Aberdeen, on the sides of the old binding (afterwards, on being rebound, inlaid in the new covers), and his signature on the title: "liber gulielmi gordone episcopi Aberdonensis."

- 91.—Coleridge's *Zapolya*. 8vo, 1817. "To the Rev. R. Cattermole, from his obliged friend the Author." In one of B. M. Pickering's catalogues was a copy of Hartley Coleridge's poems, 1833, with an autograph sonnet to Henry Nelson Coleridge and a second on the death of Mrs. Coleridge pasted on the flyleaf with a note stating that she read this book the last year of her life, the summer and autumn of 1845.

- 92.—Chapman's *Homer*. Folio. The copy which passed through the hands of

Wordsworth and S. T. Coleridge, and was afterwards in one of Lilly's catalogues. Lilly has this note on it:—

"In one note Coleridge says, 'Chapman in his moral heroic verse, as in this dedication and the prefatory sonnets to his *Odyssees* [*Iliads*?], stands above Jonson; more dignity, more lustre, and equal strength; but not midway quite between him and the sonnets of Milton. I do not know whether I give him the higher praise in that he reminds me of B. Jonson with a sense of his superior excellence, or that he brings Milton's memory, notwithstanding his inferiority,' etc. In another he writes, 'What is stupidly said of Shakespeare is really true and appropriate of Chapman, "mighty faults counterpoised by mighty beauties," excepting his quaint epithets,' etc. 'It is [this translation] as truly an original poem as the Faery Queen. In short, it is an exquisite poem, spite of its frequent and perverse quaintness and harshnesses, which are, however, amply repaid by almost unexampled sweetness and beauty of language,' etc., etc.

"See also Coleridge's very peculiar opinion of the *Batrachomyomachia*, etc.

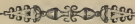
"This identical book belonged to the poet Wordsworth, and is noticed in an account of Rysdale [Rydal] Mount in *Once a Week*, Vol. I."

- 93.—Davenant's *Gondibert*. 12mo, 1651. A copy (in one of B. M. Pickering's catalogues) with the autograph of Henry Kirke White on the title, and his MSS. notes through the volume. One of these says: "Dryden honoured this work with distinguished praise, and wrote his *Annus Mirabilis* in imitation of it."

- 94.—*An Hour Glass of Indian News*, by John Nicholl, 1607, and other tracts. In a volume, 4to. This was in one of Thorpe's catalogues; but the volume originally belonged to the New England Library, to which it had been presented, according to a printed certificate on the first leaf by Thomas Prince, of Harvard College, July 6th, 1703, upon his entrance, to remain there for ever. It seems

that Prince had the design of forming this library for his college; how far he proceeded, I do not know. But his efforts, if their result may be inferred from the case before us, were not very successful.

- 95.—England's Parnassus, edited by Allot. 8vo, 1600. On an old flyleaf, "T. Warton, 1763. Olim Gul. Oldys, qui nonnulla hinc inde ascriptis." The copy contains a few memoranda by Oldys of no particular importance; one of them is subscribed with his autograph signature. It is bound in red morocco by Roger Payne, and has passed through the collections of Colonel Stanley and Miss Richardson Currer. I bought it of the late B. M. Pickering on the 22nd August, 1864. Mr. Pickering states on the flyleaf that there is a long account of it in the *Life of Oldys*.



## BELOE'S SEXAGENARIAN.

### PART IV.



CHAPTER XXX.—The Bishop of ——— was O'Beirne, Bishop of Meath. Duke of ——— = Portland. Young \* \* \* \* \* = O'Beirne. The valuable benefice in Ireland was Longford. The valuable See of ——— (p. 172) = Meath. Page 174, the Bishop of \* \* \* \* [Limerick's] name was Warburton. Lord \* \* \* \* [Moir]. Dr. F[owler] Bishop of O[ssory].

Porter, Bishop of Clogher, was promoted by Lord Camden. The Primate of Ireland was Cleaver, Archbishop of Dublin, and was elevated by Lord B[uckingham or Beresford]. The very learned Bishop of C[loyne] was Bennet. Lord W. (p. 176) was Lord Whitworth,\* Bishopric of C[ork] and afterwards to the more lucrative See of C[loyne]. The date of the prize poem (p. 177) should be 1771 instead of 1772 as printed.

Chapter XXXI.—A worthy Baronet = Sir R. Wigram. The next personage = Shaw

Lefevre. A third distinguished character = John Wilson Croker. A certain lively lady = Mrs. Clarke. The personage whose portrait next appears = Lyndon Evelyn. A young lady (p. 181) = Miss Penn. A Right Right Honourable = George Rose. The Minister (p. 185) was Pitt. The next personage (p. 187) was Sir Roger Kerrison. George 4th Earl of Orford is referred to on page 188. The dividend (p. 189) was really seventeen shillings and not fourteen shillings. Sir Roger died in June 1808, and his son in 1819, but the family did not fall back to their original poverty, as stated by Beloe. Sir Roger had two grandsons, one of whom was a solicitor in Norwich, who died unmarried a few years ago, leaving a large fortune—and the other went to Mexico, where he also made a large fortune, and came home and married, and became (with his son) a partner in the "Crown Bank" at Norwich (Harvey & Hudson)—was ruined by the failure of the Bank through the misconduct of his senior partner Sir R. J. H. Harvey, but both father and son have since recovered themselves. The clergyman of the parish was the Rev. Ephraim Mego. The student in one of the colleges at Oxford was Ireland of Oriel, B.A. 1783, afterwards Dean of Westminster. A venerable nobleman (p. 190) was Charles Jenkinson, Earl of Liverpool. A living of considerable value was Croydon, and the Prebendal stall was at Westminster, which Ireland received in 1802. He never, however, was a bishop. The great public seminary was Westminster school (p. 192). A servitor of one of our Universities was John Garnett, Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. 1779. A noble family was that of Wallop, Earl of Portsmouth. The general election (p. 193) was in 1790. John Garnett became Prebendary of Winchester in 1792, and Dean of Exeter in February 1810. A third clerical personage (p. 194) was Fisher, Master of the Charterhouse. His elder brother was John Fisher, Bishop of Salisbury (who died May 8th, 1825). Another clerical person was Andrews, Dean of Canterbury, a great public seminary Westminster school, and the lady of considerable property whom he married, Miss Ball. One of our popular charities was the Magdalen Hospital. A lady of rank (p. 196) was Lady Talbot; the benefice, Mickleham, Surrey; preferment in

\* See page 183. Dr. Luard believes that the Lord Lieutenant who is here referred to was Lord Westmorland.

the metropolis, St. James's Westminster; the Diocesan, Porteus Bishop of London; and Royalty, Queen Charlotte. The valuable Deanery was Canterbury, and with respect to the still higher honours it is said that the Bishopric of Chester was offered to Andrews in 1812.

Chapter XXXII.—One of the trustees of the strange charity described in this chapter was Mr. Fellowes of Shottesham.

Chapter XXXIII.—John——was Ireland, who died at Birmingham in 1808. It is curious that there should be two works on Hogarth by namesakes: that by John Ireland is a first-rate book; and the other, by Samuel Ireland, is of little account.

Chapter XXXIV.—Two of the same name were George and Alexander Chalmers. The first referred to was Alexander. An adversary was Edmund Malone. The other nameless namesake was George.

Chapter XXXV.—The translator of Ariosto and Tasso = Hoole, and a wicked satirist = William Gifford.

Chapter XXXVI.—The individual next in succession was the Rev. Thomas Maurice, and his work on a subject proposed to him was *Indian Antiquities*. On p. 222 the Archbishop of Salamanca should be Archbishop of Granada.

Chapter XXXVII.—Another personage was Boscawen, and another friend (p. 225) was Dr. Shaw. A lofty personage was Abbott Lord Colchester.

Chapter XXXVIII.—A Rich Author was Samuel Rogers, a noble author Lord Byron, the vain author Pye, the pompous author Dr. Samuel Parr, the bland author Fitzgerald, or Sir J. Bland Burges, the dull author Pinkerton, the bigot author Belsham. Mr. F. Norgate informs us that the friend who sent his son to Trinity College, Cambridge, was Edward Barron of Norwich.

Chapter XXXIX.—The witty author was Nares, the satirist William Gifford, the noble author Lord Valentia, the facetious author Alexander Chalmers; the universal author was John Nichols, the learned author Charles Burney. Mrs. \*\*\* = Mrs. Opie. Miss \*\*\* = Lætitia Matilda Hawkins. "Eliza shall complete our party." This was Miss Cruso, afterwards Mrs. Brook. Of three booksellers, the first, a shrewd, cold,

inflexible fellow, was Beatniffe, the second "Billy" Booth, and the third Berry, all of Norwich, and somewhat noted characters in their day. A coxcomb bookseller (p. 249) was Murray. The letter on p. 250 is one supposed to be written by Rivington. The dirty bookseller (p. 252) was Thomas Miller of Bungay, Suffolk; and a splendid bookseller was William Miller of Albemarle Street.

Chapter XLI.—The Dry Bookseller was T. Johnson of St. Paul's Churchyard, the finical bookseller G. Leigh, his partner Samuel Sotheby senior, and the opulent bookseller Cadell. "What was guarded against by this cautious man of wealth" was a translation of Livy.

Chapter XLII.—An honest bookseller was Thomas Payne of the Mews' Gate, whose shop was a favourite resort of old book-lovers.

Chapter XLIII.—The queer bookseller was Dilly. Again Miller, the splendid bookseller (p. 270), is mentioned. The cunning bookseller was Faulder. The Black-letter bookseller (p. 272) was Egerton.

Chapter XLIV.—The Exotic Bookseller was Edwards. The snuffy bookseller was Gardiner of Corpus Christi College, B.A. 1797. The B[lackguar]d bookseller was Jeffery, the cunning bookseller Triphook, the cunning bookseller of page 271 was Faulder. The godly bookseller was Hatchard, and the superb bookseller G. Nicol, or Miller the splendid bookseller of page 270.

*Porsonian Levities* (p. 306). The *Enigma's Cornix*. Porson's brother-in-law = Perry of the *Morning Chronicle*. Charades and Riddles.—1, Parson; 2, Woman; 3, Curfew; 4, spinnet; 5, thousand; 6, nightshade; 7, herring; 8, acorn; 9, purchase; 10, hatred. French charade (p. 316). Courroux. Parr's Preface to Bellendenus (p. 317). *Riddle* (p. 317), Dictionary; *Riddle* (p. 318), smile. "Tho' so light"—Letters, or a visiting card. "What could man do"—a needle. Page 321, \* \* \* \* Gulielmo Beloe. Page 333, Dr. W[alsby], tutor to the D[uke] of G[loucester]. Page 335, the essay by Henry Headley. On page 347 there is a misprint, the word on the last line but one should be *πλουτοκρατη*. Page 357, the Impromptu Ode. In the first edition the dots are represented by the following:—

## I.

Oh the pride  
Of Lord Hyde,  
And the care  
Of Lord Clare,  
And the darling  
Of Alderman Starling.

## 2.

For Venus oft thou art mistaken,  
In Bruton Street by Teddy Bacon.  
[Edward Bacon, M.P. for Norwich.]

Verses 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, should be numbered respectively 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13. The home of Industry (page 357) was at Wicklewood, Norfolk. 10 should be as follows—

To Mr. Lombe you give a fever,  
For thee he quits his lovely B[eevo]r.

Mr., afterwards Sir John Lombe, Bart., of Melton in Norfolk, died s.p., and left all his estates to Edward Beever.

"Motley Contents of Two Notable Volumes."—It is not clear to what these refer. They appear to have been lugged in here merely to make "copy" and to extend the book.

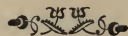
Postscript to the Second Edition.—Query who was the writer?

Beloe's is a name which must always be honoured by bibliographers on account of the valuable *Anecdotes of Literature*, but the man himself does not appear to have been held in much honour by those who knew him. The following passage is of interest as showing his relations with Parr.

"Beloe was scholar to Parr at Stanmore, and removed from thence by a memorial of the upper boys. In Chapter X. of the *Sexagenarian* he has recorded the history of his feelings 'after he was placed under the care of a great dragon of learning,' but has given no clue to the causes of his unhappiness, save in the suspicion he fell under, of one petty act of guilt, from the accusation of which he could not clear himself. But Mr. Beloe, as if resolved to leave no doubt of his early character, has himself given an account of his conduct, when first entered at Ben'et College, Cambridge. He was sent from Stanmore not by the unkindness of the master, but by the hatred of the boys. It was not the cruelty of his Orbilius, but the contempt

of his companions, that removed him to college . . . . The *Sexagenarian* was criticised in the *Monthly Review* for February 1818 by a gentleman and a scholar, by one who thinks only the truth, and has the courage to speak it. This criticism triumphantly vindicates Dr. Parr, whose mind was sorely hurt by Beloe's attack. But he was not so angry on his own account, as of his friends, who had been traduced by the posthumous slanderer. On Mr. Monro's account he desired Mr. Maurice to make known to common friends the falsehood of the assertions regarding that gentleman." —*Works of Dr. Parr*, 1828, Vol. I., Life by Johnstone, pp. 210-11.

We see from the *Sexagenarian* that the author had a wide acquaintance, but he evidently introduced into its pages the names of many with whom his acquaintance was but slight.



## NOTES FOR A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SWIFT.

BY STANLEY LANE-POOLE.

### PREFACE.



HILE engaged in preparing my *Selections from the Works of Swift* for the "Parchment Library," I frequently encountered difficulties caused by the absence of any complete list of the Dean's writings; and as I often had occasion to consult early editions of his pamphlets and other works, both at the British Museum and at the Dyce and Forster Library at South Kensington, it occurred to me that I might as well record the particulars of such editions as came in my way. This presently led to my making a complete list of the editions published during the lifetime of Swift, in these two libraries, with due notice of any peculiarities which might be observed, short of a minute collation of every page. The result of a comparison of this joint list with the standard collections of Swift's works showed that the libraries I had so far consulted were by no means complete, but by the kindness of friends I was enabled to supplement my list with the editions con-

tained in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, the Libraries of Trinity College, and the King's Inn, Dublin, and that of the Royal Irish Academy—where I regret to state there is not only no printed catalogue, but even the manuscript list of tracts consists only of rough titles arranged chronologically. Dr. Ingram and Mr. French, of Trinity College, Dublin, were particularly obliging in the ready and able assistance they rendered me in my task, whenever their admirable printed catalogue needed supplementing; and I need hardly say that the officers of the British Museum, and especially Dr. Garnett, gave me every possible aid.

The following hand-list is the fruit of these somewhat extensive inquiries. It does not profess to be a thorough bibliography, for to fulfil all the demands of so technical a science would have occupied more time than I have at my disposal. But I hope that it will prove a sufficiently detailed list to be of material service to students of Swift, and that it may clear the way for a more perfect account of the exceedingly difficult subject with which it is concerned. It is not, indeed, surprising that the bibliography of Swift should hitherto have been scrupulously avoided by students of this peculiarly "biting" pursuit, for no writer is more difficult to follow in the order of his publications. With one exception Swift never signed his name to any of his works; he preserved a curious secrecy about most of them, even to his intimates; and worse than all, he not infrequently joined other writers, or employed other writers, in the composition of political and satirical tracts. Thus, during his editorship of the *Examiner*, it is well known that many of the tracts commonly attributed to him, such as the St Alban's Ghost, the Guiscard paper, the account of the riots on Queen Elizabeth's birthday, etc., were only inspired or revised by him, while the actual composition was entrusted to Mrs. Manley or some other understrapper. At other times we find Swift joining Pope, Gay, Arbuthnot, or Sheridan, in the publication of satires and trifles, in which it is not always easy to discriminate between the writing of one or the other author. Swift's style is certainly individual, but when three or four wits get to writing together, it often happens that they

all into one another's tricks of language, just as writers for certain modern journals are said to develop a style peculiar to the journal they write for. These are among the causes that make the path of the bibliographer of Swift unpleasantly thorny. His editors never seem to have been able to make up their minds as to what was really Swift's and what was not; and the editions of Hawkesworth, Sheridan, Nichols and Scott are full of mutual contradictions. The general expedient seems to have been to insert everything that by the boldest flight of imagination could be attributed to Swift, and the result is that every edition of his complete works teems with pieces that were notoriously not by him; and every library catalogue has followed the same rule and massed the anonymous tracts of the time under the heading *Swift*.

In the following list I have included only those writings that were certainly the work of Swift and were published (with one or two exceptions) in his lifetime; though, to make the list more complete, I have appended a rough catalogue of titles that are commonly found included among his works, but which were only revised or suggested by him. I do not include in this appendix those works which, although comprised in Scott's and other editions, are known positively to have been written by Pope or Arbuthnot, or other contemporaries. I also add a list of those works of Swift of which no separate edition has been found in the libraries consulted.

In the arrangement of the principal list, I have followed the method of the British Museum catalogue, but I have added many details which were necessarily omitted in a work of the magnitude of that now being issued with such energy and accuracy by the Museum. The *Swift* article in that catalogue does not always give the place of publication nor the number of the edition. These I have supplied, and also, when practicable, have added the number of pages, and such other details as seemed expedient. In counting the pages, I give the last numbered page, and take no notice of a final blank page. When there are a series of unnumbered pages by way of preface, as commonly happens in Swift's pamphlets, I indicate them by a number inclosed in square

brackets. Another point I have attended to is the exact record of the place of publication. It is very usual to find "Dublin, printed; London, reprinted," or *vice versa*, on Swift's title-pages, and I have always recorded the double form, because it seems to presuppose an earlier edition, though it is quite possible that the same title-page served for both places. With regard to the size, I have followed the catalogues, but I am not satisfied, any more than any one else, with the mode in which the sizes have been distinguished.

The collections of various works naturally precede the enumeration of separate editions of single pieces. In these, especially in the Miscellanies after the year 1727, innumerable difficulties occur. The London and Dublin publishers seem to have adopted a singularly confusing mode of publishing these collections: after issuing an edition, they would bring out new editions of odd volumes and bind them with previous issues, and even print a supplementary volume or two to some other publisher's edition, as may be seen in Davis's fifth volume, which is commonly sold with Motte's four volumes of 1727-32, and, still worse, is usually catalogued as part of that edition. About 1732 the Miscellanies become confused to such a degree that nothing but a careful collation of all of them, side by side, can render an exact classification possible. I have done what I could to reduce this chaos, by comparing such editions as I could bring together, and by giving the contents of all the Miscellanies to which I had access. In the contents I have preserved the dates of composition, which are usually given very carefully on the titles of the several pieces. It ought not to be difficult, from the data here supplied, to reduce all the existing collections to a few distinct series, often reprinted with fresh dates.

In conclusion, I must repeat that the following list is only intended to form the nucleus of a complete bibliography of the works of Swift. Many errors and oversights will no doubt be detected, many fresh entries will be found necessary, and many additions will have to be made to those already entered. The contents of seven important libraries ought, however, to form a good basis upon which to found a more complete

bibliography, and it is my hope that private collectors and librarians will come forward with additions and corrections to my work.

#### A.—COLLECTIONS.

- 1710.—*A Meditation upon a broom-stick, and somewhat beside; of the same author's.* pp. 30. 8vo, Lond., (Curll,) 1710. B.M.\* FORSTER, BODL.

Contents:—Broomstick, Baucis and Philemon, Mrs. Harris's Petition, To Biddy Floyd, Vanbrugh's House (2).

- 1710.—*Baucis and Philemon, Mrs. Harris's Petition, and Admirable Recipe.* pp. 16. [With Earl of Roscommon's *Ode on Solitude.*] 8vo, Lond., 1710. FORSTER, BODL.

Same as in preceding; separate titles.

Same, in 'A Collection of English Poetry by several hands.' Separate titles for the four pieces. pp. 16, 8vo, Lond., Hills, 1710.† B.M. [The entire 'collection' has date 1717, Warner.]

- 1711.—*Miscellanies.* 8vo, Lond., (Curll,) 1711. pp. [4]+36+30. B.M., T.C.D.

Contents:—Same as *Meditation* above, 1710, but *A Complete Key to the Tale of a Tub, and an Examination of Mr. Wotton's Observations* prefixed; a new title-page and preface, signed in Curll's hand in another B.M. copy, in same vol. Fresh title and pagination at p. 36, *Meditation*.

- 1711.—*Miscellanies in Prose and Verse.* pp. [xiv]+416, 8vo, Lond., 1711. B.M. (large paper), BODL., T.C.D.

Contents:—(Publisher to reader.) Contests in Athens and Rome, wr. 1701. Church of England-man, wr. 1708. Argument against Abolishing Christianity, wr. 1708. Project for the Advancement of Religion, wr. 1709. Meditation upon a Broomstick, wr. Aug. 1704. Various Thoughts: moral and diverting, wr. Oct. 1, 1706. Trritical Essay, wr. Aug. 6, 1707. Predictions for 1708; Accomplishment, wr. 1708; Vindication, wr. 1709; Merlin's Prophecy, wr. Dec. 4, 1709. Letter concerning the Sacramental Test, wr. 1708. Verses in a Lady's Ivory Table-book, Anno 1698.

\* MS. note at foot of title-page, 'Given me by John Cliffe, Esq., who had them of the Bp. of Kilalla, in Ireland, whose daughter he married, and was my lodger.—E. CURLL.'

† Various readings in *Baucis and Philemon*, hitherto unnoticed,—

Disguised in habits, poor and rent  
To a small village in Somerset went.

Honest old Goodman Haine of Hill  
Says, methinks I shou'd see 'em still:—  
'Moll' for Mall,

Grew surly; died, at top was stunted.

Harris's Petition, Anno 1700. Lady B—  
B—'s Stanza, Aug. 1702. V—'s House (1),  
"In Times of Old," wr. 1703. The Salamander,  
Anno 1705. Baucis and Philemon, wr. 1706.  
Biddy Floyd, Anno 1708. V—'s House (2),  
"When Mother Clud," Anno 1708. Grub Street  
Elegy on Partridge,\* Anno 1708. Apollo out-  
witted, wr. 1709. Morning, April 1709. A City  
Shower, Oct. 1710. Sid Hamet, wr. 1710.

SECOND EDITION, pp. [xiv]+414, 8vo, Lond.,  
1713. B.M., FORST.

FOURTH EDITION, pp. 279, 12mo, Dubl., Fair-  
brother, [1721. Adds *Horace Ep.*, i. 7. Letter  
to a lay patron, Pygmies and Cranes, Puppet  
Show, and Friendly Conference [only the first  
by Swift], after Finis of *Sid Hamet*, p. 231. [On  
title, date misprinted 2721.] B.M.

1720. *Miscellaneous works, comical and divert-  
ing*, by T. R. D. J. S. D. O. P. I. I.,  
in two parts. 1. *The Tale of a Tub, &c.*  
2. *Miscellanies in Prose and Verse.*  
8vo, Lond., 1720. BODL.

1722. *Miscellanies written by Jonathan Swift,  
D.D.* . . . 4th ed., pp. [vi]+xxvii+204.  
8vo, Lond., 1722. Sep. titles. B.M.,  
FORSTER, BODL.

Contents:—*Ars punica* [Sheridan], 4th ed.,  
1719. Precedence Physicians, 4th ed., 1720.  
Letter to young poet, 4th ed., 1720. Swearer's  
Bank, 4th ed., 1720. Defence of English Com-  
modities, 1720. Letters, poems, and tales [Elegy  
on Demar., first printed, 1718; Epilogue on  
weavers, 1721; *Hor.*, *Ep.* i. 7, 1713; and the  
papers on Mrs. Anne Long (the *treaty* by Swift),  
etc.] 2nd. ed., first printed in 1718.

Prefixed to the B.M. copy is T. Sheridan's  
"Benefit of Farting," Longfart (Longford),  
1722, and his "Wonderful Wonder of Wonders,"  
printed 1722; the last is also bound up with the  
Forster copy.

A second copy in Forster is labelled on binding  
"Art of Punning," but is identical with above,  
save in omission of the 6 pp. of title and contents.  
The *Miscellanies* were doubtless the later form,  
when the collective title was added; as is shown  
by no collective headline appearing until *Letters*,  
etc., are reached.

1727. *Miscellanies in Prose and Verse.* 3 vols.  
8vo, Lond., 1727. DYCE.

Contents: Vol. I.—Contests in Athens and  
Rome. Sentiments of Church of England man.  
Argument against abolishing Christianity. Pro-  
ject for advancement of religion. Letter from  
member of House of Commons of Ireland con-  
cerning Sac. Test. Trifling Essay. Predictions  
for 1708: Accomplishment, etc. Squire Bicker-  
staff detected. Vindication. Proposal for cor-  
recting English tongue, 1711-12. Letter to

\* Spelt by Swift indifferently Patrige, Parterige,  
and Partridge.

young gentleman entering holy orders, 1719-20.  
Thoughts on various subjects [1706].

Vol. II.—Law is a bottomless pit, or History  
of John Bull and his lawsuit [Arbuthnot, etc.].  
Key to the lock. Merlin's prophecy [Swift]. Pro-  
phesy of Mohocks. Meditation on broomstick  
[Swift]. Memoirs of P.P. clerk. Country post.  
Straddling versus Stiles. Art of political lying.  
Letter to a very young Lady on her marriage  
[Swift]. Thoughts on various subjects [1726].

Vol. III.—Of the Art of Sinking in Poetry,  
92 pp. [Arbuthnot, etc.]. Poems—74—some by  
Swift—with sub-title 'Miscellanies in Verse',  
and fresh pagination. The general title of the  
vol. is 'Miscellanies' simply, and another mark  
of its being distinct from the two first is the date  
being in Arabic numerals, while in I. and II.  
it is in Roman.

SECOND EDITION, 3 vols. (Vols I. and II.,  
1728; Vol. III., 1733). 8vo, London, Dublin  
repr. BODL.

- 1727-32. *Miscellanies.* 4 vols. 8vo. Lond.,  
(Motte,) 1727-32, (Vols. I. and II., 1727,  
III. and IV., 1732. FORST. Vol., I.,  
1728.) B.M., FORST., BODL., T.C.D.

Contents:—Vols. I. and II. same as Vols. I.  
and II. of the 3-vol. 1727 ed. in Dyce coll.  
above.

Vol. III.:—The Narrative of Dr. Robert  
Norris, concerning the Strange and Deplorable  
Frenzy of Mr. J—N D—IS. A full and  
true Account of a Horrid and Barbarous Revenge  
by Poison, on the Body of Mr. Edmund Curll,  
Bookseller; with a faithful Copy of his Last  
Will and Testament [fresh pagination]. A  
Further Account of the most Deplorable Con-  
dition of Mr. Edmund Curll, Bookseller. A  
Strange but True Relation how Edmund Curll,  
out of an extraordinary Desire of Lucre, went  
into Change Alley, and was converted from the  
Christian Religion by certain Eminent Jews.  
God's Revenge against Punning. The Wonder-  
ful Wonder of Wonders. The Wonder of all the  
Wonders, that ever the World wonder'd at. The  
Humble Petition of the Colliers, Cooks, &c.  
Reasons Humbly Offered by the Company exer-  
cising the Trade and Mystery of Upholders,  
against Part of the Bill, For the better Viewing,  
Searching, and Examining Drugs, Medicines,  
&c., 1724. Annus Mirabilis. An Essay of the  
Learned Martinus Scriblerus, concerning the  
Origine of Sciences. Virgilius Restauratus. It  
cannot Rain but it Pours: or, London strow'd  
with Rarities. An Infallible Scheme to Pay  
the Publick Debt of Ireland in Six Months. A  
Modest Proposal for Preventing the Children of  
poor People in Ireland, from becoming a Burden  
to their Parents or Country, and for making  
them Beneficial to the Publick. A Vindication  
of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Lord  
Carteret, from the Charge of favouring Tories,  
High Church-Men, and Jacobites. An Essay on  
the Fates of Clergymen. An Essay on Modern  
Education. A Letter to the Intelligencer. A

Second Letter to the Intelligencer. A True and Faithful Narrative of what pass'd in London during the general Consternation of all Ranks and Degrees of Mankind, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday last. The Journal of a Modern Lady [fresh pagination]. The Country Life. On Cutting down the Old Thorne at Market Hill. [Sundry Short Poems.] Vol. IV. same as Vol. III. of 3-vol. 1727 ed. (but without fresh pagination at sub-title).

1732-3.—*Miscellanies*. 4 vols. 12mo. Lond. Vol. I. 1733, Vol. II., 2nd ed., 1733, Vol. III., 1732, Vol. IV., 1733. T.C.D. Contents identical with 1727-32 4-vol. ed.

1732-3.—*Miscellanies*, with several Poems and other Tracts. 3 vols. (Vols. I. and II., 3rd ed.; Vol. III. 2nd ed.) Lond. pr., Dubl. repr. 1732-3. T.C.D.

1734.—*Miscellanies* . . . never before publ. in this kingdom. pp. 55, 8vo, Lond., 1734. BODL.

Contains seven short pieces, not all by Swift.

1735.—*Miscellanies in Prose and Verse*, Vol. V. which with the other volumes already published in England compleats this author's works. 8vo, Lond., (Davis,) 1735. B.M., FORST.

Contents:—Poems on Several Occasions (60 pieces). Drapier's and other Irish tracts. Intelligencer. Sacramental Test, etc. Intended as supplement to Motte's 4-vol. ed. above.

1735.—*The Works of J. S., D.D., D.S.P.D.* (Faulkner's ed., rev. by author). 4 vols. 8vo, Dubl. 1735. B.M., FORST.

Contents:—Vol. I. Contests in Athens and Rome, 1701 ['in Rome and Athens,' in headline, p. 9]. Sentiments of Church of England-Man (1708). Abolishing Christianity (1708). Project for Advancement of Religion (1709). Trritical Essay, (n.d.). Predictions for 1708 [1728 in headlines pp. 152, 4, 5], with Accomplishment, Sq. Bickerstaff detected, and Vindication (1709). Proposal for correcting English tongue (1711-12). Letter to young Gentlemen lately entered into Holy Orders (1719-20). Meditation on Broomstick (1703). Merlin's Prophecy (1709). Letter to a young Lady on her Marriage (1723). Wonderful Wonder of Wonders (1720). The Wonder of all the Wonders (1721). Intelligencer Nos. 3, 5 and 9 (1728). Thoughts on various subjects. Preface to Tatlers, vol. iv. Tatler No. 230 (1710). Appendix: Tatlers Nos. 5 and 20 (1710).

Vol. II. Poetry, 110 pieces (up to Carberizæ rupes).

Vol. III. Gulliver's Travels.

Vol. IV. Letter from member of House of Commons of Ireland on sacramental test (1708),

pr. 1733. Universal use of Irish Manufactures (1720), pr. 1733. Argument against enlargin<sup>g</sup> bishops' powers (1723) 1733 (so far separate titles). Seven Drapier's Letters (with Grand Jury, and Extr. of a Book between 4th and 5th). Wood to Gallows. Short View (1727). Answer to memorial of poor inhabitants (1728). Modest proposal (1729). Vindication of Ld. Carteret (1730). Proposal . . . to pay off the debt of the nation (1732). Abuses of Dublin (1732). Intelligencer No. 19 (1728). Advantages of repealing Sacram. test (1732, *sic*) and Queries (1732). Eben. Eliston (1732). Verses to Swift [on birthday 1732, on standish, and "a paper book" sent by Boyle]. Appendix: Prometheus on Wood's halfpence.

"In this edition are great alterations and additions, and likewise many pieces in each volume never before published."—Publ. Advt.

1735-8.—*The Works of J. S., D.D., D.S.P.D.* 4 vols. 12mo, Dubl. 1735, 1738. T.C.D.

Contents:—Vol. I. Miscellanies in Prose, Vol. II. Poetical Writings. Vol. III. Gulliver's Travels. Vol. IV. Papers relating to Ireland. A 12mo reprint of preceding ed.

1735-8.—*The Works of J. S., D.D., D.S.P.D.* 6 vols. 8vo, Dubl. 1735-8. T.C.D.

Contents:—Vols. I.—IV. as preceding.—Vol. V: Conduct of Allies, 1712. Examiners 13—50, 1710-11. Vol. VI. Public Spirit of the Whigs, 1712. Bp. of Sarum's Introduction, 1712. Presbyterians' plea of merit, (1733). Advice to October Club, 1711. Two bills concerning Clergy of Ireland, 1731. Proposal for giving Badges (1737). Barrier Treaty, 1712. New Simile for Ladies, 1733. Answer. Letters to Dr. Sh—n, from Dr. Sh—n, and reply. Legion Club. Repeal of Sacramental Test, 1733. Tithe Bill, 1734.

1736.—*Poetical Works*. 12mo, Lond., 1736. B.M.

Contains 130 poems, including Legion Club and Beasts' Confession.

1736.—*Poetical Works of J. S., D.D., D.S.P.D.* pp. [8] + 304. 12mo, Lond., repr. from 2nd Dubl. ed. FORST.

Contains 113 poems, up to Carberizæ rupes.

1736-8.—*Miscellanies in Prose and Verse*. 4 vols. 12mo, Lond. Vol. I., n.d., Vols. II., III., 1736, Vol. IV. 1738. FORST.

Same contents as Motte's 1727-32 ed., and with a fifth vol. added: see below.

1738.—*Miscellanies in Prose and Verse*, 5th and 6th vols. 12mo, Lond., (Davis,) 1738. FORST. (only Vol. V.).

Corresponding exactly to Davis's 1735 8vo 5th vol., but divided into two: 5 contains poems, 6 the other pieces.

1738.—*Political Tracts by the author of Gul-*

*liver's Travels.* 2 vols. 8vo, Lond., 1738. FORST.

(Same contents as Vols. V. and VI. of 1735-8 8vo ed., T.C.D., above, with an interesting list of *desiderata* in Swift's Works.)

1737-67.—*The Works of J. S., D.D., D.S.P.D.*, in six volumes. 8vo, Dubl., 1737-38. [Continued to form a set of 16 vols. by the addition of:—

Vol. 7. Letters to and from Dr. J. Swift, 1714-1738. 8vo, Dubl., 1741.

Vols. 8-11. (Additional Miscellaneous Works.) 8vo, Dubl., 1752-63.

Vols. 12-13. (Additional Miscellaneous Works) collected and revised by Deane Swift Esqre. 8vo, Dubl. 1765.

Vols. 14 (-16) Letters to and from Dr. J. Swift, 1703-1743, with notes by Tho. Birch, John Hawkesworth, and the editor Tho. Wilkes. 8vo, Dubl., 1767. BODL.]

1739.—A Supplement to Dr. Swift's and Mr. Pope's works, pp. [12] + 354. 12mo, Dubl., 1739. B.M.

#### B.—SEPARATE WORKS.

1700.—*Letters . . . by Sir W. Temple . . .* publ. by Jonathan Swift. 2 vols. 8vo, Lond., 1700. B.M.

Only a brief preface by Swift.

1701.—*A discourse of the contests and dissensions between the nobles and the commons in Athens and Rome, with the consequences.* pp. 62, sm. 4to, Lond., 1701. B.M.

1704.—*A Tale of a Tub, written for the universal improvement of mankind; to which is added an account of a battle between the ancient and modern books in Saint James's Library.*

1704. 8vo, Lond. BODL., T.C.D.

1704. SECOND EDITION, 8vo, Lond., pp. [viii] + 322. B.M., T.C.D., FORST., DYCE.

1705. FOURTH EDITION, 8vo, Lond., pp. [x] + 322. FORST.

1710. FIFTH EDITION, 8vo, Lond., pp. [xxxii] + 344 (with Apology, Table, and Wotton's Notes and the Woodcuts). FORST., BODL.

1711. 12mo, Lond., no no. of ed., pp. 310. B.M., R.I.A. (without Apology or Notes).

1724. SIXTH EDITION, 12mo, Lond., pp. 273 (with Apology, Notes and 2 cuts:—so henceforth). B.M.

1727. SEVENTH EDITION, 12mo, Lond., pp. [xxiv] + 220. B.M., DYCE.

1734. NEW EDITION, 8vo, Lond., pp. 292 (omits Mechanical Operation, and puts Apology and Table at the end). B.M.

1741. EIGHTH EDITION, 12mo, Dubl., pp. 264 (as 5th). B.M.

1747. ELEVENTH EDITION, 8vo, Lond., pp. xvi + [6] + 220 (as 5th), FORST. (Mitford's copy.) (1760, B.M.—1781, 2 vols. 12mo, pp. 95, 94. FORST.—1811, BODL., and 1867, B.M.)

All editions (except 1734 and 1781) contain Tub, Battle of the Books, and Mechanical Operation of the Spirit, with separate title-pages; the last appears separately in Dyce 9598, but the pagination runs on from the 2nd ed. of the complete volume. The Apology (written in 1709), Table of Contents, and Wotton's Notes are first prefixed to the 5th ed., 1710, and are thenceforward retained. The cuts of Leviathan and the Books at battle, about which Swift was arranging in 1708, first appeared in the 5th ed., and are repeated in succeeding editions. The 8th ed. first revises the spelling, e.g. Battle for Battel.

[1708].—*Jack Frenchman's lamentation, an excellent new song.* ["Ye commons & peers." 14 verses.] s. sh., fol. B.M.

1708.—*Predictions for the year 1708 wherein the month and day of the month are set down, the persons named, and the great actions and events of next year are particularly related as they will come to pass.* By Isaac Bickerstaff, Esq. 4to, Lond., 1708. BODL.

1708.—*An elegy upon Mr. Partridge.* s. sh., fol., 1708. B.M.

1709.—*Vindication of Isaac Bickerstaff, Esq., against what is objected to him by Mr. Partridge in his almanack for the present year 1709.* 8vo, Lond., 1709. BODL.

1710.—*Bickerstaff's Almanack, or a vindication of the stars from all the false imputations, and erroneous assertions of the late John Partridge.* 8vo, Lond., 1710. BODL.

1710.—*The virtues of Sid Hamet the magician's rod.* s. sh., fol., Lond., 1710. B.M.

1710-11.—*The Examiner.* fol., Lond., 1710-11. B.M.—12mo, Lond., 1712. B.M.

Nos. 14-46 of the original ed., or 13-45 of the 12mo reprint, were written by Swift. The original No. 13 was omitted in the 1712 reprint.

1711.—*The W[in]ds[o]r prophecy.* s. sh., fol., 1711. B.M.

1711?—*A short character of his ex. T[homas] e[arl] of W[harton] L[ord] I[ieutenant] of I[reland]; with an account of some smaller facts during his government.* pp. 29, 8vo, Lond., 1711. BODL.,

- T.C.D.—12mo, Lond., 1711. T.C.D.  
(Scott's copy was Lond., 1710.)
- A short character of the late M—s of W—n; together with an account of some smaller facts during his g—t in I—d, which would scarce have reach'd to an impeachment; extracted from an Irish MS. by the author of the Tale of a Tub.* pp. 20, 8vo, Lond. (title mutil.). BODL. Another ed., 8vo, Lond., n.d. B.M., BODL.
- Both are reprints of the first, omitting initial paragraph.
- 1711.—*The conduct of the allies, and of the late ministry, in beginning and carrying on the present war.* 8vo, Lond., 1711. (Scott gives date 1712.)
- 1711.—SECOND EDITION, pp. 96, 8vo, Lond. T.C.D., FORST., BODL.
- 1711.—THIRD EDITION, 8vo, Lond. T.C.D., BODL.
- 1711.—FOURTH EDITION, 8vo, Lond. B.M.
- 1711.—FIFTH EDITION, pp. 48, 8vo, Lond. B.M., FORST.
- 1712.—SIXTH EDITION, 8vo, Lond. BODL.
- 1712.—SEVENTH EDITION, 8vo, Lond. B.M., BODL., FORST.—4to, BODL.
- 1712.—Dubl. reprinted, pp. 72, 8vo. FORST., T.C.D.
- 1712.—12mo, Lond. pr., Dubl. repr., 4th ed. T.C.D.
- 1711.—*Some remarks upon . . . Letter to the Seven Lords.* 8vo, Lond., 1711. K.I.
- 1712.—*Some advice humbly offer'd to the members of the October Club, in a letter from a person of honour.* 16 pp., 8vo, Lond., 1712. B.M., BODL.
- 1712.—*A proposal for correcting, improving and ascertaining the English tongue, in a letter to the . . . Lord High Treasurer.* (Feb. 22, 1711-12). pp. 48, 8vo, Lond., 1712. B.M., FORST., BODL.
- SECOND EDITION (only new title-page), 8vo, Lond., 1712. B.M.
- 1712.—*Some remarks on the barrier treaty between Her Majesty and the States-General; (with) the said barrier treaty, the two separate articles, part of the counter-project, the sentiments of Prince Eugene and Count Sinzendorf upon the said treaty, and a representation of the English merchants at Bruges: by the author of the Conduct of the Allies.* pp. 48, 8vo, Lond., 1712. B.M., FORST., BODL. T.C.D.
- SECOND EDITION, 8vo, Lond., 1712. BODL.—Dubl. repr. 1712. T.C.D., K.I.
- 1712.—*Some reasons to prove that no person is obliged by his principles as a Whig to oppose her Majesty or her present ministry, in a letter to a Whig lord: to which is annexed a supposed letter from the Pretender to another Whig lord.* 24 pp., 8vo, Lond., 1712. B.M.
- 1712.—*A pretended letter of thanks from Lord W[harto]n to Bp. of St. Asaph in the name of the Kit Cat Club [with] remarks on bp.'s preface.* pp. 3-13, 8vo, pr. 1712. B.M.
- [1712] *T[o]l[a]nd's invitation to Dismal to dine with the Calves-head club, imitated from Horace Epist. V. Lib. I. s. sh.* fol. BODL.
- 1713.—*A Preface to the B—p of S—r—m's introduction to the third volume of the History of the Reformation of the Church of England.* By Gregory Miso-Sarum. 8vo, Lond., 1713. BODL.
- SECOND EDITION, 8vo, Lond., 1713. BODL.
- 1713.—*Mr. [Anthony] C[ollins]'s Discourse of free-thinking, put into plain English, by way of abstract, for the use of the poor.* pp. 31, 8vo, Lond., 1713. BODL., T.C.D.
- 1713.—*The seventh epistle of the 1st book of Horace imitated and addressed to a noble Lord (Robert Harley, earl of Oxford).* pp. 4, 4to, Dubl., 1713. B.M., BODL., T.C.D.—(. . . Peer), 4to, Lond., 1713. BODL., K.I.
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- SECOND ED., 4to, Lond., 1714. BODL.
- THIRD ED., 4to, Lond., 1714. BODL.
- „ „ 8vo, Dubl., 1714, pp. 38. FORST., T.C.D.†
- FOURTH ED., 8vo, Lond., 1714. T.C.D.
- \* Title ends "Crisis: according to the first original copy."
- † Title ends at "treatise."

- 1720.—*The Works of Sir W. Temple*. 2 vols. fol., Lond., 1720. B.M. (2nd vol. is repr. of Swift's 1700 ed. of *Letters*. Another ed., 1731, 2 vols. fol. B.M.)
- 1720.—*A proposal for the universal use of Irish manufactures*. pp. 15, 8vo, Dubl., 1720. B.M., R.I.A.
- [1720].—*Epilogue to be spoken in the behalf of the distressed weavers*. s. sh., fol. B.M.
- 1720.—*The right of precedence between phisicians (sic) and civilians enquir'd into*. pp. 30, 8vo, Dubl. pr., Lond. repr., 1720. B.M., T.C.D., R.I.A., K.I., BODL.—8vo, Dubl., 1730. FORST.
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- 1720.—*A defence of English commodities [and] elegy upon . . . Demar*. pp. 28, 8vo, Dubl., 1720. B.M., BODL.
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- SECOND EDITION, pp. 32, 8vo, Dubl. pr., Lond. repr., 1721. FORST.
- 1721.—*The Swearers Bank, or Parliamentary security for establishing a new bank in Ireland, wherein the medicinal use of oaths is considered; to which is prefixed an essay upon English bubbles by Tho. Hope*. 8vo, Dubl., 1720. R.I.A.—3rd ed. 8vo, Lond., 1721. BODL.
- (The essay is also by Swift.—Bodl. Cat.)
- [1721].—*Subscribers to the Bank*. s. sh., fol., Dubl. B.M.
- 1721.—*A Letter to the K[ing] at Arms from . . . one of the Subscribers to the Bank*. s. sh., fol., Dubl., 1721. T.C.D.
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- 1724.—*A letter to the shopkeepers, tradesmen, farmers, and common-people of Ireland, concerning the brass half-pence coined by Mr. Woods, with a design to have them pass in this kingdom*. By M. B. Drapier. pp. 16, 8vo, Dubl., 1724. B.M., T.C.D.
- 1724.—*A letter to Mr. Harding, the printer, upon occasion of a paragraph in his newspaper of Aug. 1, relating to Mr. Wood's Half-pence*. By M. B. Drapier. (Aug. 4, 1724.) 8vo, Dubl. T.C.D., R.I.A.
- 1724.—*Some observations on . . . the Report [on] . . . Wood's half-pence*. By M. B. Drapier. pp. 32, 4th ed., 8vo, Dubl., 1724. R.I.A.
- 1724.—*A letter to Visct. Molesworth*. By M. B. Drapier. (Dec. 14, 1724,) pp. [6] + 22. 8vo, Dubl., 1724. B.M., T.C.D., R.I.A.
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- 1727.—8vo, Lond., 3 vols. (3rd spurious). DYCE.
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- making them beneficial to the publick.* pp. 16. 8vo, Dublin, 1729. T.C.D., FORST., BODL.—8vo, Dublin pr., Lond. repr., 1729, pp. 20. B.M.—8vo, Lond., 1730, 3rd ed., pp. 23. B.M. Dublin, 1730, 3rd ed.. T.C.D., BODL., R.I.A.
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- Identical with the "Libel" above.
- 1730.—*A vindication of his Ex. the lord C[artere]t from the charge of favouring none but Tories, high-churchmen, and Jacobites.* pp. 37, 8vo, Lond. pr., Dublin repr., 1730. B.M., T.C.D., BODL., R.I.A.—12mo, Dublin repr., 1730. BODL.
- 1730?—*On Paddy's character of the Intelligencer.* s. sh., fol. B.M.
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- 1731.—*A Scheme . . . for making r[eligio]n and the cl[er]gy useful.* pp. 24, 8vo, 1731. FORST.
- 1732.—*Schemes from Ireland (being that to pay off the publick debt in 6 months and for making religion and the clergy useful).*
- \* Laracor Inventory [Sheridan] appended.

- pp. 31, 8vo, Dubl. pr., Lond. repr., 1732. B.M., BODL.
- 1731.—*The memoirs of Captain John Creighton, written by himself.* pp. 170, 8vo, 1731.\* B.M.†, T.C.D. (date misprinted 1727).
- 1731.—*The place of the damn'd.* s. sh., fol., 1731. B.M.
- 1731-2.—*Considerations upon two bills . . . relating to the clergy.* (Dubl., Feb. 24, 1731-2,) with *Proposal by A. P. for the debt.* pp. 32, 8vo, Dubl. pr., Lond. repr., 1732. B.M.—pp. 42. R.I.A.
- 1732.—*The Beasts' Confession* (1732), 2nd ed., pp. 22, 8vo, Dubl. pr., Lond. repr., 1738. FORST., BODL.—pp. 22, 8vo, Dubl. pr., Lond. repr., 1743. FORST.
- 1732.—*City cries instrumental and vocal, or an examination of certain abuses, corruptions, and enormities in London and Dublin.* pp. 30, 8vo, Lond., 1732. BODL., R.I.A.
- 1732?—*The Lady's dressing-room: a poem.* Fol., 1732. FORST.‡ 8vo, Dubl., 1732, T.C.D.—2nd ed., pp. 8, 8vo, 1732. FORST.
- 1732.—*The Advantages proposed by repealing the Sacramental test . . . examined . . . [with] remarks on a pamphlet, [and] appendix.* pp. 32, 8vo, Dubl. pr., Lond. repr., 1732. B.M., K.I.
- 1732.—*Petition of footmen of Dublin.* Dubl. repr. FORST., R.I.A.
- 1733.—*Life and genuine character of Dr. Swift, written by himself* (dated 1733), pp. 19. [This is a spurious advance edition of the poem of 1739.] Fol., Lond., 1733. B.M., FORST., BODL., R.I.A.—pp. 20, 8vo, Lond. FORST.
- 1733.—*On poetry, a rapsody* (sic, 1731). pp. 28, fol., Dubl. pr., Lond. repr., 1733. B.M. (half-title missing), FORST., BODL.—8vo, Lond. pr., Dubl. repr., 1734. T.C.D., FORST.—12mo, pp. 26, Lond. pr., Dubl. repr., 1734. B.M., BODL.—8vo, pp. 22, n.d. FORST.
- 1733.—*A serious and useful scheme to make an Hospital for Incurables . . . benefit.* (Aug. 20, 1733,) 12mo, pp. 34, Dubl., 1733. B.M.—(With Petition of Dublin Footmen added, 1733.)—4to, Lond., 1733. BODL.—8vo, pp. 34 and advt., Lond. pr., Dubl. repr., 1734. FORST.
- 1733.—*The presbyterians' plea of merit in order to take off the test (in Ireland) examin'd.* 8vo, Dubl., 1733, T.C.D.—Lond., repr. from Dubl. ed., n.d., pp. 28, B.M.  
At end of B.M. copy, pp. 30-32, "To Humphry French," ("Patron of the Tuneful Throng," 17 stanzas.)
- 1734.—*On a beautiful young nymph going to bed: [with] Strephon and Chloe, and Cassinus and Peter.* pp. 31, 4to, Dubl. pr., Lond. repr., 1734. B.M.
- 1734.—*Epistle to a lady who desired the author to make verses on her in the heroic style (and a poem on Young's Satires.)* pp. [7]+18, fol., Dubl. pr., Lond. repr., 1734. DYCE.
- 1736.—*Bounce to Fop; an heroic epistle from a dog at Twickenham to a dog at Court.* Fol., Dubl. pr., Lond. repr., 1736. DYCE, BODL.  
Another copy, with a MS. note by Lord Oxford saying much altered by Mr. Pope. Fol., Dubl., 1736. BODL.
- 1737.—*A proposal for giving badges to the beggars in all the parishes of Dublin.* (Apr. 22, 1737,) 8vo, Dubl., 1737. T.C.D.—pp. 16, 4to, Lond., 1737. B.M.
- 1738.—*Imitation of the sixth satire of the second book of Horace, (1714, with 2nd part now first added,)* Lat. and Engl. pp. 23+2 titles, fol., 1738. B.M., FORST., DYCE.
- 1738.—*A complete collection of Genteel and Ingenious Conversation. . . .* By Simon Wagstaff. pp. lxxxvi+215, 8vo, Lond., 1738. FORST., BODL., K.I.—8vo, 1745. FORST.
- 1739.—*Verses on the death of Doctor S[wif]t, D.S.P.D., occasioned by reading a maxim in Rochefoucault, written by him-*

\* Publ. advt. says "many lines omitted in English ed."

† Advt. to Reader signed in Swift's hand (Jonat. Swift.) Does not contain "printer's advt."

‡ With *Thorn at Market Hill.*

- self, (Nov. 1731.) pp. 18, fol., Lond., 1739. B.M., FORST., BODL.—8vo, pp. 48, Lond. pr., Dubl. repr., 1739. B.M., T.C.D., FORST., DYCE.—2nd ed., pp. 18+title, fol., Lond., 1739. B.M., FORST.
- 1741.—*Some free thoughts upon the present state of affairs.* (wr. 1714)—pp. [4]+27, 8vo, Dubl. pr., Lond. repr., 1741. (Advt. dated Dublin, May 1741.) BODL.—pp. 32, 8vo, Dubl., 1741. FORST.
- 1741.—*Dean Swift's Literary Correspondence.* . . . 1714 to 1738. pp. [4]+310. 8vo, Lond., (Curll,) 1741. B.M.
- 1741.—*Letters to and from Dr. J. Swift, D.S.P.D., from 1714 to 1738, to which are added several notes and translations not in the London edition.* pp. [14]+300, 8vo, Dubl., 1741. B.M., FORST.  
 "Some free thoughts, etc." pp. 32, 8vo, Dubl., 1741, bound up with Forster copy.
- 1744.—*Three Sermons (Mutual Subjection, Conscience, and the Trinity, and appended Difficulty of Knowing Oneself).* pp. 94, 4to, Lond., 1744. B.M.—pp. 62 (without *Difficulty*). BODL.
- 1745.—*Directions to Servants in General.* 8vo, pp. [4]+21+79. Dubl., 1745. FORST., K.I.—8vo, Lond., 1745. BODL.—pp. 27+77. 8vo, Dubl., 1746, FORST.—2nd edition, Lond., 1746. BODL.
- 1746.—*The story of the injured lady, being a true picture of Scotch perfidy, Irish poverty, and English partiality; with letters and poems never before printed* [i.e. letters between Swift and Archbp. King, and one to Palmerston; (sep. title) *Beasts' Confession*; verses for women who cry apples, etc.; to Love; lines on very old glass of Acheson's; verse cut by two friends on pane of glass in parlour; on another window; author's manner of living; epigram on Wood's brass money; part of 9th Ode, 4th Bk. Horace; Love poem from physician to mistress; verses on Countess of Donegal; epigram on scolding. (Advt. Just published, *Directions to Servants.*)] pp. iv+68, 8vo, Lond., 1746. B.M., FORST., BODL.
- 1751.—*Some remarks upon a pamphlet entitled A Letter to the Seven Lords, etc.* [wr. 1711]. 4to, Lond. repr., 1751. BODL.
- 1754.—*Sermon on Brotherly Love* (1717). 4to, 1754. B.M.
- 1758.—*The history of the four last years of the Queen.* Publ. from the last MS. copy corr. and enlarged by the author's own hand. pp. xvi (editor) + 392. 8vo, Lond., 1758. B.M., FORST.

## APPENDIX.

## A. WORKS OF SWIFT OF WHICH THE SEPARATE EDITIONS ARE NOT FOUND IN THE SEVEN LIBRARIES CONSULTED.

- 1708.—*Argument against abolishing Christianity.*
- 1708.—*Project for the advancement of religion.*
- 1708.—*Sentiments of a Church of England-man.*
- 1708.—*Letter from a member of the house of commons of Ireland to a member of the house of commons in England concerning the sacramental test.*
- 1708.—*Remarks upon . . . the "Rights of the Christian Church."*
- 1708.—*Letter to a M.P. in Ireland on choosing a new speaker.*
- 1709.—*Famous prediction of Merlin.*
- 1714.—*Some considerations upon the consequences . . . from the death of the Queen.*
- 1715.—*An inquiry into the behaviour of the Queen's last ministry.*
- 1713-14.—*Refutation of the falsehoods alleged against E. Lewis.*
- 1715?—*Memoirs relating to the change . . . in the Queen's ministry, 1710.*
- 1727.—*A letter to the writer of the Occasional paper.*
- 1728.—*An account of the court and empire of Japan.*
- 1730.—*Answer of . . . Pulteney to . . . Walpole. A discourse to prove the antiquity of the English tongue.*

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- 1722.—*Last speech of E. Elliston.*
- 1724.—[Sixth Drapier's] *letter . . . to Lord Middleton.*
- 1724.—*Reasons . . . for the representation of the clergy of Dublin.*
- 1724.—*On the bill for the clergy residing on their livings.*
- 1724.—*Maxims controuled in Ireland.*
- 1724.—*The blunders . . . of Quilca.*

- Observations on the "case of the woollen manufacturers of Dublin."  
*A letter to the Archbp. of Dublin concerning the weavers.*  
 1728.—On barbarous denominations in Ireland.  
 1728.—Answer to a paper by Sir J. Browne.  
 1729.—Two letters on . . . Ireland, and answers to several letters.  
 1729.—On Mr. McCulla's halfpence.  
*The present miserable state of Ireland.*  
 1729.—A proposal that all the ladies should appear . . . in Irish manufactures.  
 1730.—Answer to the Craftsman.  
 1731.—Narrative of attempts . . . to repeal the Test Act.  
 1732.—Advice to the freemen of Dublin.  
 1733.—Considerations . . . in the choice of a recorder.  
 Short papers on Irish eloquence, Dialogue in Hibernian style, on Wood's halfpence, letters to the Dublin Weekly Journal, etc.  
 1733.—Reasons against the bill for . . . hemp. Essay on the fates of clergymen.  
 1736.—Of the universal hatred against the clergy.  
 1725, ff.—Sermons, on Charles I., false witness, poor man's content, wretched condition of Ireland, sleeping in church, wisdom of this world, and doing good.  
 1735.—History of the Second Solomon. Thoughtson religion, and Further thoughts.  
 And numerous short poems, trifles, characters and short pieces, some of which were probably never published before they appeared in the collected editions.

B. WORKS OF SWIFT THAT EXISTED ONLY IN MS. BEFORE THE COLLECTED EDITIONS.

*Journal to Stella.*

Notes on Addison's *Freeholder*, on Clarendon's *Rebellion*, on Burnet's *History*, on Gibbs' *Psalms*, and on *Characters at the Court of Anne*. Various short pieces.

C. WORKS IN WHICH SWIFT HAD BUT A SMALL SHARE; FOR WHICH HE SUPPLIED HINTS; OR WHICH HE REVISED.

- 1711.—A true narrative of . . . the examination of the Marquis de Guiscard.  
 1711.—A new journey to Paris.  
 1711.—The Duke of Marlborough's vindication.

- 1711.—Reasons which induced her Majesty to create . . . Harley a peer.  
 1711.—Learned comment on Dr. Hare's sermon.  
 1711.—The intended riot on Queen Elizabeth's birthday.  
 1711.—A new way of selling places at Court.  
 1711.—The history of John Bull and his lawsuit.  
 1711.—The art of political lying.  
 1712.—The story of the St. Albans ghost or . . . Mother Haggy.  
 1712-13.—Appendix to the Conduct of the Allies (in Examiner, Jan.)  
 1713.—The character of Richard Steele.  
 1713.—The importance of the Guardian considered.  
 1713.—Address of the house of Lords to the Queen.  
 1713-14.—Letter from . . . Dr. Tripe to Nestor Ironside.  
 1713-14.—Modest inquiry into the reason of the joy . . . upon . . . report of her Majesty's death.  
 1721.—A letter from a lady . . . concerning the bank.  
 1722.—Martinus Scriblerus.  
 1736.—New proposal . . . for quadrille. A tripos.

Various numbers of the *Tatler*, *Spectator*, *Guardian*, *Intelligencer*, are attributed to Swift or Swift's suggestions, sometimes on very slight grounds; see the list in Scott's edition, Vol. IX.



PRINTING PATENTS.

BY CORNELIUS WALFORD, F.I.A., F.S.S.

PART II.



CHRISTOFER BARKER continues:—"Proclamations come on the suddayne, and must be returned printed in hast: wherefore by breaking of greater worke I loose oftentimes more by one Proclamacon, than I gayne by sixe, before my servantes can comme intrayne of their worke agayne, and in many yeres there hapeneth not a proclamation of any benefit at all.

"The *Paraphrasis of Erasmus upon the Epistles and Gospelles*, with the booke of *Homilies*, I offer to as many as will print them, giving the good assurance for the true imprinting thereof that I may be blamelesse.

"*Testamentes* alone are not greatly commodious, by reason the prices are so small, as will scarcely beare the charges.

"*The whole bible* together requireth so great a somme of money to be employed, in the imprinting thereof; as master Jugge kept the Realme twelve yere withoute, before he Durst adventure to print one impression: but I, considering the great somme I paid to master Wilkes, Did (as some haue termed it since) gyve a desparate adventure to imprint fewer sundry impressions for all ages, wherein I employed to the value of three thowsande pounce in the terme of one yere and an halfe, or thereabout: in which tyme if I had died, my wife and children had ben vtterlie vndone, and many of my friends greatlie hindered by disbursing round sommes of money for me, by suertiship and other meanes: as my late good master Master Secretary [Sir T. Wilson] for one; so that gappe being stopped, I haue little or nothing nowe this to doe, but adventure a needlesse charge; to keep many Journemen in worke, most of them seruantes to my predicissours.

"*Master Daye*. In the pririlidge, or private licence graunted to master Daye, are among other thinges the *Psalmes in meeter*, with notes to singe them in the Churches as well in foure partes, as in playne songe, which being a parcell of the Church service, properly belongeth to me. This booke being occupied of all sortes of men women and Children, and requiring no great stock for the furnyshing thereof, is therefore gaynefull.

"*The small Catechisme* alone, taught to all by the Children of the Realme is taken out of the booke of *common prayer*, and belongeth to me also which master Jugge solde to master Daye, and is likewise included in this Patent procured by the right honorable the Earle of Leicester, and therefore for Duties sake I hold myself content therewith. This is also a profitable Copie, for that it is generall and not greatlie chargeable.

"*Master Seres* hath the *Psalter of David*, the *primer for little Children*, with the same *Catechisme* and all bookes of *pruiate prayer*

whatsoever in latin and Englysh; he also encrocheth further to take oute of the booke of *common prayer*, the *Morning and Evening prayer*, with the *Collectes*, the *Litany* and other thinges, framynge as it were a booke of common prayer to himself.

"This *Psalter* is likewise a part of the Church Service, belonging to me, and as auctorised by Parliament as the booke of *Common Prayer*.

"The *primer for Children* likewise consisteth of the *Catechism* and certayne select *Psalmes of Davide*.

"How I am hindred by this *Psalter*, it happeneth thus, that where I sell one booke of *common prayer*, which few or none do buye except the minister, he [*i.e.* Seres] furnysheth ye whole parishes throughout the Realme, which are commonly an hundred for one [of mine].

"This patent being procured by your honour to that virtuous honest man your Lordships late seruant William Seres the Elder, and his sonne, I ever did and Do willingly holde myself content, for reverend Dutie to your honour: yet your Lordship may perceave, that in these two patentess lieth the greatest commoditie of my office.

"Towching the generalitie of all bookes of *pruiate prayers* graunted to the said Seres, they are in trueth of no suche value as they seeme: but rather Do kepe back the infinite number of vnfrutefull prayer bookes, which vnskilfull persons do contynually offer to make.

"And these wrangling that so contemptuously Disobey her Maiesties grauntes and commaundments Do not offer to printt any prayers included in the generall wordes, but the *Psalter* with the *morning prayer*, and the *primer* with the *Catechism* aforesaide and other bookes what like them best of all mens privileges and so arrogate to them selves a privilege of priuiledges: yea, they get unto their handes, by what means they care not, great quantitie of paper for that purpose, printing them most falsely, and selling so cheape: as if they had ben men of reasonable wealth before, they must nedes be vtterlie vndone, and vndoe the Patentees also; and by their great Disorder, turn the whole companie to losse and hinderaunce in their occupying, among whom one [*i.e.* Roger

Ward] Doth alreadye pretend at the least to be a prisoner of Ludgate, to defraude men of their right, and to avide his Due desertes, and yet continueth printing by his seruantes, and such evell Disposed persons as will work with hym : an other lyeth in by your honours commandement of her Maiesties pryvie Counsell, and Doth the like : who (no doubt) will in the ende exclayme saying they are vndone by priuiledged men, whereas the contrarye is manifest to your honour.

"This Patent is now executed by Henry Denham.

"*Master Tottle.* The patent [for books] of the *Common Lawe* hath ben very beneficiall, and hath had a tyme, the circumstaunces how, are to long to trouble your honour with: but nowe it is of much less value then before, and is like yet to be rather worse then better, except a man should with euading charge take another course therein, then hitherto hath ben observed, and as these dayes requier.

"*Master Bynneman.* In this patent is conteyned all *Dictionaries* in all tongues, all *Chronicles* and *histories* whatsoever. This generality carieth a great shewe, and in deed to be executed with commendacon doth requyer a stock of ten thowsand poundé at the least. But if the printer should print many of the said volumes, he must needes stand betwixt two extremes, that is if he print competent nombers of each to mayntayne his charges, all England Scotland and much more, were not able to vtter [dispose of] them; and if he should print but a few of each volume, the prices should be exceeding greate, and he in more Daunger to be vndone, then likely to gayne, the provision of varietie of letter and other things, would be so chargeable: for even my poore printing howse which is but onely for the Englishe, and som Hebrew, Greeke, and Latin letter if any suche work happen, hath cost me with in these few yerres twelve hundred pound. Wherefore this Patent in my mynde may be more Daungerous to the Patentee; then profitable: for if any intrusion should happen to be made vpon him, he were easily vndone, and never able to recover it: and if I should haue my choyse of it and the least that is already graunted to any of our Company I would chuse the lesse; yea even these bad

men that pretend to be hindered greatlie by this generalitie would print few or none of these if they might. Notwithstanding the generalitie of this patent and Seres his also (the honour of her Maiesties grauntes reserved) is offred to be qualified at the Discretion of the auncientes of the Companye.

"*Thomas Marshe.* This patent includeth a number of the most vsuall *schoole bookes in Latin*, which (no doubt) would be a beneficiall patent to him that could well vse it, yea, great service to the common wealth might a carefull man do therein: but in myne opinion he that hath it is the vnfittest man in England, in deed neither profiting himself, nor the realme.

"*R[ichard] Watkins.* This patent conteyneth all *Almanackes* and *Prognostications*, which by reason a few persons and a small stock will suffice to the execution thereof, is a pretty commoditie toward an honest mans lyving.

"*Master Birde* and *Master Tallis*, of her Maiesties Chappell. In this patent are included all *Musicke bookes whatsoever* and the *printing of all ruled paper for the pricking of any songs to the Lute, virginals or other instrumentes*, the *paper* is somewhat beneficiale, as for the *musick bookes*, I would not provide necessarie furniture to haue them. This patent is executed by Henry Binneman also.

"*Thomas Vautrouillere*, hath the printing of *Tullie, Ovid*, and diuerse other great workes in Latin. He doth yet neither great good nor great harme withall. This patent, if it were fully executed, it were verie doubtfull whether the Printer should be a gayner, or a looser: He hath other small things wherewith he keepeth his presses on work, and also worketh for booksellers of this Company who keep no presses.

"Thus (right honorable and my very good Lord) I have gone through all her Maiesties grauntes concerning Printing, and haue faythfully yelded myne opinion, even as I would be credited to your honour; which I ought not a little to esteeme: and I protest before God, that if I could see how it might tende to the honour of this Realme, or to the credit of the professors of that science, or might be any way beneficiall to the commonwealth, that priuiledges were dis-

solved, I would yeeld myne opinion so: but I haue alwayes wished that more power might be given, yea and strict commandement also, to the Master, the Wardens and assistants of the Stationers to oversee and correct the negligence, aswell of Printers priuiledged or not priuiledged; who by false printing, evell paper, evell workemanship and such like faultes, abuse her Maiesties subjectes, and procure the infamy of Barbarisme to the whole Companye.

"There are 22 printing howses in London where 8 or 10 at the most would suffice for all England, yea and Scotland too, but if no man were allowed to be a master Printer, but such whose behaviour were well knowne, and auctorised by warrant from her Maiestie, the arte would be most excellently executed in England, and many frivolous and vnfruitfull Copies kept back, which are dayly thrust oute in prynt, greatly corrupting the youth and prejudiciall to the Comon wealth manye wayes.

"There hath ben some negligence heretofore partlie growen by the disordered behaviour of journeymen that men haue taken to themselves too many apprentizes, whereby the multitude hath greatlie increased, for the arte, of necessitie requireth the help of many persons, and therefore there must nedes be journeymen, of whome the number is nowe aboute three score, who Do both knowe and confesse that if priviledges were Dissolved they were vtterlie vndone, having no other qualitie to get their lyving, whereas Booksellers, bookebynders and makers of writing-Tables, all which are of our Companye, haue dyvers other meanes to lyve. But we haue taken order for this, so that any man not being of the lyvery can hereafter haue but one apprentize, being of the lyvery but twoe, and having been master or vpperwarden but three at the most, except the Queenes Printer, who is lymitted as the occasion of her highnes service shall requier: so as thereby the increase is stayed, and euery man with good order may be well employed.

"These persons (my lord) that are the cause of troubling your Honour so oft (of whose behaviour I am loath to speake, but that this occasion enforceth me therevnto) are for the most part idle, vndiscrete, and vnthriftie persons, pretending such skill in

lawe, as to Discourse what the Prince by her highnes kingly office may Doe, what other majestates ought to doe, and in the mean tyme forgett their owne Dutie toward God, toward their prince and their neighbour.

"Of which company being fyve in number, one John Wolfe now prisoner in the Clinck is the chief, who after many loose points of behaviour, obtayned his freedome of the fishmongers, by what meanes I knowe not; after which he sued for a priviledge which was thought vnreasonable by some serving her maiestie which when he coulede not obtayne, began of his own authoritie to print of all mens priviledges what liked him best: but being somewhat gaynesaid therein, fell to impugning and denying her highnes whole grauntes and for mayntenance of his insolent attempte gathered diverse Conventicles in his howse in Churches, and other places, seducing and perswading as manye as he could allure, to contemne her maiesties said grauntes: yea incensed the whole cite, saying their auncient liberties were thereby infringed. And one Frank Adams and William Lobley of great Counsell with hym, made collections of money among poore men to retayne Lawyers to further their purpose, promising ten for one, if they had not good successe.

"Vnto Wolfe yet still, being in pryson (as I heare saye) there is continuall accesse by some of the saide parties, and also by one sometyme a Scrivener, pretending skill in Lawe; who doth much seduce these indiscrete fellows to spend their money, and aggrauate the trouble. Of whome, some when they are charitably demanded what they should gayne, if all were in common, and made havock for one man to vndoe another? they aunswere, we should make them beggers like to ourselves: meaning those that haue Patentes. By their aunseres your honour maye perceyve what they be, and by your wisdoms remeadye the outrage.

"It Doth not become me to offer vnto your honour a meane of redresse: but if it please your Lordship to command me that service, I will most willingly set downe my simple opinion for your Honour to consider of. Whome I beseech the Lord in his pleasure long to preserve."

This most interesting report is the earliest

authentic document in the history of printing, wherein many curious details are stated, and the authenticity of which cannot be challenged. Hence I have transcribed it *in extenso*.

I may add that the office of Queen's Printer is now about to undergo some important changes, with which the public will so on be made acquainted.

OLD BALLADS.

PART V.

1. Faint (A) heart neuer winns fair Lady.  
Henry Gosson, 1639 . . . iv. 463.  
[See note in Hazlitt's English Proverbs, 1882, p. 134.]
2. Fair (The) Maides appology or Cupids wronges vindicated, etc. Ffrancis Grove, 1633 . . . iv. 296.
3. Fair (A) quarrell. Thomas Lambert, 1636 . . . iv. 366.
4. Fair (A) warning for coy maydes, etc. Richard Harper, 1633 . . . iv. 297.
5. Faire Angell of England. Master Pavier, Wright, etc., 1624 . . . iv. 132.  
[This is apparently "A courtly new Ballad of the Princely Wooing of the faire Maid of London by King Edward" (Roxburgh Collection i. 58), which commences:  
"Faire angel of England ! thy beauty most bright  
Is all my heart's treasure, my joy and delight."  
See Chappell's edition of the *Roxburgh Ballads*, vol. i., p. 181.]
6. Faire (The) maid of London her warninge to yo[u]nge women, etc. Thomas Myllington, 1597 . . . iii. 78.
7. Faire (The) maide of Bristowe. Francis Grove, 1623 . . . iv. 101.  
["A Warning for Married Women," Roxburgh Collection (ii. 502) is "to a west country tune called *The fair maide of Bristol*."]
8. Fairing (Afor) Maides. Richard Harper 1639 . . . iv. 480.
9. Faithfull (A) friend or a brothers guift. Ffrancis Groue, 1637 . . . iv. 402.
10. Faithfull (The) Lover. Ffrancis Smith, 1634 . . . iv. 311.

11. Fall (The) of Man, etc. Thomas Lambert, 1633 . . . iv. 308.
12. Fall (The) of vanitie. H. Carre, 1579. ii. 359.
13. Fall (The) of therle of Northumberland yat killed himself in y<sup>e</sup> Tower. Edward White, 1586 . . . ii. 451.  
[In Stow's *Annales*, 1182, it is related that on the 21st June Henry Percy Earl of Northumberland, prisoner in the Tower on suspicion of High Treason, murdered himself.]
14. False (A) rumour or vntrue report of the vntymely Death of our most gratus Kinge. Thomas Pauier, 1606. iii. 317.
15. Fantises (The) of a Trubbled Mans hed. Alexander Lacy, 1565-6. . . i. 313.
16. Far[e]well (A) to Prince Henry or his funerall teares shedd by his Country for his lyues deare losse, etc. William Barley, 1612 . . . iii. 506.
17. Farewell (A) to prynce palatine and his fayre bryde the lady Elizabeth, being their passages, through Kent, their Arrivalles in the Lowe Cuntreyes with their entertaynement there, and their Royall retourne home into his owne Court. John Wright, 1613 . . . iii. 520.
18. Fat (A) Essex Calfe. Francis Grove, 1629 . . . iv. 221.
19. Fatall (Y<sup>e</sup>) farewell of Captaine Gilbert Horsley conveyed out of y<sup>e</sup> Counter in a cloke-bag and notwithstanding condemned for pyracy and executed. Ric. Jones, 1579 . . . ii. 363.  
[Nothing is known of this unfortunate pirate.]
20. Father (The) beguil[e]d his sonne. Francis Coules, and the partenours in the Ballades, 1629 . . . iv. 216.
21. Fathers (The) portion to his sonne, etc. Edward Blackamore, 1636 . . . iv. 355.
22. Fayne (A) wolde I have a godly thyng to shewe vnto my Ladye. Thomas Colwell, 1566-7 . . . i. 340.  
[Collier supposes that this is a moralization of "A Proper Song, intituled Fain would I have a pretie thing to give unto my Ladie. To the tune of *Lustie Gallant*"—which is printed in Clement Robinson's *Gorgeous Gallery of Gallant Inventions*, 1584.]
23. Fayne wolde I have a vertuous wyfe adourned with all modeste bothe mylde

- and meke of quyett lyf esteemyng cheff  
hyr chastetye. Rycharde Jonnes, 1566-7.  
i. 342.  
[See Collier's *Registers of the Stationers' Company*, i. 162.]
24. Fayne would I haue and take no payne.  
John Aldee, 1576 . . . ii. 303.
25. Fayre (Y<sup>e</sup>) lady Constance of Cleveland  
and of her Disloyall knight. William  
White, 1603 . . . iii. 237.
26. Fayreryng (A). John Sampson, 1560-1.  
i. 150.
27. Fayrerynge (A) the fayre will comme as  
thè fayre Doth goe, the more ye Reck  
the more ye knowe. Thomas Colwell,  
1564 . . . i. 260.
28. Fayringe (A). Thomas Colwell, 1567-8.  
i. 354.
29. Fayringe (A) for Women both old and  
yonge called the black Smythes cure  
ouer A curst Wyfes tonge. Henry Gos-  
son, 1608 . . . iii. 394.
30. Fayringe (A) I am—from Muggins I  
came, etc. Edward White, 1586.  
ii. 451.
31. Faythe ye lie, etc. Ric. Jones, 1579.  
ii. 849.
32. Faythfull (A) and vnfayned incourage-  
ment to all true christian Souldiers to  
perseuer in the loue and loyaltie of their  
Christe, etc. Richard Jones, 1583.  
ii. 426.
33. Fearefull (A) vision in the ayre seene ouer  
the Cittye of Cayne [*i.e.* Caen] in Nor-  
mandy on the 7th of August, 1608.  
Henry Gosson, 1608 . . . iii. 388.
34. Fearfull (A) example vpon a riche Churle  
in Aderney who denied succor to a poore  
woman in greate danger of Child-bearing.  
Thomas Pavier, 1604 . . . iii. 255.
35. Felton. Godlyf, 1570-1 . . . i. 437.  
[John Felton was executed on 8th of August,  
1570, on a gallows before the gate of the  
Bishop of London's Palace, the gate upon  
which he had hung the Pope's Bull.]
36. Fetch hither bringe hither y<sup>e</sup> busie  
braines, yat wait on y<sup>e</sup> wicked yat  
wretchedly gaines. Edward White, 1579.  
ii. 362.
37. Ffancies ffolley. Ffrancis Grove, 1639.  
iv. 480.
38. Ffantasticke (The) Lady. John Wright,  
1627 . . . iv. 176.
39. Ffarr fetcht and deare bought, etc.  
Ffrancis Co[u]les, 1639 . . . iv. 461.  
[See Hazlitt's *English Proverbs*, 1882, p. 136.]
40. Ffayre (A) well called Churcheyardes  
Ronde, from the Courte to the Contry  
grounde. Wyllyam Greffeth, 1565-6.  
i. 308.  
[Reprinted in "Old Ballads from Early Printed  
Copies," 1840, p. 107.]
41. Ffayrewell (A) to Alas I lover you over  
well, etc. Wyllyam Greffeth, 1567-8.  
i. 362.
42. Ffayre Wordes makes fooles fayne.  
Thomas Colwell, 1565-6 . . . i. 295.  
[This ballad was previously licensed to William  
Griffith in 1563-4. Printed in *The Paradise  
of Dayntie Devises*, 1576, as by Richard  
Edwardes.]
43. Ffew wordes are best. Francis Coules,  
and the partenours in the Ballades, 1629.  
iv. 216.
44. Ffickle Loue or woemens affections  
run astray, etc. Henry Gosson, 1639.  
iv. 489.
45. Ffinch his lamentacons or Good and true  
admonicions, etc. Edward Blackmore,  
1633 . . . iv. 293.
46. Ffirst (The) parte of Jacke of Newberye.  
Thomas Millington, 1597 . . . iii. 87.
47. Ffirste (The) and Second partes of the  
wydowe of Watling Streete. Richard  
Jones, 1597 . . . iii. 88.
48. Ffoot it Madam. John Wright, and the  
rest of the Partners in Ballads, 1633.  
iv. 299.
49. Ffortune hath taken thee awaye my love.  
William Wrighte, 1590 . . . ii. 550.
50. Ffreedlands ouerthrow by the king of  
Sweden. John Wright, and the rest of  
the Partners in Ballads, 1633 . . . iv. 299.
51. Ffrenche (A) mans songe made vppon  
the deathe of the Ffrenche kinge whoe  
was murdered in his owne courte by a  
traterouse ffryer of Saint Jacobs order  
on the firste daie of August 1589.  
Edward Aldee, 1589 . . . ii. 530.  
[Henri III., who was assassinated by Jacques  
Clement.]

52. Ffrendelie (A) well wishinge to such as endure, etc. (By Nicholas Bourman.) John Charlewood, 1581 . . . ii. 390.
53. Ffriendly (A) Admonition. Thomas Lambert, 1638 . . . iv. 408.
54. Ffriendly Councell or the way to know a faithfull friend from a flattringe foe. Richard Harper, 1633 . . . iv. 296.
55. Fickle (The) wo[o]r or dainty fine lasses 8. for a penny &c. Ffrancis Grove, 1633 . . . iv. 297.
56. Fight (The) at Sea. Walter Burre, 1600. iii. 167.
57. Filida was a fayre Mayden. Thomas Colwell, 1564-5 . . . i. 271.  
[In *Tottell's Miscellany*, 1557, fol. 55, is "Harpalus complaint of Phillidaes love bestowed on Corin, who loved her not, and denied him that loved her." It begins—  
"Phyllida was a faire mayde  
As fresh as any flowre."  
In a later ballad "The Complaint of the Shepherd Harpalus" (Roxburghe Coll. i. 414) Phillida appears as Philena. See Chappell's edition of the *Roxburghe Ballads*, vol. ii., p. 604.]
58. Fine (A) Way to prevent Cornuting, etc. Thomas Lambert, 1639 . . . iv. 488.
59. Fire (The) in Warwicke shire. John Wright, and others, 1625 . . . iv. 144.
60. First (The) and second parte of the Lyfe and deathe of the late noble prince Henry, with the order of his funerall. Master Pavier, 1612 . . . iii. 507.
61. First (The) fall of Adam and Eve, etc. Edward White, 1586 . . . ii. 451.  
[For an earlier entry of this ballad to the same printer see *Fyrst*.]
62. First (The) parte of Twoo Riche merchantes of Italy howe the one havinge a Son and the other a Daughter whome they married together and howe by the sons vnthriftynes he camme to shame, etc. Master Woolff, 1600 . . . iii. 154.
63. First (The) parte of the Divelles holdinge of a parliament in hell for the provydinge of statutes against pride. Abell Jeffs, 1595 . . . ii. 670.
64. First (The) parte of the merchauntes daughter of Bristoll, etc. Thomas Creede, 1595 . . . ii. 672.
65. First (The) parte of the Wanton Wyfe of Westminster. Thomas Myllington, 1597 . . . iii. 86.
66. First (The) parte of Rowlandes godson moralized. John Wolfe, 1592. ii. 609.
67. Fooles (A) bout is soone shott. Francis Coules, and the partenours in the Ballades, 1629 . . . iv. 216.  
[See Hazlitt's *English Proverbs*, 1882, p. 13.]
68. For Warninge the plagie rewardes that folowe all gamesters of Dyc[e] and of Chardes. Henry Carre, 1578 . . . ii. 326.
69. Forlorne (The) Traveler. John Wright, and the rest of the ballad Partners, 1634 . . . iv. 323.
70. Fortune my foe. Master Pavier, Wright, etc., 1624 . . . iv. 132.  
[Alluded to in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, Act. iii., sc. 3, and by Ben Jonson in *The Case is altered*, besides many other authors. See Chappell's *Popular Music*, i. 162, and Ebsworth's edition of the *Bagford Ballads*, p. 961.]
71. Foure pence half penny farthinge. Francis Groves, 1629 . . . iv. 216.  
[In the Pepys Collection, i. 274, is a ballad "Fourpence-half-penny-farthinge or a Woman will have the Oddes" signed M[artin] P[arker]. Printed at London for C.W.]
72. Friendly (A) admonition for all wilfull papistes in Englande, etc. John Wolfe, 1582 . . . ii. 412.  
[Probably refers to the execution of seven Romish priests at Tyburn in May 1582.]
73. Friendly (A) invitation to a new Plantation. Thomas Lambert, 1638 . . . iv. 413.
74. From sluggish sleepe. Master Pavier, Wright, etc., 1624 . . . iv. 131.
75. Frutes (The) of angrye fyttes. Rychard Serlle, 1563-4 . . . i. 235.
76. Frutes (The) of love and falshod of Women. John Alde, 1567-8 . . . i. 358.
77. Frutfull (A) songe of bearynge of Christes Crosse. [Alexander] Lacy, 1568-9. i. 387.
78. Fryndly (A) call from synne to amende-ment of lyf. Alexander Lacy, 1565-6. i. 306.
79. Full merely synges the Cowckcowe. Wylliam Greffeth, 1565-6 . . . i. 301.  
[See Collier's *Registers* i. 122.]

80. Fygge (The) tre and the grayne of muster-seede, taken out of the xiiij chapter of saynt Luke. Henry Kyrham, 1569-70. i. 414.
81. Fyrft (Y<sup>e</sup>) fall of our father Adam and Eve for the breache of God's commandement, and of his Recouerye againe by the promised seede Jesus Christe. Edward White, 1578-9 . . . ii. 348.
1. Galant (The) shiftes of a yong maid, etc. Edward Aldee, 1586 . . . ii. 453.
2. Gallantes all Come Mourne with me. William White, 1603 . . . iii. 238.
3. Gamaliell Ratsey and Snell his Companie [companion] who were executed at Bedford, Twoo Ballets of. Thomas Pavyer, 1605 . . . iii. 288.
- [Ratsey was a notorious highwayman. A curious little quarto tract entitled "Ratsee's Ghost," a unique copy of which exists in Earl Spencer's Library, appears to have been printed in 1605. In the same year was published "The Life and Death of Gamaliell Ratsey, a famous theefe of England, executed at Bedford the 26th of March, last part 1605." A copy of this is in the Bodleian.]
4. Garnettes araignement, or the popes lookinge glasse wherein the papistes maye beholde the mirror of their mischiefe. George Vincent, William Blackwall, 1606 . . . iii. 320.
5. Gathergood the father, Scattergood the sonne. Henry Gosson, 1638. iv. 415.
6. Geave eare my little daughters. William Wrighte, 1580 . . . ii. 378.
7. Genealoge (The) of Antechriste, &c. Heugh Shingleton, 1561-2 . . . i. 181.
8. Gent (A) forsaken of his mistres complayneth of her vnkindelie departure out of the Citye. George Vincent, 1595 . . . iii. 50.
9. Gentle (A) Jyrke for the Jesuit. Richard Jones, 1581 . . . ii. 388.
- [Probably refers to Edmund Campion.]
10. Gentle (A) wo[o]eing. Richard Harper, 1640 . . . iv. 513.
11. George Barnewell. Master Pavier, Wright, etc., 1624 . . . iv. 131.
- [This Ballad is printed in Percy's *Reliques*, (ed. 1877, vol. iii., p. 240.) The Bishop supposes it to have been printed at least as early as the middle of the seventeenth century.]
12. George Sanders. Master Pavier, Wright, etc., 1624 . . . iv. 131.
- [? Published in 1573.]
13. Germanyes Misery. Henry Gosson, 1638 . . . iv. 415.
14. Gevyngge warnynge to all folke to beware how thay Ryde vpon Warmesters Colte. Thomas Purfoote, 1565-6 . . . i. 295.
- [See Collier's *Registers*, i. 114.]
15. Gillian of Bramford. Master Pavier, Wright, etc., 1624 . . . iv. 132.
- [*Jyl of Breyntford's Testament*, originally printed by William Copland. Was reprinted by Mr. Furnivall in 1871, and presented to the members of the Ballad Society.]
16. Gin gle dec utt. Richard Harper, 1640. iv. 509.
17. Giue me a fyne wife or none. Ffrancis Coles, 1639 . . . iv. 468.
18. Giue me the braue lad with the blew Apron. Thomas Lamberd, 1637. iv. 395.
19. Glorious (A) Resurrection. John Wolf, 1588 . . . ii. 485.
20. God amende all yat ys a Mysse, and God sende love where none ys, etc. John Alde, 1567-8 . . . i. 358.
21. God sende me a wyffe that will Do as I saye. John Wallye and Mistress Joye, 1557-8 . . . i. 76.
22. Goddes (the) Diana, etc. Alexander Lacye, 1565-6 . . . i. 313.
- [Collier suggested that this might be a poem beginning,  
 "Diana and her darlings dear,"  
 printed in the *Handful of Pleasant Delights*, 1584.]
23. Godes blessinge and prosperitie goo with our Englishe Chivallerie. Thomas Myllington, 1597 . . . iii. 86.
24. Godes greate and marvelous thretenynges to Women for thayre offynding. Alexander Lacy, 1565-6 . . . i. 307.
25. Godes mercye showed to the poore at Orford and Al[d]bourowe in Suffolk shewinge the soden growth of peaze upon the Sea Rock. John Danter, 1596 . . . iii. 67.

26. Godes (the) of Love, etc. Alexandre Lacye, 1567-8 . . . i. 355.  
[Probably a reprint of Elderton's ballad "The God of Love," which is quoted in *Much Ado about Nothing*, Act v., sc. 2.]
27. Godlie (A) and pithie prairer with a Declaracon of the life that too manie had in theis our dangerous daies. Edward White, 1580 . . . ii. 382.
28. Godlie (A) Ballad puttinge man in mynde to Remember his ende. Edward White, 1580 . . . ii. 382.
29. Godlie (A) exhortacon vnto Englande to repent him of the evill and sinfull waies, shewing th[e] example and distruccon of Jerho [?] Jerusalem] and Andwarp. Thomas Man, 1578, ii. 341.
30. Godlie (A) newe ballade declaringe the vnstedfast state of this myserable worlde, with a frendly admonicon to repentaunce. Henry Karre, 1577-8 . . . ii. 325.
31. Godlie (A) newe songe declaringe the lovinge kindnes of the Lorde towarde them that feare him. Richard Jones, 1577 . . . ii. 320.
32. Godly (A) A. B. C. Edward Whyte, 1579 . . . ii. 358.
33. Godly (A) admonition for men of eche degre to vse, wherby we are admonyssed then vayne ballettes to Refuse. Alexandre Lacye, 1566-7 . . . i. 330.
34. Godly (the) and constante wyse Susanna. Thomas Colwell, 1562-3 . . . i. 210.  
[Sir Toby Belch sings a fragment of this ballad in *Twelfth Night*, Act ii., sc. 3.]
35. Godly (A) ballett agaynste fornication, etc. Thomas Purfoote, 1564-5. i. 270.
36. Godly (A) ballett taken out of ye iiijth chapter of Tobeeas. Alexandre Lacy, 1568-9 . . . i. 378.
37. Godly (The) end and wo[e]ful Lamentacion, etc. John Wright and the rest of the Partners in Ballads, 1633. iv. 199.
38. Godly (A) exhortacon of Doomes Daie is at hand. Thomas Nelson, 1584. ii. 435.
39. Godly (A) exhortation exhortyng Godes people for to Reioyce, etc. Heugh Shyngleton, 1561-2 . . . i. 178.
40. Godly Immes (hymns) vsed in the Church. William Kedle & Rycharde Lante, 1558-9 . . . i. 96.
41. Gods iudgementes shewed vpon a couetous incloser of common pasture in Germany who was strangely troden to death by his owne Cattell. John Trundell, 1607 . . . ii. 359.
42. Godly (A) new ballad Describenge the vncertenty of this present Lyfe, the vanities of this aluring world, and the Joyes of heaven, etc. H. Carre, 1591. ii. 581.
43. Godly (A) new ballett approvyng by ye scriptures that our salvation conserueth only in Christe. Rycharde Pekerynge, 1562-3 . . . i. 200.
44. Godly (A) new ballad containing a Warninge for Churles and Drunckardes selected out of Holy Wrytt fit for this present age. John Wright, 1605. iii. 298.
45. Godly (A) new ballad of the sudden ouerthrowe of Golya[t]h the greate by kinge Davyd. Thomas Pavyer, 1612. iii. 488.
46. Godly (A) newe ballad taken out of y<sup>e</sup> 16 chapter of Saincte Lukes gospell of y<sup>e</sup> Riche man yat Demanded a Reckoninge of his Steward, and also of y<sup>e</sup> Riche Dives and poore Lazarus. H. Carre, 1580 . . . ii. 375.
47. Godly (A) newe ballad wherein is shewed th[e] inconueniency that commeth by the losse of tyme and howe tyme past cannot be called againe. H. Carre, 1591. ii. 581.
48. Godly (A) newe ballade of the signes and tokens which goe before the day of Judgement of the manner howe the worlde shalbe destroyed. Edward White, 1582 . . . ii. 413.
49. Godly (A) newe ballat moving us to repent by y<sup>e</sup> example of y<sup>e</sup> e[arth]quake happened in London y<sup>e</sup> 6. of Aprill 1580. William Barteley, 1580. ii. 367.
50. Godly (A) songe Declaringe y<sup>e</sup> singular loue of God toward Mankind in suffryng for sinne. John Hunter, 1578-9 . . . ii. 348.
51. God's Mercy to all those that confidently beleieue, etc. Two Ballades. Thomas Lambert, 1634 . . . iv. 322.
52. God's warninge to the people of England. Raffe Blore, 1607 . . . iii. 341.

53. Goe from the windowe goe. John Wolf, 1588 . . . ii. 485.  
[“Go from my window love, go,” is sung in Beaumont and Fletcher’s *Knight of the Burning Pestle*. See Chappell’s *Popular Music*.]
54. Goe from thy wanton and be wyse, etc. John Charlewood, 1588 . . . ii. 485.
55. Goinge to market to buy the child shoes. Master Walley, 1580 . . . ii. 379.
56. Golden (the) apple. Wylliam Pekeynge, 1568-9 . . . i. 381.  
[Probably relating to the story of Alalanta.]
57. Gonners (the) pryce. Jhon Hunter, 1578-9 . . . ii. 348.
58. Goo to rest, etc. Thomas Nelson, 1586 . . . ii. 458.
59. Good (A) admonicion to all true christians. John Wright, and the rest of the Partners in Ballads, 1633. iv. 299.
60. Good Counsaile for good ffellowes. Thomas Lambert, 1637 . . . iv. 389.
61. Good Counsell do I wych. Thomas Colwell, 1568-9 . . . i. 388.



## REVIEWS.



*Catalogue of English Literature.* Offered for cash by BERNARD QUARITCH. Parts 3, 4, October, November 1884. 8vo.

We have already noticed the previous parts of this exceedingly valuable catalogue. The present parts are devoted to the Topographical and Genealogical History of Great Britain and Ireland, and contain a large number of interesting books fully and carefully catalogued. Mr. Quaritch’s aids to the bibliographer deserve our warmest thanks,

*A Smaller Biblia Pauperum, conteyninge thyrtye and eyghte Wodecuttes illustratyng the Lyfe, Parablis, and Miraculis off oure Blessid Lorde & Savioure Jhesus Crist, with the propre Descrypciouns theroff extracted frō the originall texte off John Wiclif . . . Imprynted attē the signe off The Grasshopper, bye Uwvin Brothers . . . And are to be solde by T. Fisher Unwin, 1884. 4to.*

Some sixty years ago, a set of wood-blocks of an unknown engraver, dated 1540, but evidently designed at the end of the previous century, was bought at Nuremberg by the late Mr. Sams of Darlington. In 1877 these blocks came into the possession of Messrs. Unwin, who showed them at the Caxton Exhibition in that year. Shortly afterwards impres-

sions were taken from these in an edition of 250 copies, and the book was entitled “A New Biblia Pauperum.” Now Messrs. Unwin have reduced these blocks and added a text selected from Wiclif’s New Testament. The result is a very interesting volume, elegantly bound in a cover copied from an old book in the British Museum with engraved clasps.

*The Aberdeen Printers: Edward Raban to James Nicol, 1620—1736.* By J. P. EDMOND. Part III., 1682—1736. Aberdeen: J. & J. P. Edmond & Spark, 1884. 8vo, title, Note 1 leaf, 2 leaves of facsimile, pp. 129-84.

We are glad to welcome another part of Mr. Edmond’s careful bibliography and charmingly printed book. A fourth part, containing notices of works heard of too late for insertion in their chronological order, is still to come. With this will be issued historical sketches of the Printers, and Indexes. Mr. Edmond has printed a hand-list of such books as he has not seen, and he asks for help in finding some of these. We take this opportunity of correcting two mistakes we fell into in the review of the previous parts (see *ante*, p. 117). We spoke of the ‘A B C’ of Daniel Tilenus. The work to which reference was made was really the *Paranesis ad Scotos*, etc., of Tilenus. It was also stated that Raban printed at Aberdeen in 1620, which he did not.

*Much Ado about Nothing: a Comedy by William Shakespeare.* Now first published in fully-recovered metrical form, and with a prefatory essay by WILLIAM WATKISS LLOYD. London: Frederick Norgate, King Street, Covent Garden, 1884. 8vo, pp. xvi, 91.

Mr. Lloyd wishes to revolutionise the printing of Shakespeare’s works, and has put out the present play as a specimen of the complete edition which he has ready. His theory is that Shakespeare never used prose in any of his plays. *Much Ado about Nothing* is a good play to have chosen, and Mr. Lloyd has here printed it as if the whole of it were written in blank verse. This is a very revolutionary theory, and one upon which we are hardly willing to give an opinion off-hand. Is it really more than a statement of the fact that all good prose should have a rhythm? Even if we do not accept Mr. Lloyd’s conclusions, we must acknowledge that his results are very remarkable, and that great credit is due to him for the labour he has undertaken and so carefully carried out.

*Corporation of Birmingham Free Libraries, Reference Department. Bibliography, or Books about Books, their Making, etc.* Catalogued by J. D. MULLINS, Birmingham, 1884. 4to.

All honour to Mr. Mullins for this most useful piece of work. Not content with giving a careful classified list of books and pamphlets, the compiler adds an alphabetical index of subjects and authors. To the writer of this the whole catalogue is most fascinating reading, and he only wishes he could spend a month in the Birmingham Reference Library among these delightful books. Truly the Birmingham men are fortunate above others.

## NOTES AND NEWS.

THE seventh annual meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom was held at Dublin, in Trinity College, on September 30, and October 1-3. The chair was taken by Dr. John K. Ingram, librarian of Trinity College, who delivered an address; and on the first day papers were read by Mr. George Bullen on "Early Notices of Gutenberg": by the Dean of Armagh, "A Memoir of the Public Library of Armagh," and by Mr. H. Dix Hutton, "Impressions of Twelve Years' Cataloguing in a Great Library." On the second day Mr. Henry Stevens read a paper "Twenty Years' Recollections of Panizzi." This was preceded by a report on the proposed Examination scheme, and a paper on "The Library at Althorpe" by Lord Charles Bruce. At the reading of this paper on his own library the Lord Lieutenant was present. Later in the day Dr. Richard Garnett discoursed on "The Use of Photography in Libraries," and Mr. J. D. Mullins on "The Less Pleasant Duties of a Librarian." On the third day there was a report on the working of the Libraries Acts in small places, a paper on Bibliography by Mr. Tedder, and one on a Catalogue scheme, by Mr. W. Archer, librarian, National Library, Ireland. A paper was read on "A New Building for the National Library of Ireland"; and also a most important one by Mr. Bradshaw on "Printing in Ireland." On the fourth day Mr. C. W. Holgate gave an account of the libraries of South Australia, and Mr. Thomas reviewed the working of the Libraries Acts.

*The Critic* for September 6 contained the reply of Oliver Wendell Holmes to the congratulations of his literary brethren. To the editors he writes, that on August 29, his birthday, he received an advance copy of *The Critic*, the "Surprise Party" number, in which he found himself "embalmed like a Pharaoh, and built over with a pyramid of famous names." In a letter from Prof. J. A. Harrison there is a happy description—"I saw a wonderful cactus in Mexico, all prickles and blossoms—Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes all over; but the blossoms hid the prickles!" In a later number appeared Mr. Lowell's charming congratulations to his brother poet.

It is said that, on the completion of the Bennet-Mackay cable, the proprietors of the *New York Herald* intend to revolutionize the compilation of their Journal. The news of the entire world, collected by the agents of the *Herald*, will be sent to London, and from thence telegraphed to New York. The leading articles will be translated in London and transmitted by cable, so that the American journal will in reality be compiled in London.

THE State printing establishment at Washington is the largest in the world. The buildings cover eight acres of ground. While Congress is sitting 400 compositors, etc., are at work to print the speeches, reports, etc. There are 75 presses in the establishment, mostly of recent construction. A book of 1,000 pages can here be composed, corrected, printed, and bound in forty-eight hours.

OUR readers will probably be interested to hear of the publication of the following work, which is nearly ready for issue: *Royal Progress and Visits to Leicester, from the reputed Foundation of the City by King Leir, B.C. 844, to the Present Time*—by William Kelly, F.S.A. Those who are acquainted with the author's *Notices of the Drama and other Popular Amusements in Leicester in the 16th and 17th Centuries* will wish success to this new work. The publisher is Mr. Samuel Clarke, of Leicester.

SOME particulars relating to the history of the newspaper press in Hungary have been published in a book by Antoine Szalady. In 1780 there was only one Hungarian journal; in 1790 there were 8. This small number dwindled down to 5 in 1800 and 3 in 1810, but in 1820 rose to 6, in 1830 to 11, in 1840 to 27; in 1850, after the defeat of the Hungarian revolution, the number went down to 15; but the number rose again, and has steadily increased ever since. Thus, in 1860 there were 56 journals; in 1870, 158, and in 1879, 321. Before 1780 there were only Latin or German gazettes. The first of these journals was the *Mercurius Hungaricus*, which took later the title of *Mercurius Veridicus ex Hungaria* (1705-11), and was the organ of the party of Rakoczi. This journal ceased to appear at the time of the peace of Szatmar (1711). Mathias Bel, in 1721, started a new periodical entitled *Nova Ponsoviensis*, which only continued during 1722. A longer existence was assured to the first German journal of Hungary, the *Mercur d'Ofen*, which was published twice a week from 1730 to 1740, and afterwards to the *Gazette de Presbourg*, which appeared first 14th July, 1764, and exists at the present day. The first Magyar journal was the *Magyar Hirmondo*, which was founded in 1780 and ceased to appear eight years later.

AN exhibition of engravings and portraits relating directly or indirectly to Goethe and his work has been instituted in the Goethehaus at Frankfort. The portraits of the family Teyxor-Goethe are one of the curiosities of this exhibition.

A SOCIETY of men of letters has been constituted at Dresden under the name of the "Dresdener Presse."

THE remarkable bibliographical museum formed by M. Klemm at Leipzig is to be sold. It was stated that the Berlin Government had made an offer for its acquisition; but this needs confirmation, although it is said that negotiations have been going on between the proprietor and the Government of Saxony. There is a project to create in Leipzig a polygraphical academy. M. Klemm is much interested in this proposal; and there is a probability that his collection may form part of the academy. The price demanded for the entire collection is 375,000 francs.

THE statue of George Sand was inaugurated on the 10th August at La Châtre. The marble was the gift of the State. The expenses were defrayed by public subscription, headed by the department of Indre. On the four faces of the pedestal is a list of her works.

THE town of Langres has celebrated the centenary of Diderot. The pedestal bears the inscription *Encyclopédie*, and the names of Diderot's chief collaborators in his great work.

THE *Publishers' Weekly* of September 13th calls attention to the necessity for a clearer understanding between English and American publishers. The latter in many cases have purchased editions from the former, under the impression that they were "purchasing the market," but have afterwards discovered that similar transactions have been completed with other American houses.

AN interesting work on the writers of the Premonstratensian Order, by Louis de Gonzague, prior of the priory of Storrington, Sussex, has been published. The order flourished most from the twelfth to the fifteenth centuries. All the archives which were formed at this period were searched, and a valuable contribution to literary history is the result.

*Le Livre* for September has a timely article on Chinese bibliography. There is also a very interesting communication, from M. Paul d'Estrées, on the "Guirlande de Julie," supplementing the notice accompanying the edition of the *Guirlande* by the editor of *Le Livre*. The editor has met with only two MS. copies of the exquisite "galanterie" of Montausier: that from the collection of Conrart, and that from the collection of Maurepas. M. d'Estrées, however, communicates a description of another copy, discovered in the Bibliothèque Nationale, in the department of MSS. The first page bears these words: "La Guirlande de Julie, pour Mademoiselle de Rambouillet, Julie-Lucine d'Angennes." A charming portrait of Julie accompanies this interesting communication.

THE Boston *Literary World* contains in the number for July 12, an important bibliographical essay on the works of Schiller.

The *Neuer Anzeiger für Bibliographie und Bibliothekswissenschaft* for October contains a chronological list of English and American authors, and anonymous writings in the department of the literature of stenography. The exceedingly valuable description of recent bibliographical publications is continued.

AN interesting account has been published in the *Miscellanea Genealogica* of the assignment of arms and impalement borne by the father of Shakespeare, illustrated by five facsimiles of documents from the Herald's College records, carefully executed in photolithograph. A few copies of the lithographs have, in deference to the wishes of several Shakespearian collectors, been struck off on large paper, and since amplified by transcriptions of each document.

WE are pleased to see that Mr. E. C. Thomas is about to publish by subscription a new edition of the text of Richard de Bury's *Philobiblon*, with a translation. The editor has collated a large number of MSS. and editions, and has written an article on the subject in the *Literary Chronicle* for September.

MONS. HENRI WELSCHINGER has given in his work *Les Almanachs de la Révolution* (1884), a bibliography of the principal almanacs (1788-1800).

AN elaborate "Bibliography of the Drink Question" is given in Gustafson's *Foundation of Death* (Paul, 1884).

THE London Literary Society has published a curious Catalogue of Manuscripts and Reprints for

Sale. It contains novels, magazine articles, educational works, etc. The Society offers proof slips of three-volume novels at 6d. a column.

THE *Magazine of American History* (New York) contains an interesting article entitled "Curiosities of Invention, a chapter of American Industrial History," by Charles Barnard, with portraits of inventors. An article on the "Unsuccessful Candidates for the Presidency of the Nation" is promised for November.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### BELOE'S *SEXAGENARIAN*.

(Continued from p. 151.)

Chapter XLVIII., p. 329.—"A native of Nantucket," Mr. Roach.

Chapter LI., p. 347.—"Her son," the Rev. H. Trimmer.

Chapter LIII., p. 366.—She wrote *A Residence in Ireland*, 4to, with plates, and a novel *Myself and my Friend*, 4 vols., both published by Colburn.

Chapter LIV., p. 375.—Theophilus Swift (not Rhynewick Williams) died in 1815.

Chapter LVI., p. 380.—Miss Trefusis's *Poems and Tales* were published in 2 vols. 8vo, 1808.

P. 382.—"A popular theatrical performer," Elliston.

Chapter LIX.—Mrs. Inchbald's father was named Simpson. She ran away from her father's house to procure an engagement on the London boards.

Chapter LXIII., p. 415.—Mrs. Opie was the daughter of Dr. Alderson, of Norwich.

Chapter LXVI., p. 431.—"A person . . . born in Prussia," I. Usko.

VOL. II., Chapter II.—Wilkes's answer about Lacryma Christi was, speaking to his brother alderman, "The blood of Bacchus, brother." I can see neither wit nor blasphemy in it, but your correspondent makes nonsense of it. Several coarse and vulgar anecdotes, attributed to Jekyll or Wilkes, in this chapter are omitted in the second edition.

Chapter IV., p. 24.—"One of the cinque ports," Hythe.

P. 25.—Oliver was never Lord Mayor.

P. 28.—"He was . . . a deputy." This is incorrect.

Chapter VII., p. 44.—Dr. P. Russell wrote a work on the Plague, and died in 1805. He was F.R.S.

Chapter VIII.—Bruce's MSS. were afterwards at Chelsea Hospital, in the possession of Col. Spicer, the property of his sister, widow of Bruce's son.

Chapter XXI., p. 111.—"An elegant retirement," Sunning Hill.

Chapter XXIII., p. 121.—"One of our foreign dependencies," Newfoundland.

Chapter XXIV., p. 124.—"His first literary effort," *A Review of the Government of Sparta and Athens*, Lond., 1794.

Chapter XXV., p. 129.—See Beloe's preface to the first vol. of his *Anecdotes of Literature and Scarce Books*. 1807.

Chapter XXX., p. 171.—"A Bishopric became vacant," Ossory.

P. 176.—Lord Westmorland, not Lord Whitworth.

Chapter XXXI., p. 181.—“A poem,” “The battle of Talavera.”

P. 193.—“The living of the place,” Hurstbourne.

Chapter XLII.—The last paragraph has appeared in substance in vol. i., p. 200. It refers to Beloe's translation of Parr's preface to Bellendenus. Of this Parr says: “I am not surprised at the conduct of the translator, whose character I have known too long and too well.”—Johnstone's Life of Parr, p. 197.

Chapter XLIV.—“A remote provincial town,” Halifax.

Porsonian levities, p. 305.

For  $\text{ov } \tau\epsilon\mu\nu\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\nu$  read  $\text{o}\tilde{\nu} \tau\epsilon\mu\nu\omicron\mu\acute{\iota}\nu\omicron\nu$ .

For  $x^2 \times y = y^2 \times x$  read  $x^2 + y = y^2 + x$ .

P. 313, line 2, read “j'ai” for “je.”

“Motle contents of two notable volumes.”—I have no doubt these are Beloe's own, put in to make up a certain number of sheets to the book; only they are unfinished, as they concern only the first volume. His death, no doubt, interrupted them.

Postscript.—Beloe died in Kensington Square on 17th April, 1817, and is buried in Allhallows Church, London Wall. I think the Postscript to the second edition was written by the same hand that wrote that to the first—i.e. the Rev. T. Rennell.

Cambridge, Oct. 15, 1884.

H. R. L.

[Dr. Luard's references are to the first edition.]

MR. F. NORGATE sends us the following note respecting Mr. Dowsing, a friend of Beloe's:—

“Horatio Dowsing was presented by the Dean and Chapter of Norwich in 1783 to the rectory of Hindringham in Norfolk, and in 1790 to North Barsham in the same county by Lord Walpole.”

#### BASKERVILLE'S VIRGIL, 1757.

IN comparing a copy of my own with the two copies in the British Museum, I noticed the following peculiarities common to all three:—

P. 4.—“Alexis,” heading of Eclogue II., is in small type. (Dibdin gives this as a test of a first edition.)

P. 10.—“Pollio,” heading of Eclogue IV., is straight. (Dibdin, however, Clarke and others mention that in the first edition this word is printed crookedly. But Dibdin at the same time cites instances where it appears straight. May not this be one of the defects corrected by Baskerville during the impression?)

The headings to the 10th and 11th *Æneid* read “Liber Decimus. *Æneidos*,” “Liber Undecimus. *Æneidos*.” The other titles all read “*Æneidos Liber Primus*,” and so on. (Brunet gives this as a test of a first edition, the misplacement of the words being corrected in the re-impression.)

P. 224 is correctly figured in the pagination. (Dibdin says the first edition has it misprinted 424, but again he mentions an exception. This, then, may also have been corrected by Baskerville while the edition was in progress.)

P. 23 is omitted in the pagination.

P. 103 back (blank leaf) is not reckoned in the pagination.

P. 30 (blank leaf) is reckoned in the pagination.

The *AE* of *ÆNEIDOS* stand close together, with-

out space, on the title-page and the headings of Books 1, 2, 7, 10, 11, 12, whereas in the headings of Books 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, they are separated by a clear space.

The following minor typographical defects, though they might easily occur and be corrected in the course of the impression, are yet common to all three copies.

Pp. 93, 99, 199, and 246.—The full-point is missing after the Roman numeral on the running title.

P. 397, end of line 793; a “space” shows up in print.

P. 326, line 350, a “space” or portion of a “lead” appears under the words “hic furto.”

In the following points the three copies vary:—

Pp. 143 and 144 are correctly figured in the B. M. copy (687, K. 1) and in my copy; but in the B. M. copy (56, f. 4) page 143 is misprinted 341. (Brunet mentions first editions which have the figures correct, and others which have them incorrect.)

Line 457 of the II. *Æneid*, in my copy and the B. M. 687, K. 1, appears at the top of p. 144; but in the other B. M. copy it is at the foot of p. 143 (misprinted 341). (This again Brunet admits is a variation which may occur in different copies of the same edition.)

My copy, I just observe, has only 30 lines of text instead of 31, on page 287, as well as on page 143.

T. B. R.

THE following three tests, may, I believe, be taken as conclusive in distinguishing a genuine first edition from the re-impression with the spurious date.

1. In the original, the supplementary names at the end of the List of Subscribers number four only. In the re-impression they number twenty-four.

2. The catchword, sig. *b*, in the same List of Subscribers, is “William” in the original, but “Willam” in the re-impression.

3. The title-pages 342 and 372 in the original are, “Liber Decimus. *Æneidos*,” “Liber Undecimus. *Æneidos*,” whereas in the re-impression they read, uniform with the other titles, “*Æneidos Liber Decimus*,” “*Æneidos Liber Undecimus*.”

It may also be noticed that on the running title of p. 133 of the original there is a space between the “I” and the “R” of VIRGILII. I cannot at this moment say whether this was corrected in the re-impression.

LIBER.

#### PRISON LITERATURE.

I SEND a few additions I have come across since an article on this subject appeared in the August number of the BIBLIOGRAPHER. The titles are abridged.

1. The King's Free Pardon to Prisoners in 1685-6-7-8. Fol.

2. The Behaviour of Condemned Criminals in 1681, 5.6.7.8. Fol.

3. Account of the Prisons and Hospitals in Russia, by William Cox. 8vo, London, 1781.

4. Some considerations on the different ways of removing confined air (*in reference to prisons*), by Thomas Day, Surgeon. 8vo, Maidstone (1784).

5. Historical remarks on the Bastille, translated from the French. 8vo, 1784.

6. General regulations for inspection and control of all prisons. 2nd edition, 8vo, Gloucester (1790) (by G. O. Paul).

7. Some Account of the Prison at Philadelphia. 8vo, London, 1816.

8. Inquiries relative to Prison discipline. 8vo, London, 1818.

9. Synopsis of Mr. Charles Pearson's intended lecture on Prison discipline on the 15th and 16th January, 1849. 8vo, London, N.D.

10. What is to be done with our Criminals? a letter to the Lord Mayor, by Charles Pearson, Esq. Together with Mr. Pearson's speech on the same subject in the House of Commons, May 15, 1849. 8vo, London, 1857.

11. Alison's Essays, 1850 (No. I., Crime and Transportation).

12. Report on the Wellicadde Gaol, Ceylon, by A. G. Green. 8vo, Colombo, 1850.

13. Rogers's Essays, 1850. (Vol. II., Treatment of Criminals).

14. The Journal of Prison Discipline. 8vo, Philadelphia, 1867.

15. Detroit House of Correction. Detroit, 1869.

16. Twenty-fifth annual Report of the Executive Committee of the Prison Association of New York, for 1869. 8vo, Albany, 1870. (This is the only number I could get title of.)

17. Humanity and Humanitarianism, by William Tallack. 8vo, London, 1871.

18. The Economy of the Flete. Camden Society, No. 25. 4to, London, 1877.

19. Chapters on Social Science, by George L. Harrison. 8vo, privately printed, 1877.

20. Five Years' Penal Servitude, by One who has endured it. London, 1877.

21. Howard Association, Correspondence in Times, on Association in Prisons. 8vo, London, 1880.

22. Great Movements and those who have achieved them, by H. J. Nicoll. (Howard.) 8vo, London, 1881.

23. John Howard's Winter Journey, by William A. Guy. 8vo, London, 1882.

24. Through Siberia, by Henry Lansdell. 8vo, London, 1882. (On Siberian prisons and mines.)

25. Buried Alive, or Ten Years' Penal Servitude in Siberia, by Fedor Dostoreffsky. Translated from the Russian 3rd Edition. 8vo, London, 1883.

26. Social Wreckage, by Francis Peek. 8vo, London, 1883. (Section 4, Justice, Section 5, Prisons.)

27. Herbert Spencer, Essays Scientific and Political. London, 1883. (Vol. II., Prison Ethics and Speculations.)

28. Jeffery's contributions to *Edinburgh Review*. A Review of Thomas Buxton's "An Enquiry into the Effects of our Present System of Prison Discipline."

29. Bentham Essays, Vol. IV. Panopticon versus New South Wales, and also A View of the Hard Labour Bill.

30. Houses of occupation for persons discharged from Criminal Prisons, by Sir Peter Laurie. 8vo, N.D.

31. Eighteen Months' Imprisonment, by D—— S——. 1883.

32. Two Voyages to New South Wales, by Thomas Reid. 8vo, London, 1882.

There is announced for publication this year a book by Michael Davitt, *Leaves from a Prison Diary*.

In Poole's *Index to Periodical Literature* there are one hundred and eighty references given to articles in magazines about Prisons.

WALTER B. SLATER.

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## LIBRARIES.



*New Jersey*.—The college of New Jersey is about to publish the catalogue of its library. The contents are stated to consist of about 60,000 volumes, and the selection is good.

*France Les Bibliothèques Scolaires*.—The number of these libraries on 1st January, 1884, was 28,845; and they contain 3,161,000 vols. The previous year there were only 28,251 libraries, containing 2,894,000 vols. Thirty additional "bibliothèques pédagogiques" have been created, making the total number 2,450; these libraries possess altogether 663,878 vols, a considerable addition to the previous year's total, viz. 585,651.

*Bibliothèque Nationale*.—M. Henri Lavoix, fils, librarian of the Department of Printed Books, has been nominated by ministerial decree, assistant conservator, deputy director of the same Department, in place of M. de Courson, who retires.

*France*.—M. Weckerlin, composer of music, librarian of the Conservatoire National of music and declamation, has been nominated a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

The following Booksellers' Catalogues have been received:—

Avery (Edward), 145, Great College Street, Camden Town, N.W.; Bennett (W. P.), 3, Bull Street, Birmingham; Blackwell (B. H.), 50, Broad Street, Oxford; Bond (W. B.), 77, Blakett Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Cohn (Albert), Berlin; Cornish (J. E.), 33, Piccadilly, Manchester; Downing (Wm.), 74, New Street, Birmingham; Eade and Caulfield, 7, Princes Street, Cavendish Square, W.; Fawn (J.) and Son, 18, Queen's Road, Bristol; Herbert (C.), 60, Goswell Road, E.C.; Howell (E.), 26, Church Street, Liverpool; Jarvis (J. W.) and Son, 28, King William Street, W.C.; Lowe (Charles), Broad Street Corner, Birmingham; Mawson, Swan and Morgan, 22, Grey Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Miles (J.), 62, Albion Street, Leeds; Parsons (Edwin), 45, Brompton Road, S.W.; Reeves and Turner, 196, Strand; Roche (James), 1, Southampton Row, W.C.; Scott (Walter), 7, Bristo Place, Edinburgh; Simmons (Thos.), 164, Parade, Leamington; Smith (Alfred Russell), 36, Soho Square, W.C.; Smith (J. M.), 34, Carolgate, Retford; Smith (W. H.) and Son, 186, Strand; Whiteley (J.), 2, Princess Street, Halifax; Wilson (J.), 35, Bull Street, Birmingham; Young (H.), 12, South Castle Street, Liverpool.

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